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Addendum

ANNEXES TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

VOLUME IV - ANNEX VIII

FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX VIII
PRISON CAMPS

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Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report on detention facilities, attempts to identify and provide relevant information concerning all alleged detention facilities (camps) within the territory of the former Yugoslavia. This study is not designed to classify detention sites based on their prosecutorial potential, but is intended to provide a description and analysis of the detention facilities reported to have existed.

2. The report is divided into two sections. The first section is the summary and analysis. The summary and analysis discusses the methodology of the report and provides the total number of reported detention facilities in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The total number of detention facilities is also broken down by geographic region. In addition, the summary and analysis discusses patterns, trends and commonalities which have manifested themselves in the various reports of detention facilities.

3. The analysis by geographic location in Section II below, divides detention facilities by their location, i.e, whether they were located in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), or Slovenia. Within those locations, it further breaks down reported facilities by the county or region in which they were located. The 1991 population and ethnic distribution figures are also provided for each county or region, as well as other background information.

II. SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

A. Methodology

4. To analyse the contents of the database for this report, all documents in the International Human Rights Law Institute (IHRLI) documentation centre were first reviewed to identify those reports containing allegations of detention facilities within the territory of the former Yugoslavia. After initial review, the documents were organized geographically by county or region and then analysed. Relevant information pertaining to alleged detention facilities was then gleaned, and individual geographic reports were thereafter prepared, containing information, wherever available, identifying: 1) the name, location, dates of operation, and physical description of alleged detention facilities; 2) information concerning command and control, including the identities and ethnicity of commanders and guards, and any other groups or individuals reported to be involved in the camp operation; 3) information pertaining to prisoners, including their ethnicity, civilian or military status, subsequent transfers, and total reported prisoner population; 4) the treatment of prisoners, including, maltreatment or good treatment, food, hygiene, toilet and medical facilities, sleeping accommodations, and other conditions.

5. The main criterion for determining whether a site would be deemed a detention facility for purposes of this report, depended mainly upon whether persons were alleged to have been held against their will, and whether the detention site appeared to have been established as a result of the armed conflict between the warring factions identified.

6. In some instances, the existence of certain detention facilities were well documented and independent sources corroborated reports of those alleged facilities. In other instances, only uncorroborated claims or corroborated reports by non-neutral sources were received. Those claims were included in the report and are indicated as such.

7. It is significant to note that a wide variety of sources were utilized in this report. It should also be noted that the Commission had no basis to confirm the information contained in that source material. To make a qualitative assessment of the information contained in this report, efforts were therefore made to confirm or corroborate allegations of camps wherever possible. To this effect, it is indicated in each camp report whether: 1) the existence of the detention facility was corroborated by multiple neutral sources; 2) the existence of the detention facility had been corroborated by a neutral source; 3) whether the existence of the detention facility had been corroborated by multiple sources, none of which were neutral; or 4) whether the existence of the detention facility had not been corroborated by multiple sources.

B. Observations

8. Since the armed conflict in Slovenia in June 1991, the warring factions have operated a variety of detention facilities (camps). It appears that as the situation in the former Yugoslavia disintegrated and war erupted, detention facilities came into existence in increasing numbers. A large number of camps came into existence in Croatia after the beginning of hostilities in September 1991. The greatest number of camps came into existence in BiH in the period after April 1992. It appears that many of the camps appearing in this report are now closed.

9. The reports reviewed allege a total of 960 reported places of detention in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Of those 960 alleged places of detention, 466 (48.5 per cent) were reportedly operated by Bosnian Serbs or forces of FRY; 121 (12.6 per cent) by Bosnian Croats or the Government of Croatia and the Croatian Army; 84 (8.8 per cent) by the Government and Army of BiH or Bosnian Muslims; 32 (3.3 per cent) jointly by Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats; 9 (.9 per cent) as private prisons, individuals or groups; 4 (.4 per cent) by the Government or armed forces of Slovenia; and 244 (25.4 per cent) by unidentified forces.

10. As the above statistics and following discussion indicate, the number of camps and reported violations in camps controlled by the Government of BiH and its army are the fewest among the warring factions, irrespective of the ethnic or religious background of the detainees held. The number of reported violations by the Croatian Government, the Croatian Army, and the Croatian Defence Council is larger, particularly against Serbs in Krajina and in eastern and western Slavonia and against Muslims from BiH in Herzegovina. The period of time during which those camps were operated in each of these contexts is relatively limited. The two warring factions identified above are, however, reported to have committed far fewer numbers of violations than those committed by the Serb forces and those working on their behalf, whether in Croatia or BiH. Camps operated by Serbs in BiH are by far where the largest numbers of detainees have been held and where the harshest and largest number of violations occurred.

11. The information concerning the number of prisoners includes a wide range of estimates. It appears that none of the detaining powers involved in the conflict made a concerted effort to identify and maintain records of the number of individuals they detained. If they have done so, such information was not made available.

12. The camps reported range in size from small detention and screening centres that temporarily housed a few prisoners, to camps that housed large numbers of prisoners. The duration of their operation varied from days to months. The vast majority of places used to detain prisoners were pre-

existing structures, such as penitentiaries, municipal buildings, administrative offices, schools, sports arenas, factories, warehouses, mines, farms and private homes, hotels, restaurants, and apartments. In a very few examples, camps were reported to have been newly constructed for the purpose of detaining prisoners.

13. Due to a lack of information, it was generally very difficult to determine the command and control in the camps. The information, when available, was usually limited to individual camps at a very immediate and local level. The extent to which superior or central authorities had control in the operation of camps was usually unknown.

14. Some reports describe a situation whereby camps were maintained and operated by a mix of military personnel, former army officers and soldiers, various paramilitaries, local volunteers, members of civilian police forces, or politicians. There were also many reports of situations where there was movement in and out of camps by visitors, including local civilians, paramilitary forces, and the army, who perpetrated abuses upon the prison population.

15. Most detainees appeared not to be prisoners of war, but, rather, civilians. POWs and civilian prisoners were detained together, and prisoners from the conflict were sometimes mixed in with the common criminal population of a penitentiary. Often, civilians were arrested and detained for the purpose of collecting prisoners for exchange.

16. There is little to suggest a legitimate purpose for the internment of so many non-combatant civilians by the various authorities and forces concerned. There is much to suggest that such internment was wholly illegitimate and intended to serve the geopolitical and military objectives of the detaining powers.

17. The parties to the conflict acknowledged and agreed on a number of occasions to the valid effect of those aspects of international humanitarian law relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, civilians and others detained by the parties to the conflict.

18. Under the law of armed conflict, prisoners of war are considered to be in the hands of the detaining power. The detaining power, therefore, is responsible for the treatment given prisoners of war irrespective of the individual responsibilities that may exist. The same holds true for the treatment of civilians detained.

19. It appears that little or no effort was made by any of the detaining powers to provide the judicial or administrative bodies required by law to identify, record, and determine the status of prisoners of war and internees.

20. Parties to the conflict appear to have considered the detention of those thought to be potentially capable of fighting as a legitimate activity. There are many instances of detention apparently based upon the suspicion of hostile activity against the detaining power.

21. Prisoners were commonly subjected to the most inhumane treatment imaginable. Mass executions, torture, rape, and other sexual assaults were frequently reported. Those in control of the apprehension and detention of prisoners were often reported to have stolen prisoner belongings. Guards and soldiers frequently humiliated those detained. Sometimes prisoners were placed in dangerous situations and used in military operations, such as mine clearing. There were also reports of reprisal killings carried out upon innocents detained in a number of camps.

22. The ethno-religious aspects of the conflict appear to have translated directly into prisoners suffering actively adverse distinctions based on nationality, religious belief, and political opinions.

23. The patterns and violations in the camps appear to differ to some extent, depending on the controlling authority, the purpose of the camp, and the camp commander.

24. The conditions in most camps were generally described as very poor. The camps commonly lacked sufficient heat, light, food, and water. Lack of hygiene was pervasive. Little or no medical attention was prevalent and a total lack of security for the prisoners was apparent. In fact, it was reported that those in control of camps often allowed drunk soldiers and others access to abuse the prison population.

25. Wounded and sick prisoners were often maltreated and/or left to suffer, although many wounded and sick prisoners were treated to some extent.

26. The following section of this summary and analysis is divided by location, and contains various observations relating to certain patterns and commonalities in the detention facilities reported. For a more detailed breakdown of individual regions and camps, see Section II below, which contains a geographical listing and full analyses of the individual detention facilities reported.

C. Camps reported in BiH

27. The reports reviewed alleged a total of 677 camps within BiH. Among those camps, 333 (49.2 per cent) were alleged to have been controlled by Bosnian Serbs; 83 (12.2 per cent) by Bosnian Muslims; 51 (7.5 per cent), by Croats; 31 (4.6 per cent) by both Croats and Muslims; 5 (.7 per cent), by private parties; and 174 (25.7 per cent) by unidentified forces.

1. Bosnian Serb controlled camps

28. The reports indicate that Bosnian Serbs operated numerous camps where grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law, including killing, torture, and rape occurred on a large scale. Those camps were mostly in BiH and predominantly held Bosnian Muslims, but also Bosnian Croats and a small number of Serbs.

29. The reports indicate that Bosnian Serbs used camps in BiH to facilitate territorial and political control of geographic regions and to expel and eliminate other ethnic and religious populations from that area. In essence, the Bosnian Serb forces, including former Yugoslav National Army (JNA) officers and soldiers, paramilitary units, police forces, civilians, and the political leadership of the Serbs of BiH, apparently with a significant degree of participation by and cooperation with the Serbs and Montenegrins of FRY, incorporated and exploited the detention of civilians as an integral aspect of their campaign of "ethnic cleansing". While armed, uniformed soldiers of the forces opposed to the Serbs were incarcerated in significant numbers, the vast majority of those imprisoned by Serbs in BiH appear to have been civilians.

30. Groups of camps appear to have been established and operated in clusters in various geographical areas and were frequently part of a network. Prisoners were frequently moved from one facility to another. Different facilities often appeared to have separate purposes, such as mass killing, torture, rape, and exchange of and detention of civilian prisoners.

31. The Bosnian Serb implementation of practically identical strategies and tactics for the conquest of territories and subsequent detention of non-Serb populations suggest an overall plan devised prior to the conflict and carried out locally. There seems to be a similarity in the structure of camps which might suggest a degree of pre-planning before the war was started. The notion of clusters of camps, triage camps, distribution camps, older persons and women and children held in established minimum security facilities, and men of fighting age held in established maximum security facilities, suggests such a plan. The similarities of the allegations of camp usage also strongly suggests that a plan did exist and was carried out across the board geographically. Reports suggest a common method of initial apprehension and identification of those non-Serbs detained for ultimate disposition (either long-term detention, deportation, or execution). A common plan is also suggested by the implementation of a system whereby prisoners were detained, classified, and subjected to similar types of abuse (e.g., it was often reported that intellectuals, politicians, police, and the wealthy were regularly tortured and killed in certain camps). There is also a similiarity in the command and control of the camps, whereby there was a mix of civilian, political, JNA, paramilitary, and local Serb reservists and civilians involved in camp operations. With regard to practical aspects of camp operation, large suitable facilities appear to have been selected and prepared, to some extent, in advance. Whether a plan was established by the military, police, or politicians, is something that could not be ascertained.

32. The method by which the campaign of "ethnic cleansing" was carried out ensured that, comparatively, the most brutal and inhumane treatment of those detained occurred within the geographic arc following the Sava and Drina Rivers of the former Yugoslavia. See examples, camps in Prijedor, Višegrad, Zvornik, Brčko and Foča, and Bijeljina. For, it is within this region of BiH that the Serbs required absolute control in order to establish a separate nation with contiguous borders and an uncompromised geographic link with Serbia and Montenegro. That control required the subjugation, if not the disappearance of the non-Serb populations of the area. In large part, that subjugation and elimination was accomplished by wholesale detention of those populations in various places of detention.

33. Commonly, Serb forces reduced the opposition of a county area and upon conquest of the territory of that BiH county (opština) immediately began to round up the non-Serb population. It sometimes occurred that the entire population of a town or village was gathered together so that the Serb and non-Serb populations could be separated and dealt with accordingly. During the rounding-up process, members of the population were frequently tortured, raped, and killed. Sometimes, the local population would be interned in different locations. Other times, after an initial round of apprehension, non-Serbs would be released and weeks later re-apprehended and placed in various camps to be either killed or moved out of the area.

34. Frequently, the religious, political, civic, professional, and business leaders of the non-Serb population were immediately identified for detention and for the worst abuses. Often on the captors' side, local civil servants, political leaders, and particularly the police, participated or were involved in the rounding-up process. Prisoners were also often forced to surrender their money and valuables to their captors.

35. It was often reported that men between the ages of 18 and 60 were separated from women, children, and elderly men. Apparently, men between the ages of 18 (or younger) and 60 were considered to be of fighting age, constituting a class of quasi-prisoners of war or perhaps legitimate internees because of their potential for hostility. However, rarely did reports include any information to suggest that those considered capable of fighting had ever

actually committed hostile acts or had organized to do so. In fact, many Muslim villagers simply surrendered the weapons they had upon an initial demand by the Serb forces in the region. After that surrender, the villagers were in many cases detained. The reports indicate that in many instances, men between the ages of 18 and 60, were ultimately transferred to heavily guarded larger camps where killings or torture were prevalent.

36. A large number of Bosnian Serb places of detention appear to have been used as short term detention facilities before transfer or transport of prisoners out of the area.

37. Smaller camps, in many cases, housed prisoners temporarily until the captors divided the prisoners into groups and transported them to the larger camps. The prisoners were often packed into buses, trains, and lorries, and were subjected to physical and mental abuse. During transport, and upon arrival at their new camps, prisoners were also reported to have been killed at random and denied food, water, and access to toilet facilities. The prisoners were on occasion transported by automobile to camps by locals, or were marched under armed guard.

38. Detainees were sometimes transported from camps within a given region to camps in another region because of overcrowding, anticipated International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) inspections, visits by the media, exchange of prisoners, and as a result of triage for unlawful purposes.

39. Very few camps appear to have been actually constructed for the purpose of detaining captured prisoners or interning the civilian population. The vast majority of the sites used for detention were pre-existing facilities. Some of those facilities were modified in order to create more secure camps. For example, electric and barbed-wire fences were sometimes reported to have been installed around a number of buildings.

40. Bosnian Serbs were also reported to have maintained Muslim "ghettos" in certain towns and sometimes used villages as camps to detain a large group of captives. See examples, Trnopolje camp in Prijedor, Es Naselje in Brčko, and Brezovo Polje in Brčko.

41. There is little to suggest that captured uniformed combatants were treated with the respect required by the law of armed conflict. Those prisoners who had in fact committed hostile acts against the Serbs were frequently punished. The punishments included severe mental and physical abuse and often execution.

42. Those women and children detained were also subjected to the worst kinds of abuse, including rape and other sexual assaults. 1/ There are reports of many detention facilities in existence for the sole purpose of holding women and girls for rape and sexual entertainment. There are also numerous allegations of rape at camps wherever women and girls were held. Captors reportedly raped female prisoners in front of other prisoners. Those who resisted, were often reportedly killed or otherwise brutalized, often in the presence of others. There were also reports of the sexual abuse of men, as well as castration and mutilation of sex organs.

43. Elderly persons detained often suffered the same level of abuse as the others. This indicates that the captors spared no group from detention and maltreatment.

44. There were reports that certain individuals were spared detention and abuse, because of the intervention of influential Serbs in the area or because they were somehow able to bribe their way out of detention. There were also

instances of local Serbs risking their own lives to help Muslims and Croats escape detention in various Serb camps in BiH.

45. There were also reports of Serbs who were detained in Serb-controlled facilities. In those cases, the prisoners had usually refused to participate in the conquest of a region or in the activities of "ethnic cleansing". Those imprisoned Serbs were treated as poorly as the other prisoners.

46. A large number of the Bosnian Serb-controlled camps appear to have served as screening stations for the purposes of interrogation and decisions as to how individual prisoners would be disposed of. Interrogation almost always consisted of questions relating to military and strategic information (including the location and possession of weapons), political affiliation, and political belief. Captors also interrogated detainees concerning the personal wealth and family connections of other detainees. Interrogations were commonly accompanied by brutal conduct and humiliation and, in some cases, by torture and killing. Confessions were often forcibly extracted from prisoners and used as a reason for their detention and treatment. The forced confessions on many occasions described some sort of offence or hostile act.

47. Reports indicate that upon arrival at the larger camps, prisoners were regularly subjected to random beatings. Reprisals appear to have been carried out against the prisoner population for Bosnian Serb setbacks in battle. Such reprisal activities included beatings, severe torture and killings. Apparently, one motivation for the punishment of inmates was retribution for supposed Serb casualties suffered in battle.

48. The type and amount of torture, abuse and maltreatment visited upon the prisoners detained in Bosnian Serb camps was of a great magnitude. Not only were prisoners physically abused, but they were also commonly humiliated, degraded, and forced to abuse one another. In several instances, prisoners were reported to have been forced to inflict injury upon each other, sometimes as entertainment for the guards. Humiliation often involved behaviour contradictory to the prisoners' religious background. Prisoners were also subjected to mental abuse and humiliation, including barrages of ethnic slurs.

49. Several Bosnian Serb controlled camps served as places of mass and continuous killing and execution by various means. Such camps also maintained large populations of prisoners for considerable periods of time. Other camps housed large numbers of prisoners but were not the site of a great number of killings.

50. At the larger camps, prisoners were reported to have been killed on a daily basis. In some cases, their bodies were left to rot on the camp grounds, or were loaded by prisoners and hauled away by truck to various destinations. The bodies were also reportedly disposed of in mass graves abutting the camps and thrown into rivers, lakes, ravines, mine shafts and mining pits, and other local venues. 2/ Bodies were also reported to have been incinerated or dismembered.

51. Prisoners who were targeted for torture or death at the larger camps often included prominent members of the community who were wealthy, educated or politically influential. Guards often were reported to have information identifying which prisoners fell into those categories.

52. The conditions in the places of detention were almost uniformly harsh. There was consistently a lack of food, insufficient access to toilets and beatings accompanying toilet-use, little drinkable water supply, an absence of soap and infrequent opportunities to bathe or change clothes, inadequate bedding, and often little protection from the natural elements.

53. Prisoners in some camps were reported to have suffered from dysentery and lice epidemics. Medical attention was, for the most part, non-existent at the camps. In some instances, inmates with medical training, treated fellow prisoners. However, due to an absence of supplies and facilities, such treatment was very primitive.

54. In the larger camps, male prisoners were often reported to be packed tightly into the detention facilities, so that they had no room to lie down or sit, or sometimes even to breathe. The prisoners were in many cases forced to urinate and defecate in containers and on the floors of the rooms in which they were accommodated.

55. Prisoners were often reported to have been subjected to abuse during meals, and, at best, were given one meal per day consisting of small portions of soup or bread. In some reported instances where food was delivered to a camp by the ICRC, the food was not distributed to prisoners, but was instead diverted to Bosnian Serb guards or forces.

56. There appears to have existed a certain degree of acknowledgement by Bosnian Serb authorities that camps were maintained. The camps appear to have been maintained and operated by a mix of former JNA officers and soldiers, Bosnian Serb Army personnel, various Serb paramilitaries, local volunteer Serbs, local impressed Serbs, members of the various Serb police forces and at least some Montenegrins. There also exists information that civilian Serb politicians were intimately involved with the operation of such places of detention.

57. Bosnian Serb authorities often expressed the belief that the above-described detention facilities were legitimate. The reasons stated included the necessity of protecting civilians from the dangers of combat, interning those who threatened the security of the detaining forces and detaining those responsible for criminal activity.

58. It is interesting to note that in at least one Serb-run camp, Batković, Bijeljina, the local Serb population was reported to have become aware of the situation inside the camp and demanded that the prisoners there be treated better. Conditions for the prisoners were reported to have subsequently improved.

2. BiH and Croat controlled camps

59. The BiH Government and Muslim forces and Bosnian Croat forces were also reported to have detained thousands of soldiers and civilians in BiH. At one point, because of an alliance between the two parties, they both imprisoned Serbs. A significant number of camps were reported to have been operated jointly by Croat and BiH forces. After that alliance disintegrated, both sides were reported to have imprisoned each others' soldiers captured in battle, and large numbers of civilians of their opponents' ethnicity.

60. There are indications that BiH forces and Bosnian Croats to some extent reacted to the method of warfare and "ethnic cleansing" initiated by Bosnian Serbs by taking up similar methods of warfare. This included the indiscriminate detention of civilians, rather than maintaining methods of behaviour required by the international law of armed conflict. There seemed to be elements of revenge for past imprisonment of Muslim and Croat civilians. Also, the idea existed, perhaps, that if one held a significant number of the "enemy" prisoner, the "enemy" would be more likely to treat its own prisoners well so as to avoid the impulse for reprisals by the other side.

61. Both BiH forces and Bosnian Croats are reported to have interned civilians for the purpose of exchange for members of their own forces and populations held by the other two parties to the conflict. There also seems to be rather isolated attempts at smaller scale "ethnic cleansing".

62. The BiH and Muslim forces were reported to have imprisoned a number of individuals who resisted military service. Some of those persons were tried and convicted of criminal offences, and others were sent to the front to dig trenches. The BiH authorities also arrested people for possession of weapons. In Kladanj, Serbs were said to be imprisoned for the purpose of protecting them against retaliation by the local Muslim population. In Zenica, the BiH captors reportedly established a tribunal to determine the status of those imprisoned as either military or civilian.

63. The treatment of prisoners in Bosnian Muslim run camps was in some cases reported to be brutal and degrading. That treatment was often reported to include violent interrogations and beatings. Reports of forced same-sex sexual acts between prisoners also exist. Drunk guards were reported to have abused detainees, and civilians were allowed access into camps to beat and harass prisoners. Personal vendettas were also allowed to be consummated against prisoners of war. The killing of prisoners was not uncommon. There were also reports the Bosnian Muslim forces used prisoners as human shields.

64. There were reports of Bosnian Muslim-run brothels and rape camps. A number of reports also alleged the operation of private prisons controlled by various Bosnian Muslim forces or individuals. The BiH Government, in fact, acknowledged the existence of such Muslim private prisons and officially deplored them.

65. Reported conditions at most BiH and Muslim camps, were generally described as being no better than the vast majority of other places of detention in the former Yugoslavia.

66. In Bihac, BiH forces were reported to have imprisoned captured soldiers and supporters of leader Fikret Abdić. Likewise, the forces of Fikret Abdić reportedly maintained a camp to hold captured BiH forces and civilians deemed in opposition to Abdić's authority.

67. Bosnian Croat forces were also reported to have maintained camps in areas under their control imprisoning both Bosnian Muslims and Serbs. While there is at least one report of a "death camp" run by Bosnian Croats in Orašje, killing of prisoners, though not uncommon, was on a scale much lower than that apparently perpetrated by the Bosnian Serbs.

68. The Bosnian Croat camps were reported to have been maintained by both military and paramilitary forces. The forces of the Republic of Croatia and Bosnian Croat forces apparently cooperated in the detention and transfer of prisoners.

69. The Bosnian Croats were said to have apprehended a significant numbers of individuals to hold for the purpose of prisoner exchanges. Other prisoners were supposedly held to protect them from the dangers of combat. Men were also imprisoned who were considered to be of fighting age. In addition, there appeared to be some attempts to expel non-Croat populations from some areas, such as in Vitez. Some persons there were arrested for so-called security reasons and for possession of weapons.

70. In at least one site, the Central Mostar Prison, it was reported that Croats divided their prisoners into five categories: Serb combatants; enemy

collaborators; prisoners held for purposes of exchange; civilians accused of common crimes; and Croatian soldiers serving time for disciplinary infractions.

71. Bosnian Croat captors reportedly maltreated a significant portion of those detained. Allegations of beatings, rape, and theft of prisoners' personal belongings were rather common. The prisoners were also reported to have been used as human shields. The litany of abuses perpetrated in those camps was much like the abuses perpetrated in the other camps in the former Yugoslavia.

3. Reported camps by location

72. Of the reports of 677 camps alleged in BiH, 381 were corroborated (i.e., reported by a neutral source or multiple neutral sources) and 296 were uncorroborated (i.e., reported either by multiple non-neutral sources, or not corroborated by a neutral source). The following is a numerical breakdown of the camps reported to have existed in BiH:

73. **Banja Luka**: Total camps: 9

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 7 Uncorroborated: 2

74. **Bihać**: Total camps: 14

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2
Muslims: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated:

75. **Bijeljina**: Total camps: 12

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 7 Uncorroborated: 1
Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1

76. **Bileća**: Total camps: 9

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 6 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

77. **Bosanska Dubica**: Total camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 4

78. **Bosanska Gradiška**: Total camps: 6

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

79. **Bosanska Krupa**: Total camps: 7

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 5
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

80. **Bosanski Brod**: Total camps: 8

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1

81. **Bosanski Novi**: Total camps: 7

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

82. **Bosanski Petrovac**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

83. **Bosanski Šamac**: Total camps: 6

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

84. **Bratunac**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

85. **Brčko**: Total camps: 34

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 26 Uncorroborated: 4
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2

86. **Breza**: Total camps: 4

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:

87. **Bugojno**: Total camps: 12

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 3

88. **Busovača**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

89. **Čajniče**: Total camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1

90. **Čapljina**: Total camps: 6

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1

91. **Cazin**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

92. **Čelinac**: Total camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1

93. **Čitluk**: Total camps: 2

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

94. **Derventa**: Total camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2

95. **Doboj**: Total camps: 13

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 8 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated:

96. **Donji Vakuf**: Total camps: 5

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

97. **Foča**: Total camps: 15

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 7 Uncorroborated: 5
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2

98. **Fojnica**: Total camps: 2

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1

99. **Gacko**: Total camps: 15

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 10 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

100. **Glamoč**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs/
Montenegrins: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

101. **Goražde**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 3

102. **Gornji Vakuf**: Total camps: 2

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

103. **Gradačac**: Total camps: 4

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 3

104. **Grude**: Total camps: 2

Run by: Croats/
Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

105. **Han Pijesak**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

106. **Jablanica**: Total camps: 5

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

107. **Jajce**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

108. **Kakanj**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

109. **Kalesija**: Total camps: 5

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

110. **Kalinovik**: Total camps: 5

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

111. **Kiseljak**: Total camps: 7

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 1

112. **Kladanj**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

113. **Ključ**: Total camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1

114. **Konjic**: Total camps: 29

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 6 Uncorroborated: 5
Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 12
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

115. **Kotor Varoš**: Total camps: 9

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 7

116. **Krešsevo**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:

117. **Kupres**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

118. **Laktaši**: Total camps: 2

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

119. **Lištica**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

120. **Livno**: Total camps: 10

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 3

121. **Ljubinje**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

122. **Ljubuški**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1

123. **Lopare**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

124. **Lukavac**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

125. **Maglaj**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

126. **Modriča**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2

127. **Mostar**: Total Camps: 15

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Muslims: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 3

128. **Mrkonjić Grad**: Total Camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

129. **Nevesinje**: Total Camps: 2

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

130. **Odžak:** Total Camps: 3

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

131. **Olovo:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

132. **Orašje:** Total Camps: 3

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1

133. **Posusje:** Total Camps: 1

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

134. **Prijedor:** Total camps: 36

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 28 Uncorroborated: 8

135. **Prnjavor:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

136. **Prozor:** Total Camps: 7

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

137. **Rogatica:** Total Camps: 12

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 8
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

138. **Rudo:** Total Camps: 3

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

139. **Sanski Most:** Total Camps: 10

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 8 Uncorroborated: 2

140. **Sarajevo:** Total Camps: 91

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 7 Uncorroborated: 20
Muslims: Corroborated: 11 Uncorroborated: 18
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 7
Unknown: Corroborated: 11 Uncorroborated: 13
Private: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

141. **Šekovići:** Total Camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:

142. **Šipovo:** Total Camps: 2

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

143. **Skender Vakuf:** Total Camps: 1

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

144. **Sokolac:** Total Camps: 8

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 4

145. **Srebrenica:** Total Camps: 2

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

146. **Stolac:** Total Camps: 4

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 3

147. **Tešanj:** Total Camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

148. **Teslić:** Total Camps: 7

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

149. **Titov Drvar:** Total Camps: 6

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

150. **Tomislavgrad:** Total Camps: 9

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1

151. **Travnik:** Total Camps: 3

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2

152. **Trebinje:** Total Camps: 2

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

153. **Tuzla**: Total Camps: 15

Run by:
Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 3
Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Private: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 5

154. **Ugljevik**: Total Camps: 2

Run by:
Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

155. **Vareš**: Total Camps: 5

Run by:
Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

156. **Velika Kladuša**: Total Camps: 1

Run by:
Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

157. **Višegrad**: Total Camps: 21

Run by:
Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 17
Private: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

158. **Visoko**: Total Camps: 7

Run by:
Muslims: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

159. **Vitez**: Total Camps: 8

Run by:
Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated:

160. **Vlasenica**: Total Camps: 12

Run by:
Serbs: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 3
Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated:

161. **Zenica**: Total Camps: 16

Run by:
Muslims: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 8

162. **Žepče**: Total Camps: 2

Run by:
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

163. **Zvornik**: Total Camps: 28

Run by:
Serbs: Corroborated: 23 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

D. Camps reported in Croatia

164. The reports reviewed alleged a total of 201 camps within Croatia. Among those camps, 77 (38.3 per cent) were alleged to have been controlled by Bosnian Serbs; 70 (34.8 per cent) by Croats; 1 (.5 per cent) by Bosnian Muslims; 1 (.5 per cent) by both Croats and Muslims; 1 (.5 per cent) by Slovenians; 51 (25.4 per cent) by unidentified forces.

165. As armed conflict erupted between Croatians and Serbs in Croatia, the detention of combatants and civilians reached a large scale. Ultimately, at least several thousand Croatians and Serbs had been imprisoned in Croatia from the end of 1991 to the present.

166. Most of the places of detention in Croatia were maintained by Croatians or Serbs. There are, however, a significant number of reported detention facilities where it was unclear who maintained control.

1. Croat controlled camps

167. The reports indicate that Croatian forces captured and detained both Serb combatants and Serb civilians. As the conflict progressed, it appears that the Croatians began to capture and detain Serb civilians for the purpose of later exchanging them for Croats held prisoner.

168. Some cooperation appeared evident between the Croats of the Republic of Croatia and the Croats of the Republic of BiH. At one point, at least, Bosnian Croat forces were apparently able to transfer prisoners from the Bosanski Brod and Odžak areas of BiH to Slavonski Brod in Croatia. Some of those prisoners were later transferred back to places of detention in the territory of BiH. Others were apparently transferred to places of detention elsewhere in Croatia.

169. The Croats appear to have used numerous sites to detain and interrogate Serbs for short periods of time and maintained only a few places for long term detention.

170. It was reported that the Croatian camps were often divided into three blocks. The first block consisted of former JNA members who surrendered without a struggle. The second block consisted of elderly persons and the third block was reported to have consisted of military police, volunteers, and individuals identified by the Croats as "Četniks".

171. In Pakrac, Croats were alleged to have maintained two "death camps" for the elimination of captured Serbs. This was the only allegation of Croats operating a place of detention for the purpose of large-scale execution. However, there were numerous allegations of Croatian mistreatment of prisoners in other places of detention, as well as numerous allegations of killings.

172. The reported maltreatment inflicted upon prisoners in Croat-controlled detention facilities consisted mainly of indiscriminate beatings, some rapes, public humiliation, and forced appearance on television. Electric shock and forced same-sex sexual acts were also alleged as common methods of torture and abuse.

173. Those who were reported to have controlled and maintained the Croatian places of detention were the Croatian armed forces, local police forces and some paramilitary groups.

174. Camp conditions were generally poor. However, in at least one instance

at Gospić Prison, it was reported that Croatian captors attempted to improve conditions when notified of an ICRC visit.

2. Serb controlled camps

175. There were also Serb controlled places of detention in Croatia which were reported to have consisted mainly of pre-existing facilities. However, the Serbs apparently found it necessary to erect a few camps in order to effectively detain their captives. The Serb camps in Croatia held both civilians and prisoners of war.

176. Prior to the war in BiH, Serb captors in Croatia transferred some prisoners to the Manjača camp in Banja Luka, Bosnia. Later, after fighting started in BiH, Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were reported to have been held at Serb camps in Croatia.

177. Those reportedly responsible for the operation and maintenance of Serb-controlled camps in Croatia were a mixture of JNA officers and soldiers, SAO Krajina police forces, Serb Territorial Defence units and various paramilitary forces.

178. Maltreatment of prisoners was commonly attributed to the Serb controlled camps in Croatia. Camp commanders appear to have been well aware of the abuse that took place and often allowed Serb civilians and paramilitaries access to the prisoners in order to abuse them. In at least one case, Bosnian Serbs reportedly travelled to Knin, Croatia to participate in the abuse of Bosnian Croats and Muslims held there.

179. There are a number of reports that the guards in Serb camps consumed drugs and alcohol and in an intoxicated state subjected prisoners to different types of maltreatment.

180. As with other detaining powers, the Serbs in Croatia were reported to have attempted at times to deceive visitors interested in the condition of camps. For example, places of detention and the prisoners themselves were cleaned up before a visit and prisoners who appeared to be in satisfactory condition were shown off, whereas those who showed physical signs of maltreatment were hidden.

181. There were also reports of prisoners coerced to appear on Belgrade television to describe their supposed offences against Serbs.

3. Reported camps by location

182. Of the reports of 201 camps alleged in Croatia, 100 were corroborated (i.e., reported by a neutral source or multiple neutral sources) and 101 were uncorroborated (i.e., reported either by multiple non-neutral sources, or not corroborated by a neutral source). The following is a numerical breakdown of the camps reported to have existed in Croatia:

183. **Beli Manastir:** Total camps: 6

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 4	Uncorroborated: 1

184. **Benkovac:** Total camps: 5

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 5

185. **Bjelovar:** Total camps: 6

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

186. **Daruvar:** Total camps: 8

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 4
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1

187. **Djakovo:** Total camps: 2

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

188. **Drniš:** Total camps: 2

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

189. **Dubrovnik:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

190. **Dvor:** Total camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

191. **Glina:** Total camps: 3

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

192. **Gospić:** Total camps: 5

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2

193. **Gračac:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

194. **Grubišno Polje:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

195. **Imotski:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

196. **Ivanec:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

197. **Karlovac:** Total camps: 2

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

198. **Knin:** Total camps: 7

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 3

199. **Korenica:** Total camps: 3

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

200. **Kostajnica:** Total camps: 2

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1

201. **Kutina:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

202. **Metkovič:** Total camps: 4

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

203. **Našice:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

204. **Nova Gradiška:** Total camps: 4

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

205. **Novska:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

206. **Ogulin:** Total camps: 3

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

207. **Osijek:** Total camps: 14

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 4
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:

208. **Otočac:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

209. **Pakrac:** Total camps: 7

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Slovenians: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

210. **Petrinja**: Total camps: 2

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

211. **Podravska Slatina**: Total camps: 2

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

212. **Pula**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

213. **Rijeka**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

214. **Šibenik**: Total camps: 7

Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1

215. **Sinj**: Total camps: 1

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

216. **Sisak**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:

217. **Slavonska Požega**: Total camps: 5

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

218. **Slavonski Brod**: Total camps: 7

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:

219. **Slunj**: Total camps: 3

Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

220. **Split**: Total camps: 4

Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:

221. **Vinkovci**: Total camps: 2

Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:

222. **Varaždin**: Total camps: 1

Run by:	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:

223. **Vojnić**: Total camps: 3

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated:

224. **Vrbovec**: Total camps: 1

Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1

225. **Vrginmost**: Total camps: 1

Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1

226. **Vukovar**: Total camps: 44

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 7	Uncorroborated: 27
	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 9
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:

227. **Zadar**: Total camps: 7

Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated:

228. **Zagreb**: Total camps: 8

Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 5	Uncorroborated:

E. Camps reported in FRY

229. The reports reviewed alleged a total of 71 camps within FRY. Among those camps, 56 (78.9 per cent) were alleged to have been controlled by Bosnian Serbs or forces of FRY; and 15 (21.1 per cent) by unidentified forces.

1. Serb/FRY controlled camps

230. A combination of JNA personnel, police forces and Serb paramilitaries, reportedly operated and maintained the camps in FRY.

231. A significant number of Croats, probably at least several thousand, were reported to have been captured by Serb forces in Croatia and transferred to what is now known as FRY. The majority of those imprisoned in various prisons and camps in FRY were apparently captured at the battle of Vukovar in approximately November 1991.

232. Those captured were a mix of soldiers and civilians. Apparently, the Serbs first regarded their Croat prisoners as insurgents and rebels and later, as the independence of Croatia was recognized, to a certain extent regarded

their captives as prisoners of war. It was also reported that when the Republic of Croatia was internationally recognized, Croat prisoners in FRY were severely beaten as a result.

233. It was reported that Serb authorities tried and convicted a number of Croat prisoners for various offences. Those prisoners were often transferred to other detention facilities. Serbs also commonly transferred other prisoners between detention centres.

234. Treatment of prisoners at the FRY camps was commonly reported as very poor. Violent interrogation, and reports of beatings and sadistic treatment of prisoners were common. For example, it was reported that prisoners were forced to participate in various "games", the rules of which inevitably led to the abuse of the participants. It appeared that Serb authorities in FRY transported local Vukovar Serbs to FRY in order to identify certain prisoners and participate in their maltreatment. Personal vendettas were allowed to occur. Drunk guards were also reported to have inflicted great harm upon those imprisoned. There were also reports of women who were held and exploited for sexual purposes.

235. Living conditions for the prisoners were also reported as very poor. Common complaints included a lack of food, insufficient access to toilet facilities, and an inadequate opportunity to bathe and change clothes. Facilities were often cold and damp, and inmates were often left without sufficient bedding. The wounded and sick often suffered without adequate medical care.

236. It appears that the majority of Croat prisoners in FRY were exchanged by late summer of 1992.

237. It was also reported that prisoners captured in BiH were transported to camps in FRY. A number of the Bosnian Muslims held in such camps were reportedly captured around Višegrad and Bosanski Šamac.

238. A number of Bosnian refugees in Montenegro, from Foča, were reportedly arrested by FRY police forces, held in various prisons, and later turned over to Serbs maintaining camps in Foča where they were then imprisoned. It was also reported that a significant number of Muslim prisoners held in Bileca, were transferred to a camp in Subotica.

239. Upon investigation by third party teams, certain alleged concentration camps for Muslims in FRY were found to be refugee centres where living conditions were poor.

2. Reported camps by location

240. Of the reports of the 71 camps alleged in FRY, 42 were corroborated (i.e., reported by a neutral source or multiple neutral sources), and 29 were uncorroborated (i.e., reported either by multiple non-neutral sources, or not corroborated by a neutral source). The following is a numerical breakdown of the camps reported to have existed in FRY:

241. **Kosovo:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs/FRY: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

242. **Montenegro**: Total camps: 9

Run by: Serbs/FRY: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2

243. **Serbia**: Total camps: 27

Run by: Serbs/FRY: Corroborated: 13 Uncorroborated: 13
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

244. **Vojvodina**: Total camps: 25

Run by: Serbs/FRY: Corroborated: 10 Uncorroborated: 13
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

245. **Unidentified Locations in FRY**:

Total camps: 9

Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 9 Uncorroborated:

D. Camps reported in Slovenia

246. The reports reviewed alleged a total of seven camps within Slovenia. Among those camps, three (42.9 per cent) were alleged to have been controlled by Slovenian forces and four (57.1 per cent) by unidentified forces.

247. As the various conflicts in the former Yugoslavia erupted and unfolded, detention of soldiers and civilians reportedly became commonplace. In June and July 1991, Slovenian forces reportedly captured and imprisoned a few hundred soldiers of the JNA and some civilian personnel of SFRY, including internal police, for a short period of time after Slovenia declared its independence on 25 June 1991.

248. The Slovenes reportedly held the prisoners in various places including mining facilities and a penitentiary. The captors allegedly subjected the prisoners to beatings, verbal humiliations, and threats. Since the prisoners' release and the subsequent conflicts in Croatia and BiH, there were no reports concerning detention in Slovenia.

249. Of the reports of the seven camps alleged in Slovenia, six were corroborated (i.e., reported by a neutral source or multiple neutral sources) and one was uncorroborated (i.e., reported either by multiple non-neutral sources, or not corroborated by a neutral source). The following is a numerical breakdown of the camps reported to have existed in Slovenia:

1. Reported camps in Slovenia

250. **Slovenia**: Total camps: 7

Run by: Slovenians: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated:

III. ANALYSIS BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

A. BiH

1. Banja Luka

251. Banja Luka County is in the north-west quarter of BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 195,139. Bosnian Serbs comprised the majority at 54.8 per cent, 14.9 per cent were Bosnian Croat, 14.6 per cent were Bosnian Muslim, 12 per cent described themselves as "Yugoslavs", and the remaining 3.7 per cent were classified as "others".

252. Manjača camp: The existence of this detention facility as well as the alleged number of individuals hereby detained has been corroborated by multiple sources, among them: the ICRC, the US Department of State and the UK Defence Debriefing Team.

253. Location: According to reports, the Manjača camp was located approximately 25 kilometres south of the city of Banja Luka. Manjača is the name of a mountain and there is no village by that name. 3/ The camp was reportedly located in a mountainous area controlled by Serbian forces, on or near an unidentified former JNA base which had been a farm and had later been used as a training facility. 4/ Tanks, rockets and other military equipment were reported just below the site. 5/

254. Description of the Manjača camp: Reports describe the Manjača facility as consisting of one section of a large farm which was surrounded by a fence and used as the camp. 6/ An ex-prisoner at the camp provided a diagram of the grounds and stated that the camp was located in a former JNA training area. He added that the camp itself was a former military cattle farm, a section of which had been fenced off for use as the camp. 7/

255. The camp's perimeter is described as forming an area of approximately 240 by 260 metres. 8/ According to reports, the Manjača camp was surrounded by a single fence and divided into two sections by a central fence. 9/ These fences were reported as being between two and three metres high. 10/ An ex-prisoner who was transferred to the camp in 1992 reported that while the camp was divided into two separate sections, one was not used until August 1992. 11/

256. There were reportedly three detention buildings in each section of the camp 12/ which were described as unheated, former livestock stables arranged in two rows of three. 13/ These structures appeared to be more or less the same size which was estimated in different reports as 80 by 12 metres, 14/ 60 by 18 metres, 15/ and 70 by 20 metres. 16/ Each of the six structures reportedly had six stalls, three on each side of a corridor. 17/

257. Several reports estimate that each of the main structures housed between 600 and 700 prisoners. 18/ One report stated that between 600 and 650 prisoners were accommodated internally in each structure in three rows of 200. 19/ Another report stated that detainees occupied a space, approximately 6.5 feet by 30 inches, in six long rows of approximately 80 persons per row. It was also reported that there was a walkway, approximately two feet wide between the rows and that the estimated total occupancy per stable was 500 persons. 20/

258. One subject reported that each of the camp's two sections had a separate entrance with a gate guarded by soldiers. 21/ Another subject described two gates into the camp, one on the north-western, and another on the south-western side of the camp. 22/ Reports also describe an unknown number of

guard dogs tied to a post near the north-western gate 23/ and patrolling the periphery of the camp's centre. 24/

259. According to the reports reviewed, mines were laid between the two fences surrounding and separating the sections of the camp. 25/ One subject described a one-metre-wide strip of mined earth which separated the two rows of stables and encircled the entire camp. 26/ Another subject described a three metre mined section of earth, running from one end of the camp to the other, effectively dividing the camp structures into two groups. According to the subject, an unidentified male prisoner was killed by an explosion when he ventured too close to the centre mine strip. 27/ It was also reported that mines had been placed in a one metre wide strip of earth immediately inside the fence separated from the camp's interior by a single strand of wire suspended one metre off of the ground. 28/

260. One subject reported that the interior fence had signs posted to warn of the minefield. 29/

261. Reports also describe two smaller sheds which served as kitchens in each of the prison sections. 30/ One report describes high roofed shelters which were used as the food preparation and serving and eating area. 31/ Another report said that one of the camp's sections had a small building used for storing food taken from relief organizations and for torturing inmates. 32/

262. Reports describe a camp building where prisoners were taken for torture, calling it the Samica(meaning single cell). 33/ One subject reports that the Samica was located approximately 50 metres from the barn where he was held. 34/ Another subject similarly reported that on 28 August 1992, he witnessed prisoners being beaten in an area that was used for solitary confinement of prisoners, about 100 metres from the barn. 35/

263. The area outside the camp compound: One subject described the area to the east of the fenced in compound as containing another seven buildings which were used by the camp administration. Each of those buildings were reported to be approximately 12 metres by 50 metres in size. According to the description, the buildings on the outside of the camp included a doctor's office and a structure utilized by Serbian police interrogators. 36/ Three of the buildings on the outside of the camp were reportedly used as housing for the camp's guards. 37/ One of the buildings was reportedly occupied day and night by approximately 10 soldiers from a nearby tank unit, which one source believed was a security reinforcement. 38/ One subject reported that there was also a building which was used for food storage and as a medical clinic for prisoners and guards. 39/

264. Another report describes buildings as being located in the western section outside the camp, including a hospital, sleeping accommodations for the guard force, a large administration building, and a gatehouse and checkpoint at the entrance to the fenced area. 40/

265. One former prisoner said that 20 soldiers/camp guards were permanently quartered in a building called the "Krug" (circle), located outside the camp compound. The subject said that the same building contained a kitchen and a canteen where the guards ate three times a day. Two female cooks from Banja Luka reportedly cooked for the guards and two prisoners were reportedly detailed daily to clean their quarters and assist in the kitchen. 41/

266. Guards were reportedly posted outside the fence surrounding the camp. 42/ Reports also describe bunkers immediately outside the camp's perimeter. One subject described the bunkers as having wooden walls with one metre high earthen mounds containing openings to accommodate small arms.

Another subject described several ground level bunkers. 43/ Manned watchtowers were also reported in the area outside the camp. 44/ One subject described four guardhouses inside and outside the camp. One of these guardhouses was said to be a 10 metre high watchtower. 45/

267. Number of prisoners: Reports indicate that during its peak operation period, the Manjača camp held approximately 3,700 prisoners. The ICRC reported that from mid-July 1992, approximately 3,600 persons were detained at the Manjača camp and had been regularly visited and registered. 46/ The ICRC specifically reported in mid-August 1992 that there were 3,737 prisoners visited at Manjača on 14-16 July 1992, 28 July 1992, and 12-14 August 1992. 47/ A CSCE Mission to the Manjača camp reported that on 30 August 1992, there were 3,640 prisoners at the facility. 48/

268. Other reports estimate a higher number of prisoners at Manjača. Some sources state that the camp held approximately 4,000 Bosnian Muslim males. 49/ One subject who was transferred to the camp from Omarska camp in Prijedor, estimated that the camp contained about 5,500 prisoners. 50/ Another report, citing estimates by refugees from the Kozarac area, claimed the number of prisoners at Manjača at 8,000. 51/

269. Reports indicate that prior to mid-June 1992, the Manjača camp had a lower prisoner population, which rose dramatically in early-August 1992. It was also reported that in order to accommodate the influx of prisoners from Omarska camp in Prijedor and other detention facilities in August 1992, a second compound of the Manjača camp was opened. One subject estimated that when he arrived at Manjača in mid-June, the camp had a population of 1,700 male prisoners, and that on 23 August 1992, the camp held 4,500 prisoners. 52/ Another subject who was detained at the camp in 1992 stated that prior to August 1992, the camp held a total of 1,759 prisoners and that after August, and the opening of the second compound, an additional 1,710 prisoners were brought in. 53/

270. Sex and age of the prisoners: Most reports indicate that the camp contained male prisoners of all ages but mostly between the ages of 18 and 60. 54/ However, there are allegations that in the early spring of 1992, a small number of women were held at the camp and raped.

271. Ethnicity of prisoners: Manjača's prison population was in most reports described as predominantly Bosnian Muslim and Croatian. Some subjects estimated the prisoner population at Manjača at approximately 80 per cent Bosnian Muslim and 20 per cent Croatian. 55/ One report estimated the camp's population at 96.4 per cent Muslim, 3.4 per cent Croatian and .01 per cent Serbian. 56/

272. At one point, several Serbians from north-western Bosnia were reportedly detained at the camp for several days because they refused to go to the war front. Each of the men was reportedly older then 45 years of age. The men reportedly slept in a separate room but received the same food as the other inmates. 57/

273. Status of prisoners: Reports indicate that the majority of the prisoners at the Manjača camp were civilians. CSCE mission member John Zerolis, a U.S. Foreign Service officer assigned to the US Embassy in Zagreb, inspected the Manjača camp and reported that he observed several thousand prisoners, none of whom were wearing any type of uniform. He stated that he was told by the prisoners that they were non-combatants and that they had been arrested from their homes. 58/ The CSCE Mission further reported that the vast majority of the Manjača's prisoners claimed to be civilians or were arrested at their homes for no apparent reason except as an integral part of

"ethnic cleansing" operations. 59/ One subject who was held at the camp said that Manjača was not a POW camp as claimed by Serbian authorities and that an estimated 95 per cent of the prisoners there were civilians. 60/

274. According to a report of the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights,

> "the administrators of this [Manjača] facility who are officials of the army of the Bosnian Serbs, maintain that the prisoners are prisoners of war. However, other observers consider that most of them probably never bore arms, and were detained simply because their age and Muslim ethnic origin made them potential combatants in the eyes of the Serbian authorities." 61/

275. The leader of Merhamet, the Muslim charitable organization in Banja Luka, reportedly stated that most prisoners at Manjača had no connection with the military clashes. 62/

276. One unidentified subject who was transferred to Manjača from another detention facility reported that he saw several Imams at the camp. He did not know their names but said that they were from Prijedor and Kozarac. 63/

277. Organization of prisoners: Reports indicate that Manjača's prisoner housing was allocated according to place of prisoner origin. For example, an ex-prisoner stated that prisoners were assigned to buildings by region (Doboj, Grapska; Ključ; Prijedor; and Sanski Most). He said that he was housed in the building designated for all those from his north-west BiH municipality. 64/ Another ex-prisoner stated that one side of the camp was filled with men from Ključ, Sanski Most and Prijedor. He said that there was one stable in his part of the camp which was filled with men from Sana (i.e. Sanski Most), and that another contained prisoners from the Kozarac and Prijedor area. 65/ A third ex-prisoner reported that he was in a section of the camp with 186 prisoners who had been accused of possessing arms and 50 others who did not have documents and were put in with that group. He said that most of the people in his area of detention were from Sanski Most. 66/

278. According to one report, there were a number of Muslim prisoners who were responsible for order and smooth operation of the camp. The prisoners called them the "camp commanders". They reportedly slept together with the other prisoners on the concrete floor and were not permitted to leave the camp. Their function was reportedly to maintain a liaison with the administration office and with the medical office, to supervise the Bosnian cooks and the "trustees", 67/ and to present any problems to the camp commander. It was also alleged that these individuals cooperated with the Serbs and caused the death of at least one Bosnian Muslim prisoner. 68/

279. Prison ledger: An ex-prisoner stated that a prison ledger contained the names of every prisoner and the various categories to which he was assigned. Specifically, the subject reported that the prisoners' disposition was noted in the last column of the ledger and that if this was written in pen, as opposed to pencil, it was irrevocable. The subject said that those who had "VIZ" (Military Investigation Centre) written in pen after their name always disappeared. 69/

280. Dates of operation/camp opening: According to reports, the Manjača camp was first used as a prisoner of war camp in the summer and autumn of 1991. Croatian soldiers were reportedly held there during the war. However, since the early spring (April or May) of 1992, the same facility was reportedly used to hold both Croat and Muslim prisoners and it was believed that most of those individuals were civilians. 70/ According to reports, Manjača's prisoner

population rose dramatically in early August, 1992, when an estimated 1,200 to 1,800 prisoners were transferred there as a result of the Omarska camp's closure.

281. Visits to Manjača by outside organizations: From mid-July 1992 until its closure in December 1992, Manjača was closely monitored by the ICRC and other organizations. As a result, it is possible to get a fairly clear picture of the camp's conditions and the number of prisoners held there during that time.

282. ICRC monitoring of the Manjača camp: the ICRC reported that about 3,600 persons detained at Manjača had been regularly visited, registered, protected, and assisted by the ICRC from mid-July 1992. 71/ However, the ICRC noted that it was refused access to Manjača and Trnopolje from 18 to 26 August 1992. 72/

283. Reports indicate that after the ICRC's first visit on 14 July, Manjača's conditions improved, and there was more food and fewer beatings at the camp. 73/ However, one ex-prisoner said that much of the food was diverted there from ICRC deliveries. He added that a half-hour before each visit, a senior guard would inform the Manjača prisoners of the pending visit and state that if the prisoners complained about conditions, they would be punished. 74/ Another ex-prisoner stated that prior to a 13 August 1992 ICRC visit to the camp, prisoners were instructed to tell the ICRC that they were treated well. The ex-prisoner noted that some prisoners did manage to tell the representatives about ill-treatment, despite the fact that each ICRC representative was accompanied by two Serb soldiers. 75/

284. One ex-prisoner who had been transferred to Manjača from another detention facility said that food and conditions improved considerably at Manjača after the ICRC visit. He said that winter clothing and boots were also issued as the weather turned cold and the first snow arrived in November. He said that the ICRC was present everyday between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.. He also said that the ICRC visited on Tuesdays and came with search lists. 76/

285. Amnesty International reported that ex-prisoners stated that beating ceased for the first visit of the ICRC to the camp in mid-July, but that prisoners were systematically beaten the day after the departure of the delegation. 77/ Helsinki Watch quoted an ex-prisoner who had been detained at the camp from 6 August to 1 September 1992 as saying that after the ICRC visit in mid-July, conditions in the camp improved but that beatings continued. 78

286. Sources also reported that although the camp was under ICRC supervision during the day, the Serbs beat the prisoners at night when the ICRC workers left. It was also reported that on one occasion trucks arrived in the middle of the night and took away 300 prisoners who were later replaced by 300 new inmates so the ICRC would not become suspicious. 79/

287. The ICRC reported that it conducted the following activities at the camp from 14 July 1992 to 18 December 1992: 80/

(a) On 14 July 1992, it visited detainees held at the camp. Each detainee was registered. Since then, there were visits two to three times a week by ICRC delegates.

(b) On 17 August 1992, it introduced relief programs and a specific food emergency program.

(c) It distributed 2.7 metric tons of drugs and medical equipment; mattresses, jerry cans, blankets, plastic sheeting, polystyrene, lime, detergent, soap, and clothing and 427.2 metric tons of food weekly.

(d) On 15 September 1992, under the auspices of the ICRC, 68 medical cases were transferred directly to the United Kingdom for medical treatment.

(e) 1 October 1992, under ICRC auspices, there was a meeting of plenipotentiaries from the three parties involved in the conflict in BiH and the signing of an agreement on the release and transfer of detainees.

(f) On 14 November 1992, 755 detainees to were evacuated to Karlovac Centre, a refugee camp in Croatia.

(g) After 2 December 1992, approximately 3,000 persons still held at the camp were regularly visited by ICRC delegates. 81/

(h) On 9 December 1992, there were bilateral talks between ICRC President Sommaruga and leaders of the parties involved in the conflict. Additionally, they confirmed the previous commitments concerning liberation of the detainees.

(i) On 13 December 1992, 532 detainees were transferred by camp authorities to a destination unknown to ICRC. The ICRC undertook to localize those detainees and obtain their freedom.

(j) On 14 December 1992, the ICRC transferred 1,009 detainees to the Karlovac Centre refugee in Croatia.

(k) On 16 December 1992, the ICRC transferred 1,001 detainees to Karlovac.

(l) On 18 December 1992, the remaining detainees 426 were transferred to Karlovac.

(m) On 20 December 1992, the ICRC visited Batković camp, where 401 detainees originating from Manjača were imprisoned. According to reports, the other 131 prisoners remained missing for more than a month. The ICRC was ultimately informed that the missing 131 were at the Kula camp near the Sarajevo airport in preparation for an exchange of prisoners. However, the ICRC did not confirm this information for security reasons. 82/

288. **Visits to Manjača by other organizations and individuals:** In addition to the ICRC, other organizations and individuals visited and monitored the Manjača camp.

289. On 19 July 1992 (on the occasion of the first ICRC inspection), one reporter was said to have made the first western press visit to Manjača. The reporter said that he was unable to enter the camp but that eight interviewees were marched in formation into a small plaza near the camp entrance. He described the prisoners as wearing prison uniforms and appearing pale, weary and under duress. When interviewed in the presence of army guards, the prisoners expressed little criticism for their captors and made only a few indications of mistreatment. The reporter said that during that visit he was told by the deputy commander of the Bosnian Serbian Army's Krajina corps at his nearby headquarters that: "We are concealing nothing". However, the reporter noted that former prisoners interviewed away from the camp described a regime where beatings were routine. 83/

290. A chapter of Caritas from Banja Luka reportedly visited the Manjača camp on approximately 17 August 1992. Thereafter, other relief agencies visited One ex-prisoner said that prior to the visits, food was moved from the kitchen used by the guards and camp administration and put into the kitchen used for feeding prisoners. 84/

291. The Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, was reported to have attempted to visit the Manjača camp during the last week of August 1992. The mission arrived at the camp and was informed by the officer in charge that 3,000 prisoners of war were being held there. The mission, however, was denied permission to visit the camp. The officer said that the prisoners were "tired of being visited by international missions" and that it was too late in the day for a visit (it was reportedly more than an hour before sunset). The officer thereafter indicated that he could not allow the prisoners to be seen because the mission had not requested permission from the central authorities to enter the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina". The mission failed to see the prisoners at the camp but said that it was provided with information, including photos by a person who it said had visited the camp a few weeks earlier. The mission said that there were signs of malnutrition and in some cases torture. A man also informed the Special Rapporteur that a man detained at the camp had recently been taken to a hospital and weighed only 34 kilograms. 85/

292. The CSCE Thomson Mission reportedly visited the Manjača camp on 30 August 1992. 86/ And, according to a Helsinki Watch report, that organization visited the camp on 13 December 1992. 87/

293. Release of prisoners/camp closing: The Manjača camp was reportedly closed on 18 December 1992 after the above-mentioned series of prisoner releases performed under the auspices of the ICRC. 88/ The following organized prisoner releases took place at Manjača:

(a) The ICRC reported that on 14 November 1992, 755 detainees (including 729 BiH Muslim and 26 Croatians), were released from the camp and transferred to the Karlovac transit camp. 89/

(b) On 14 December 1992, 1,008 90/ prisoners who had been held at Manjača, were released under the auspices of the ICRC. A 9 December 1992 agreement between ICRC President Sommaruga and Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stipulated that all of the prisoners visited and registered by the ICRC at the Manjača camp were to be released by 18 December 1992. 91/

(c) On 16 December 1992, another 1,001 persons who had been held at the Manjača camp were released. The ICRC, however, requested information about 529 detainees transferred from the camp without its delegates' knowledge and whose whereabouts were unknown at the time. 92/

(d) On 18 December 1992, the Manjača camp was proclaimed closed and the 418 detainees still held there were released under the auspices of the ICRC. The ICRC commented that the camp was totally unsuitable for holding detainees and it trusted that the camp would not be used for that purpose again. Eight other detainees being treated at the Banja Luka hospital were also freed. In a related development, during a visit to a camp in Batković in north-eastern BiH, ICRC delegates found some of the 529 detainees who had been transferred from Manjača on 13 December 1992 without the ICRC's knowledge. 93/ A press report quoted the Batković commander as stating that 532 Manjača detainees were brought to Batković, and that 130 of them were taken to Sarajevo and freed in an exchange. 94/ Another report stated that the ICRC was informed that the missing 130 prisoners were at the Kula camp near the Sarajevo airport in preparation for an exchange of prisoners. However, the ICRC did not verify this information for security reasons. 95/

294. Control of the Manjača camp: Reports describe the Manjača camp as being under the control of the Bosnian Serb Army. 96/ One report generally described the camp as being under the control of the "army". 97/ An ex-

prisoner stated that the camp was under the control of Bosnian Serb irregulars calling themselves "Martićevci". Their headquarters were reported to be in Banja Luka. 98/

295. Guards at the Manjača camp: 99/ Soldiers and guards at the Manjača camp reportedly referred to themselves as "Martićevci". 100/ Several reports also stated that the guards referred to each other by Muslim names to hide their identities. 101/ According to one ex-prisoner, the guards used code names to conceal their identities. He added that none of the guards were from the same region as the prisoners. 102/ Another subject said that military police guards were used on the perimeter area of the camp and that these guards were assigned to the camp from either Prijedor or Ključ. 103/

296. One subject who was transferred to Manjača from another detention facility said that the guards at Manjača wore a mixture of JNA uniform, with some wearing the "četnička kapa", and others wearing headbands. The subject also reported guards wearing the "White Eagles" badge of the Arkan Tigers paramilitary group. 104/

297. According to reports, there were approximately 50 soldiers assigned as guards at the camp. 105/ One subject, who was imprisoned at Manjača for several months, reported that the overall camp personnel at no one time exceeded 60. 106/

298. A subject who was transferred to the camp from another detention facility, reported that the guard force at Manjača worked a 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. shift during the time he spent there until November 1992. The subject also reported that a shift consisted of 30 guards. He added that, unlike Omarska where the guards were drawn from the immediate area and arrived and departed on a daily basis, the guards at Manjača were largely from outside the Manjača area including Ključ and Sanski Most. 107/ The subject said that the guards lived in accommodation outside the fenced area of the camp in the remaining sheds and barns, and that they were replaced every seven days by a new batch of guards. He reported that the guards were armed with automatic rifles, pistols, and clubs. 108/

299. Another subject reported that buses brought in numbers of guards to the camp on a rotating basis. He said that there were 15 guards on duty at a time and that the guard force changed every two hours. He said that the guard force was comprised of soldiers from the Ključ and Sanski Most areas. 109/

300. It was also reported that 20 soldiers/camp guards were permanently quartered in a building called "Krug" (circle), located outside the camp compound. According to one subject, the guards were changed every two weeks. The subject added that the guards wore JNA field uniforms. 110/

301. One ex-prisoner who was transferred to Manjača from another detention facility, said that the "police" at Manjača were mobilized and rotated every month and that camp duty was regarded as their leave period from the front line. He said that when the "police" knew that they had to return to the front line they took it out on the prisoners. 111/

302. Many of the camp's prisoners were transferred to Manjača from other camps.

303. Banja Luka in April/May 1992: One subject reported that he was arrested by Serbian forces in Banja Luka in April 1992 and was sent to the Manjača camp where he was held for a number of days. He said that he had been accused by his captors of participating in subversive activities. 112/

304. Gornja Sanica in May/June 1992: On 28 May 1992, 135 male prisoners from Gornja Sanica were reportedly taken by trailer truck to Manjača 113/ from a transit camp in a school approximately two kilometres west of the Gornja Sanica village centre. 114/ It was similarly reported that in Gornja Sanica on 31 May 1992, Bosnian Muslim males between the ages of 18 and 60 were taken to the town's only school and as large groups were formed, were moved out. According to one subject, some of the males were taken to the city of Ključ for one day, then to Sitnica for five days, and then to the Manjača camp. 115/

305. Doboj in May 1992: It was reported that 240 Muslim prisoners were brought to Manjača from Doboj in May 1992. 116/

306. Stara Gračka in June 1992: One subject reported that on 7 June 1992, 224 BiH Muslims were transferred from Stara Gračka to the Manjača camp. 117/

307. Stara Gradiška in May/June 1992: One subject reported that prisoners were transferred from the Stara Gradiška camp to Manjača in May or June of 1992. The subject said that Yugoslav soldiers escorted them during the transfer and beat them severely. 118/ Other reports describe the transfer of prisoners from Stara Gradiška in June 1992. On 12 June 1992, a prisoner was reportedly transferred from a camp at Stara Gradiška to Manjača. 119/ It was also reported that 450 prisoners were brought to the camp from Stara Gradiška in mid-June 1992. 120/

308. Bosanska Dubica City Jail in late June 1992: One subject reported that he was held at the Bosanska Dubica city jail for interrogation. He said that he was held at the jail until he was transferred with 46 prisoners to Manjača. The subject stated that nine of those transferred were considered to be Muslim extremists. 121/

309. Ključ in June/July 1992: One subject reported that between June and July 1992, approximately 1,300 prisoners were brought to Manjača from a camp in Ključ. 122/ Additional reports describe the transfer of prisoners from a sports hall in Ključ to Manjača. One subject reports that approximately 120 men from the village of Kamičak, near the town of Ključ on 31 May 1992 and loaded into three coaches and taken to Ključ. After being beaten and detained in an unidentified sports hall there, the subject stated that on an unspecified date, they were forced to march 25 kilometres to the Manjača camp, escorted by armed soldiers. He said that the prisoners were marched through an unidentified Serbian village and abused by the villagers. He stated that once the prisoners arrived at the Manjača camp, the soldiers beat them systematically at the entrance. 123/ It was also reported that on 27 June 1992, between 110 and 120 persons were transferred from a detention facility in a sports hall in the town of Ključ to the Manjača camp. A subject said that upon arrival at Manjača, they were stripped naked and their belongings were taken away. He added that they were then beaten for five hours in front of a barn with at least 10 guards present at a given time. 124/

310. Sitnica in June 1992: Other reports describe the transporting of prisoners from a sports hall or other detention area in the village of Sitnica, in June of 1992. On 31 May 1992, people from the village of Vrhpolje were reportedly taken to the neighbouring village of Kamičak where 80 of the men were separated from the women and abused for two days while their village and parts of Kamičak were destroyed. Thereafter, it was reported that the prisoners were taken by bus to the village of Sitnica where they were held in a sports hall with about 350 other persons. The prisoners were reportedly held at Sitnica for about seven days after which they were forced to march 14 miles to the Manjača camp. 125/ One subject also reported that on 7 June 1992, prisoners arrived at Manjača after being transferred by bus from Ključ to the town of "Sitnice" where, after being abused and initially held for one week,

they were forced to walk another 20 miles to Manjača. 126/

311. Camp in Sanski Most in July 1992: One subject said that were taken from their homes in Ključ on 27 May 1992 and were first held in Sanski Most for 12 days. He said that thereafter, six covered trucks, each packed with 150 people or more were transferred to Manjača. He said that 18 people died on the way as a result of asphyxiation since there was not enough air to breathe. 127/

312. Other reports describe the transport of inhabitants from Sanski Most to the Manjača camp on 7 July 1992. 128/ In one report, a subject stated that on 7 July 1992, he and approximately 600 other men originating from the village of Sanski Most were taken from a large indoor gymnasium at a school in the district of Narodni Front where they had been detained for 42 days. The men were loaded onto trucks and relocated to the Manjača camp. According to the report, each truck held approximately 160 men who were crammed into the vehicles. As each man entered the truck he was reportedly beaten severely by armed military escorts with police batons. The subject reported that by the end of a nearly six hour journey to Manjača, 20 prisoners had died from dehydration, heat stroke, or severe injuries. 129/ A subject reported that in July 1992, 1,000 to 1,100 Muslims were transported from a camp in Sanski Most and 100 from Prijedor. 130/

313. Another subject reported that on or about 14 July 1992, all of the prisoners held at a gymnasium in Sanski Most were transferred to Manjača via four large livestock transport trucks with trailers. He said that the prisoners were loaded onto the trucks with their hands tied behind their backs and that the convoy was guarded by military police who were identifiable by their belt buckles. He added that the civilian police handed over accountability lists to the military police and that one trailer had a regular JNA soldier armed with an assault rifle. He reported that conditions on the truck were very bad and that approximately 18 prisoners died en route to the Manjača camp. He added that the corpses were left on the trucks. 131/

314. Omarska camp, Prijedor in August 1992: There are numerous reports describing a mass transfer of prisoners from the Omarska camp to the Manjača camp on or about 6-8 August 1992. Another transfer of the remaining prisoners at the Omarska camp was also reported at the end of August.

315. One document purportedly sent to the United Nations by the Banja Luka City Council, stated:

> "On 7 August 1992 we had received a report that about 35 buses, filled with camp inmates, who were simply hidden by the police, [were] moved from their location in Omarska camp to another area, this time going towards Manjača." 132/

316. Below are summaries of reports which allege that there was a mass transfer of prisoners from the Omarska camp to Manjača during the period of 6-8 August 1992. There was also a smaller transfer of Omarska prisoners to Manjača in late August 1992. Most of the early-August reports describe prisoners jammed onto buses on a hot summer day, with the heat turned up and the windows sealed shut. The reports also describe physical abuse, men dying from the heat and lack of water, and cases of killing of prisoners en route and upon arrival at Manjača. 133/ The reports vary as to certain details, but appear to establish that such a mass transfer of prisoners did occur:

(a) A subject stated that about three days after a group of journalists arrived at the Omarska camp, the prisoners began to be dispersed to other camps. He said that Omarska authorities prepared lists of three categories of prisoners. He added that it was unclear how these lists were divided but said that it seemed that Category 1 may have been the active-duty military people and intellectuals; Category 2 consisted of about 1,700 prisoners, who were sent to the Manjača camp and; Category 3 prisoners were sent to Trnopolje. He said that the trip to the Manjača camp began with a guard reading off a list of prisoner names. He said that those prisoners boarded approximately 24 buses which would take them to Manjača. He reported that the convoy set off at about 5:00 p.m. but that it got a flat tire and did not arrive until about 11:00 p.m.. 134/

(b) Likewise, an ex-prisoner who was held at Omarska said that lists of names were read out, and that prisoners were placed in three categories: 1) those who had fought when Serbs invaded; 2) those in some way connected with 1; and 3) those, who had a clean sheet. The subject said that categories 1 and 2 were sent to Manjača while those in category 3 were sent to Trnopolje and subsequently released. 135/

(c) Another subject similarly reported that on 6 August 1992, there was a roll call at Omarska and approximately 1,200 prisoners were loaded onto 11 buses which departed at approximately 4:00 p.m. for Manjača. Each bus reportedly carried between 110 and 115 prisoners and four camp guards. Subject stated that each guard had a seat while prisoners sat in the remaining seats and on the floor and were required to keep their heads bent between their knees. He said that there was no water and that the bus windows were shut tight and covered with curtains. He said that the bus did not stop and arrived at Manjača at about midnight. The subject stated that no one was allowed off the bus until 8:00 a.m. on 7 August. He said that the temperature inside the buses reached approximately 32 degrees centigrade. He added that at least 16 elderly men died en route to Manjača. 136/

(d) One subject who was part of the transfer, stated that on 6 August 1992, the prisoners were divided into two groups and 30 buses arrived from Prijedor to transport them to Manjača. He said that he was placed, together with 97 other persons, in a bus with tightly sealed windows and that the passengers were given no water and drank urine to survive. 137/

(c) Another subject reported that on 5 August 1992, Serbian camp authorities from the Omarska camp transported most of the prisoners to Manjača. He said that at 1:00 a.m., on 6 August, the armed Serb guards who escorted the buses took 10 prisoners off the buses and killed them. 138/

(d) A subject 139/ stated that on 6 August 1992 he and approximately 1,800 other prisoners were transported by buses containing 80 to 100 prisoners each. He said that during the journey he and the others were made to sit with their heads bowed, and that the windows were closed despite the mid-summer heat. He added that during the journey they were subjected to ill-treatment including robbery by the guards from Omarska and Prijedor who accompanied the convoy. According to the subject, the convoy arrived at Manjača at 2,200.

(e) Another subject reported that on 6 August 1992, approximately 1,000 prisoners were transported from Omarska to Trnopolje and that another 1,300, including the subject, were transported in 17 buses to Manjača. He stated that during the transport there were constant beatings and that the heat in the buses were turned on with the windows sealed shut. He said that the drive to Manjača lasted between 16 and 21 hours. The subject stated that the prisoners on the bus were dehydrated and that three died from a lack of oxygen. He said that nine prisoners on the buses died from severe beatings and that one was thrown from a moving bus. 140/

(f) One subject who was included in the transfer reported that on 7 August 1992, 2,300 prisoners were transferred to Manjača from Omarska. He said that Manjača camp officials had what appeared to be a computerized list of the incoming prisoners' names when they arrived. He stated further 2,000 of the prisoners were admitted and that an additional 300 were taken elsewhere. Subject said that the remaining prisoners later concluded that those 300 prisoners were all residents of Kozarac. 141/

(g) Another subject who was part of the transfer to Manjača stated that he and the other prisoners had to sleep in the buses during the first night. He stated that they were next brought to a field and that a person who he identified as the camp commander brought a list of names. The subject stated that those who were called had to stay on their knees, head down, for hours. They were thereafter brought to the former stables. 142/

(h) One subject who was already at Manjača, stated that on 7 August 1992, a 23-bus column containing around 1,300 prisoners from Omarska arrived. He said that prisoners were forced to kneel and were kicked during transport and that six dead were removed from the buses. 143/

(i) One report quotes a subject who was brought to Manjača from Omarska on an unidentified date. According to the subject:

> "During the ride we had to sing Serbian songs. We got nothing to drink and we had to keep the windows closed. Furthermore, the Serbian soldiers also beat us during the ride. They stopped at every inn; the soldiers went off and drank . . . Before arriving in the camp we stopped, eight persons were brought out of the bus and knifed by the Serbian soldiers . . . One of the prisoners died in the bus because he couldn't stand the heat and thirst". 144/

317. One subject said that on 6 August 1992 he was transferred with several other prisoners to the camp at Manjača. He recalled that after his departure, some 180 prisoners remained at Omarska. He reported that en route to Manjača, 18 prisoners were killed and another 12 were killed in front of the Manjača camp upon arrival. He said that the prisoners were escorted by members of the irregular police called "Martić's Unit" and two camp guards from Omarska. 145/

318. A subject who was held at the Omarska camp from late May 1992, reported that he was transferred to the Manjača camp in August 1992 with an estimated 184 remaining men at Omarska. 146/

319. Jajce and Kotor Varoš in October 1992: A subject who had been at Manjača from June through the end of 1992, stated that 100 persons were transported to the camp from Jajce and that 300 others were brought in from Kotor Varoš. 147/

320. Intake procedures: Prisoners were reportedly brought to the Manjača camp at night by closed freight trucks and buses. The vehicles were reportedly parked on the outside corner of the camp and were guarded until daylight, when the passengers were unloaded and processed into the camp. 148/ Thereafter, the prisoners were reportedly in-processed, accompanied by searches and beatings. 149/

321. One subject who was transferred from Omarska to Manjača in early August 1992 stated that he and the other prisoners had to sleep in the buses during the first night at the camp. He stated that they were next brought to a field and that a person whom he identified as the camp commander brought a list of names. The subject stated that those prisoners who were called had to stay on their knees, head down, for hours before being brought to their housing. 150/

322. Another subject who was included in the transfer from Omarska to Manjača in early August stated that Manjača camp officials had what appeared to be a computerized list of the incoming prisoners' names when they arrived. He stated further, that 2,000 of the prisoners were admitted and that an additional 300 were taken elsewhere. The subject said that the remaining prisoners later concluded that those 300 prisoners were all residents of Kozarac. 151/

323. Abuse and killings during intake: One subject who arrived at the Manjača camp from an area in western BiH in early 1992, said that *en route* to their detention building, prisoners were forced to pass one-by-one through a double row of guards who beat them as they passed. 152/ Another subject reported that on 7 July 1992, he and other prisoners were beaten as they exited buses upon their arrival at Manjača from another camp in Sanski Most. 153/

324. A subject who had been at Manjača from June through the end of 1992 reported that on the evening of 19 July 1992, 1,200 Muslims from the Omarska area were brought into Manjača by bus and parked outside the perimeter. The next morning the captives were unloaded and formed into groups for processing. The subject reported that 24 of the prisoners were attacked with knives and killed. He said that the corpses were loaded onto trucks and taken away. 154/

325. One subject who was transferred from Omarska in August 1992, reported that after spending the night on the buses, three prisoners were called out by the guards, who ordered them to kneel down. The guards thereafter slit the prisoners' throats. The subject reported that the camp commander arrived thereafter and stopped further killings. 155/

326. Likewise, a subject who was reportedly transferred from Omarska in August 1992 stated that after their arrival, they spent the night on their buses. During the night he said that 15 men were called outside and killed with bayonets. He said that in the morning, a Montenegrin man who he identified as the camp commander, arrived and stopped further killings. 156/

327. Another subject who had been transferred from Omarska to Manjača in August 1992, reported that the first group of prisoners were kept in buses overnight. He reported that on the following day, six of the prisoners in the group were killed by guards who had escorted them from Omarska. He said that these men had been owners of enterprises who had held positions of responsibility. He described the killing of one man who was called by guards from about 10 metres away, made to kneel and had his throat cut. 157/ Likewise, one subject who was transferred to Manjača from the Omarska camp (this appears to have occurred in early August) reported that when the prisoners came to Manjača, eight to 10 men had their throats cut in front of his eyes. 158/

328. One subject reported that during his transfer from Omarska in early August 1992, the prisoners were made to stay on the buses until 7:00 the following morning. He added that they were ill-treated and that nine prisoners were taken off the bus by guards and beaten to death. He identified four of these men and stated that they were killed for no apparent reason other than the fact that they had raised their heads. According to the subject, the first of the identified individuals was beaten to death after first begging to be killed swiftly. Subject said that after beating this victim to death, guards urinated on the body. The subject also described and identified another prisoner who was stabbed to death after looking out of the bus window. 159/ The subject stated that the prisoners were thereafter called out of the buses by name and formed into groups of 100. He said they were marched into barns outside of the fenced camp area where they were made to

strip naked and adopt the Islamic position of prayer and shout blasphemies. He added that their clothing was searched and items such as razor blades and toothbrushes were confiscated. 160/

329. One subject who was transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August stated that on the morning of 7 August, the guards at Manjača called out the names of about eight prisoners who were taken from the buses and shot or beaten and slashed to death. He stated that several prisoners inside the bus were able to peek through the curtain and witnessed the killings. He stated that once removed from the buses, the prisoners were seated on the ground in two groups of 600 men each. Each group reportedly formed 60 rows of 10 men. According to the subject, there was no water and each prisoner was required to sit with his head between his knees. He said that the first 600-man group entered Manjača at about 3:00 p.m. and that the second group followed two hours later. Once inside the camp, he stated that for the first time prisoners received medical attention. He added that those who were sick, very old, very young, or injured, were sent to Trnopolje in two buses. 161/

330. One subject stated that after being transferred on buses from Omarska on an unspecified date, he and the other prisoners were given no water for 26 hours and no food for almost 40 hours. He added that after removal from the buses, some of the men were forced to crouch in a prayer position on the gravel for a few hours, and that those who did not crouch "properly" were hit with rifle butts. 162/

331. Surrender of valuables during intake: In mid-June 1992, a group of 450 prisoners from Stara Gradiška were reportedly lined up along the road before entering the camp and were ordered to undress completely as the guards searched their personal belongings, reportedly taking all valuables from them including rings, watches, gold, money, etc. 163/

332. One subject who was reportedly transferred along with other prisoners from Omarska in early August, 1992, said that once the prisoners were removed from their bus, they were registered and "robbed". 164/

333. Camp conditions: Almost all sources confirm Manjača's harsh conditions. According to a report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights:

> "Despite being denied access to the Manjača prison camp, the Special Rapporteur had received ample information about conditions there. Most sources give the number of detainees as being approximately 4,000 men who are housed in large, open buildings formerly used as stables. Physical conditions were especially bad during the first several months after the detention facility was opened. Evidence of serious malnutrition, harsh discipline, strictly rationed water, poor sanitation, overcrowding, lack of proper medical care and beating of prisoners has been received from a variety of credible sources. Physical conditions have improved somewhat since the camp began to be visited by international bodies in August". 165/

Another report by the Special Rapporteur states: "[C]onditions at the Manjača camp before it was closed were reliably reported to have been extremely poor, with life-threatening neglect of prisoners, lack of food and inadequate hygiene". 166/

334. Subjects who were transferred from Omarska in early August 1992 reported that conditions were difficult at Manjača but were more bearable than they had been at Omarska. Some noted that this was especially true following the visit by the ICRC. 167/ One subject who had been transferred from Omarska in early

August 1992 commented that although they were housed in former stables at Manjača, they were treated fairly during their stay there and were visited by the ICRC until the camp closed in mid-December. 168/ Another subject who was transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August said that those prisoners who volunteered for work got better food and that guards sometimes beat prisoners but much less than at Omarska. 169/

335. A subject who arrived at Manjača in mid-July 1992 stated that he was told by other prisoners that during the three-month period prior to the ICRC's arrival at the camp, many prisoners were killed either individually or in groups and that they were buried in fields surrounding the Manjača camp compound. 170/

336. Meals/Nourishment: According to The Thomson CSCE report in September 1992:

> "A major concern in this centre [Manjača] involves the lack of proper nourishment provided to detainees until two to three weeks ago, which has resulted in seriously malnourished states. A majority of detainees exhibit obvious signs of cachexia, alopecia (hair loss), gross muscle wasting and 'sunken eyes' and all have lost 10 to 40 kilos in weight during two to three months of detention. A meal was served during our visit, a thick bean soup and bread, and the authority and detainees all told us that more nourishing meals have been available during the past two weeks than formerly." 171/

337. According to reports, there were two meals served per day at the camp. 172/ Reports described meals being served between 6:00 to 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. 173/ The meals were said to improve after the ICRC visits in July-August 1992. 174/

338. It was reported that food was prepared by prisoner-cooks in each of the two sections of the camp in three field kitchens standing outside the mess hall. 175/ One subject confirmed that the prisoners worked in the kitchens. 176/

339. Each housing building was reportedly divided into six groups which proceeded separately into the mess hall. Each building reportedly had one prisoner trustee (Poverenik) who was responsible for getting everyone out fast and for keeping order. 177/

340. One subject who arrived from Omarska in early August 1992, stated that prisoners at Manjača were taken one "hut row" at a time (approximately 200 prisoners) for eating and that prisoners were given 15 minutes to eat their meal. He estimated that it took about three hours per sitting. He said that the food upon his arrival was very poor but that it improved both in quantity and quality after the ICRC visited Manjača on 25 August. 178/

341. There were various descriptions of the content of meals served at the Manjača camp. One kilogram of bread reportedly was divided between 40 prisoners for each meal. 179/ For breakfast, a small jar of meat spread was reportedly divided between six prisoners. For dinner there was sometimes kasha, potatoes or rice. Tea was seldom served. 180/

342. Likewise, a subject who was transferred to Manjača from Stara Gradiška in May/June 1992, said that 30 prisoners split one loaf of bread, five tins of liverwurst for breakfast, and that each prisoner received 1/2 litre of tea. He said that for lunch the prisoners were given one kilo of bread per 30 prisoners with a helping of boiled potatoes or beans per prisoner. 181/

343. Another subject who was held at the camp from May to November 1992 reported that in the morning each prisoner was given one cup of tea and that 30 prisoners shared one loaf of bread. The subject reported that at around 4:00 p.m., each prisoner received a slice of ham and bread and also one loaf of bread for every 30 prisoners. 182/

344. It was also reported that: one loaf of bread was shared by 22 prisoners daily; 183/ each prisoner's daily food ration consisted of two small slices of bread and a small quantity of tea daily (from June to November 1992); 184/ in the morning the prisoners got a thin slice of bread and plain tea, and lunch consisted of another slice of bread and a small amount of cooked food, usually soup or gruel (in early August 1992). 185/

345. One subject who was transferred from Omarska in early August said that upon his arrival at Manjača the food was very poor. He added, however, that after the ICRC visited the camp on 25 August, the food improved both in quantity and quality with cocoa/milk and a tin of fish between two prisoners and a quarter of a loaf of bread for the first sitting. He said that for the second sitting the prisoners received a plate of stew of greater variety and substance than had been previously served. He added that every two weeks each prisoner was given a packet of 20 cigarettes and a half kilo of biscuits. 186/ Another subject who was transferred from Omarska in early August said that about a month after his arrival the ICRC started feeding the prisoners, and they were given vitamin tablets. He alleges, however, that the camp guards stole much of their food. 187/

346. Water: The Thomson CSCE Mission reported that in September 1992 there was no local water supply at Manjača and that portable containers were trucked there regularly, permitting only "five litres of water per day" for each prisoner. The report said that this ration was to be used for consumption, personal washing, and laundry. 188/

347. It was also reported that water had to be brought in daily by the prisoners in plastic containers from a lake located 600 metres from the camp. 189/ Another subject who had been transferred to the camp from Omarska in early August and remained there for several days, reported that water was available from a cistern. 190/

348. One subject reported that water was rationed and available only in small quantities at Manjača. In the summer, only 10 litres of water was reportedly provided to each building with an estimated 700 prisoners. It was reported that two faucets were located in each section of the camp outside of the buildings, and that the prisoners were unable to get to the water since they were strictly forbidden to leave the buildings. Any prisoner who asked for more water reportedly received beatings. 191/

349. Other reports varied as to the amount of water provided to Manjača's prisoners. One subject reported that 60 litres of water was provided for all occupants of each stall between the periods including July through December 1992; 192/ another subject who had been transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August estimated that the prisoners would get 3,000 litres of water for 2,000 men, working out to about one and a half litres of water for each man per day. He said that some of this water was used for ordinary cleaning. 193

350. Sleeping facilities: Reports describe conditions at Manjača with men living in un-insulated cattle barns. Despite being cold, the prisoners stated that the conditions were much better than at Omarska. 194/ Reports also stated that Manjača's prisoners were forced to sleep on concrete floors. 195

351. One subject who was transferred to Manjača from the Stara Gradiška camp

in May or June of 1992 said that upon arrival the prisoners had to first clean manure from the sheds. He said that when they cleaned the sheds they were given straw to make themselves beds on the concrete floor. 196/ A subject who had been transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August stated that wet grass was used as bedding rather than hay or straw and that they "would probably have been better off without it". 197/

352. According to one report, in mid-June 1992, new arrivals slept on the concrete floor without blankets. For the next 15 days, three prisoners reportedly slept under one blanket. 198/ Other reports in June and July 1992, said that four detainees were required to share each blanket. There was, however, reportedly some straw or ferns on the concrete ground where the prisoners slept. 199/ Only after a ICRC visit in July 1992 did each prisoner receive his own blankets. 200/

353. The CSCE Thomson Mission in August 1992 reported that detainees occupied a blanket-covered concrete or earth floored space, approximately 6.5 feet by thirty inches, in six long rows of approximately 80 persons per row. It said that there was a walkway, approximately two feet wide between the rows. The total occupancy per stable was estimated at 500 persons. 201/

354. Medical treatment: The CSCE reported that at Manjača

> "[m]edical services are very basic, provided by detainee physicians, who have little with which to work. Drugs and other medical supplies are very limited, whereas medical records are scrupulously maintained. The 'hospital ward' is housed in a small stable, accommodating approximately 15 ill or injured detainees on a concrete floor, with only a blanket each for comfort. We were told that the more seriously ill and injured were taken to the Banja Luka hospital for treatment." 202/

355. One subject reported that a Serbian medical doctor used to come once a week to the camp to "superficially" check sick prisoners. He said that no medicine was available for the prisoners. He also stated that there were three Muslim prisoners who were medical doctors and were permitted to move freely, when accompanied by a guard, to help prisoners. 203/ Another subject reported that there was no medicine at the camp and that the only medical treatment was provided by two doctors who were themselves prisoners. 204/

356. One subject who was transferred to Manjača from Omarska reported that upon arrival at Manjača, prisoners were taken 10 at a time into a room for a medical inspection. He said that the prisoners had to strip to their underwear and socks and that any belts, shoelaces, or documents were removed. The subject reported that despite having a "black back" from prior beatings and a stab wound in his side, he was admitted as having nothing wrong with him. 205/

357. Electricity: One subject reported that there was no electricity in the camp. He also reported that he observed no generators and that the camp was in virtual darkness throughout the night. 206/

358. Toilets: It was reported that each of the two camp sections had two latrines used by the prisoners. 207/ It was also reported that "pit latrines" had been constructed in several locations of the camp, closed on three sides and apparently periodically treated with lime and regularly relocated. However, these latrines reportedly produced an "offensive" odor. 208/

359. Hygiene: The September 1992 report of the Thomson CSCE Mission stated that a "portable shower" with privacy curtain, was brought to the camp every 15 days. But the report added that personal hygiene was seriously compromised

at the camp. 209/ One subject who had been transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August similarly reported that a bath was organized for the prisoners every 15 days and that the prisoners had about 60 seconds to wash. He added that the prisoners were allowed to wash out laundry every Sunday if there was water. 210/ Another subject reported that he was unable to wash for three months. 211/

360. Weight loss: It was reported that detainees at the Manjača camp lost from 10 to 40 kilograms during two to three months of detention at the camp. 212/ One subject reported that during his time at the camp between mid-June and mid-August 1992, he lost 37 kilograms. 213/ Another ex-prisoner who was held at the camp for quite a few days from May to June of 1992, reported that he lost 17 kilograms. 214/ Another ex-prisoner who was held from mid-June 1992 until mid-November 1992, stated that his weight dropped from 100 kilograms to 72 kilograms while in the camp and that his sight had been affected as a result of his diet there. 215/

361. Prisoner routine: It was reported that the Manjača camp was "run like a prison with very strict rules". According to one report, the prisoners were forced to get up at 5:00 a.m. and fold their blankets. 216/ Further, the prisoners reportedly had to engage in very hard labor. 217/ (For examples of forced labor see paragraphs 363 to 367, below.)

362. The Thomson CSCE Mission reported that they were advised by Manjača's commander that detainees were permitted out of doors for up to several hours each day, and that some agreed to various types of outside work, "all according to the Geneva Conventions". The commander reportedly added that not all detainees took advantage of these opportunities. 218/ One subject who had been transferred to Manjača in early-August from the Omarska camp said that the prisoners were allowed to walk out of their stables only with the permission of the guards. Although he added that it wasn't very hard to get permission to visit other stables. 219/

363. Forced labor: Forced labor was reported as a common practice at Manjača. One report claims that prisoners worked under observation of armed guards and dogs. 220/ One subject reported that prisoners were assigned to work 6-8 hours a day, six days a week. 221/

364. There are reports that prisoners worked in the forest near the camp. 222/ One subject reported that a group of 34 prisoners were expected to cut 40 cubic metres of wood daily and that each man received .5 kilograms of bread daily. The prisoners were also reported to have been beaten by the soldiers guarding them and were not allowed to tell the camp commander about the beatings. 223/ Another ex-prisoner said that every day approximately 1,000 prisoners carried wooden planks measuring one metre long by one-half metre wide, up a hill to trucks to be loaded or unloaded. 224/ One ex-prisoner reported that they were sent on forced labor details to cut wood to heat the offices and quarters of Serbian soldiers in Banja Luka. 225/

365. One ex-prisoner who was transferred to Manjača in May or June of 1992 said that when he first arrived at the camp the prisoners had to clean manure from the camp's sheds. He said that the guards also beat them. In addition, he reported they were forced to dig trenches around the camp and put up a barbed wire fence. 226/

366. There are also reports that several prisoners were selected to provide labor at a military base near the camp. One ex-prisoner said that in late August 1992, approximately 80 tons of guns and grenades were unloaded over a 20-day period and placed in a warehouse. According to the subject, the warehouse was a concrete structure with a red-tiled peaked roof, located near

the edge of the forest at the foot of a slope below the prison camp. Prisoners were reportedly not allowed to work at the base more than one day for security reasons. Subject said that prisoners were not abused there. 227/ Another ex-prisoner reportedly did forced labor at the JNA base in Banja Luka. This subject claims that the prisoners built fences around the base and were often beaten during the day for not working fast enough. 228/

367. Some reports stated that prisoners worked in the fields to harvest feed corn for the livestock, cleaned and cared for the animals, repaired vehicles and roads, and performed other strenuous labor at the camp. 229/ Other prisoners were reportedly forced to dig potatoes and engage in other agricultural work, engage in heavy manual labor, and dig ditches for irrigation. 230/ According to one ex-prisoner, when not working, they were confined to their sheds. 231/

368. Abuse during detention: The Thomson CSCE Mission report stated that,

> "[w]e are convinced that the authority has little sympathy for the detainees [at Manjača] and that discipline in the centre has been maintained by extreme and unlawful measures. We witnessed the results of beatings with blunt instruments, and have good reason to believe that people who appear to have been innocent detainees were executed since late May 1992. . . . Detainees were reluctant to provide specific detail concerning atrocities, but hints were offered to that effect. There is also reason to believe that conditions are relatively improved since international delegations, the ICRC and the press have had ready access to this centre. The centre's military commandant stresses 'work, order and discipline', and he undoubtedly does so very forcefully." 232/

369. Beatings and killings during detention: There are numerous allegations of deliberate and arbitrary beatings and killings of prisoners at the Manjača camp. Below are representative examples of the types of atrocities reportedly committed at the Manjača camp.

370. One subject stated that almost everyday in the late afternoon, six to eight "Martićevci" would come to the prisoner housing and pick from five to 10 prisoners to torture them in a building which the prisoners called Samica (meaning single prison cell). The subject was never personally beaten in this manner but reported that other prisoners were made to stand at the wall and were beaten with bats, rubber clubs, metal wires, electric cables, and other objects. According to the subject, prisoners were also kicked about the head and face when they were unable to walk. The subject said that some of these prisoners died and some were shot in the Samica. He stated that prisoners who were picked up after 8:00 p.m. were almost always beaten to death and did not return from the Samica. 233/

371. A subject who was brought to Manjača in late May 1992, stated that every night after dark, several guards would come to the barn with a list of names to remove approximately five to six prisoners whose names were on a list. Those prisoners were then taken to the Samica building which was approximately 50 metres from the barn where the subject was held. The subject stated that the prisoners in the adjacent barn could hear the screams of the prisoners while they were being tortured. He said that the prisoners on the lists were generally either people of standing or members of the Party for Democratic Action (SDA--Stranka Demokratske Akcije). 234/

372. Another subject who was brought to the camp in early June said that every second day the camp guards beat him in the evening after the prisoners had gone to bed. He said that the guards walked past his housing stall and read out about 10 names. The prisoners followed the guards to a room near the

kitchen, and each prisoner was beaten for 20 minutes to a half-hour. He said, "We were beaten until we fell over. It was best to stay up as long as you could. It was easier to take body blows than to be kicked." It was also reported that one prisoner earned the nickname "rubber man" because he never let himself be knocked down. 235/

373. One subject described beatings at the camp with high voltage wire. The subject said that once the prisoners fell, they were kicked until they died. 236/

374. Another subject reportedly witnessed the guards at the camp shoot a man and then jump on his head. The prisoner decedent was not identified. The same subject also reported prisoners being forced into genital biting. 237/

375. One report quotes a subject who said that prisoners at the camp were frequently beaten. He reportedly lost 11 teeth in three days due to beatings. He alleged that Serbian soldiers were "taking out" the skilled people and the "intellegentsia" from a list. He alleged that when a new group of prisoners arrived at the camp the soldiers selected 10 persons at random and cut their throats. 238/

376. One subject who was transferred to the camp from Ključ in late June 1992, said that on 27 August 1992, he was severely beaten. He said that on 28 August 1992, he witnessed the President of the Party for Democratic Action in Prijedor and two other men being killed. He said that the prisoners were beaten in an area that was used for solitary confinement of prisoners, about 100 metres from the barn. 239/

377. Another subject, who was transferred from Omarska in August 1992 stated that by the time of his arrival, the killing of prisoners largely ceased at Manjača. He added that beatings were confined to the body so that they would not be visible. Another subject who had been transferred from Omarska in early August said that the conditions at Manjača were far better than those at Omarska, that there were no incidents of cruelty, and that the food was better. 240/

378. One subject stated that during his nine-plus weeks at the camp, he counted 50 prisoners killed by beating, torture or shooting. 241/

379. Another subject said that during his time at the camp from June to December 1992, nine detainees were killed. 242/

380. One report described the discovery of 25 bodies of emaciated men, believed to be prisoners at Manjača in August 1992. 243/

381. Disposal of bodies: One subject stated that a civilian ambulance from Banja Luka marked with Red Cross signs was used to pick up dead bodies and transport them. He said that the van was always operated by civilian drivers. 244/

382. One subject said that after the killing of 24 prisoners who had just arrived from Omarska on 20 July 1992, the corpses were loaded onto trucks and taken away. 245/

383. One unidentified subject who was transferred to Manjača from Stara Gradiška said that the bodies of the prisoners killed at the Manjača camp were taken to Banja Luka by truck and placed into freezers there. 246/

384. One subject who had been transferred from the camp from Omarska said that he did not personally know, but heard that bodies from Manjača were

thrown into the river Vrbas. 247/

385. Local residents reportedly found the bodies of 25 prisoners near the camp in July 1992. 248/

386. Torture during detention: One report quotes a subject who stated that every day guards took him and the other prisoners out of the stables at 7:00 a.m., and forced them to sit in the sun holding their heads down with their hands behind their backs. He stated that Serb guards forced them to stay in that position until 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. He added that Serb guards, soldiers and civilians came to beat them with bats, pieces of wood, metal bars, hoses, wire cables, and that they kicked them, and hit them in the kidneys, across the neck, back, and over the head. He stated that Serb civilians were let into the camp, including women and children, and that they spit on the prisoners, stone them and beat them with various objects. He stated that some of them even cut fingers from the prisoners' hands, leaving only three fingers (the Serb salute). 249/

387. One subject who was held at the camp from approximately June 1992 to 15 September 1992 said that at Manjača, a list of names would be read out by the Serbs and that the persons on the list would be tortured, some to death. He said that the accusations made against those persons were "vague misdemeanors". 250/

388. One subject who was held at the camp from approximately June 1992 to mid-September 1992, stated that in one incident an Imam was given a half glass of water mixed with urine to drink. 251/

389. Interrogation During Detention: One subject who was transferred from Omarska said that only those prisoners who were former policemen were subjected to interrogation. 252/

390. One subject described his interrogation at Manjača in mid-June, a few days after arrival. He was reportedly interrogated twice by the same official, dressed in a blue SUP uniform, who had interrogated him three weeks earlier in Stara Gradiška. Each interrogation reportedly lasted one to two hours and was conducted in a neutral manner with the same routine questions: whether he possessed a home or weapons; if he voted for an independent BiH in the recent referendum; if he was a member of a political party and; whether he wanted to return to his home after the war was over. 253/

391. One report quoted a subject as saying that unidentified individuals came daily, taking people for interrogation and that many prisoners did not return. He stated that this went on for seven months. He identified a person who was a judge of the Regional Court in the subject's town of Sanski Most. The subject stated that this person was a Serb who along with others would interrogate approximately 100 persons daily. The subject further stated that prisoners were beaten and tortured to admit that they were part of a movement against the Serbs. 254/

392. One subject stated that there were far fewer interrogations at the camp than at Omarska. 255/

393. Rape during detention: Although most reports indicate that only males were held at the Manjača camp, there are allegations by at least two women who say they were held at the camp and raped. One female subject 256/ claimed to have been held at the camp for 16 days with her daughter and son. She reported that both she and her daughter were raped and tortured in different ways. 257/ Another report described what appears to be the same woman 258/ who was interrogated, tortured and, along with her daughter, raped by guards.

The woman also said that she watched as guards questioned another mother and raped her daughter in front of other women held at the camp. The young girl reportedly died soon afterward. These rapes were reported to have occurred between 12 and 18 April 1992. 259/ Another female subject, 260/ said that she was held at Manjača where she was raped. She was reported to be 25 weeks pregnant at the time of a subsequent examination. This report did not detail when the woman was alleged to have been held at the Manjača camp. 261/

394. It was also reported that during an unspecified time period, Bosnian Muslim men were forced to rape females as young as 15 years old at Manjača. It was further alleged that in one case, a 14 year-old boy was forced to have sex with a 60 year-old woman. 262/

395. Special treatment of Croat prisoners: One witness stated that Bosnian Croats were treated more poorly than were Muslims at the camp. He reported that Croats at Manjača were under strict restrictions and could not move anywhere. It was also reported that each time Serbians forces were beaten in the battlefields, Serbs then took Croat detainees, broke their fingers and arms, and cut them repeatedly. 263/

396. One subject stated that a Croatian prisoner of war was shot and killed by one of the guards/commanders in September 1992, during an interrogation in the Samica. 264/

397. One subject alleged that on 17 October 1992, authorities at Manjača reportedly loaded 120 Croat prisoners and took them to Žitnić (Croatia) where they were to be exchanged. The prisoners were reportedly forced to swallow large quantities of salt and were beaten with wooden clubs and forced to sing pro-Serbian songs. The prisoners were then taken to Knin and imprisoned in a building overnight where they were reportedly maltreated by persons with SAO Krajina insignia, members of the irregular police, and anonymous civilians (including women and young boys). The prisoners returned to the Manjača camp on the following morning. 265/

398. Other subjects reported a similar occurrence on 20 October 1992, when 120 Croatian prisoners at the camp were taken from Manjača for an alleged prisoner exchange. 266/ The reports said that Serbian soldiers escorting the buses forced the prisoners to lick and eat handfuls of salt and then refused them water. The reports said that the exchange did not take place and that the prisoners were placed in rooms in an unidentified military facility in Knin. The prisoners were then reportedly beaten and abused by irregular Serbian police and members of unidentified paramilitary forces and drunk civilians in Knin. On the following day the prisoners were reportedly returned to Manjača. 267/

399. Transfer of the Manjača prisoner population to other camps: Reports indicate that prisoners held at the Manjača camp were in some cases transferred to other detention facilities. The following reports detail such transfers.

400. Transfer to Batković and Kula camps in December 1992: According to the ICRC and other sources, an estimated 529 prisoners at Manjača were transferred to the Batković camp in north-eastern BiH without the ICRC's permission on 13 December 1992. Helsinki Watch reported that on that date, it witnessed 500 men (including 319 Muslims, 180 Croatians and one German--numbers reportedly given by Serbian authorities administering the camp), being taken away from Manjača on buses marked "VRS" (Vojska Republike Srbije--Army of the Serbian Republic). According to reports, the ICRC discovered 401 of the above-mentioned prisoners at the Batković camp on 20 December 1992 and was ultimately informed that the remaining prisoners were awaiting a prisoner

exchange at the Kula camp near the Sarajevo airport. 268/

401. Transfer to Trnopolje Camp in August 1992: One subject who was brought to Manjača from Omarska in early August 1992 stated that 140 prisoners 269/ who were sick, very old, very young, or injured, were sent to Trnopolje in two buses after their intake at Manjača. 270/ Another subject who was transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August stated that after 15 days, some prisoners, mostly very old or very young men, were transferred from the camp to Trnopolje. The subject was reportedly among this group of more than 150 prisoners who boarded two buses and were taken to Trnopolje. 271/ One subject reported that after he was brought to the Manjača camp from Omarska in early-August, he was told that he had been found "not guilty" 272/ and was thereafter transferred to Trnopolje. 273/

402. Bistrica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Debriefing Team. It is reported that Bistrica was a "temporary" or an "improvised" camp set up at some time before the 14-15 December 1992 ICRC visit to Manjača. The camp was reportedly part of a Serb ploy designed to mislead ICRC officials. It is reported that some 529 prisoners were moved to the new camp at Bistrica while it appeared that the Manjača camp was being closed down. 274/

403. The camp is not described, however the report locates the camp approximately 10 kilometres west of Banja Luka city. A map search identifies a village by the name of Bistrica in that locale.

404. Dubička Gora: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.

405. Reportedly a "sub-camp" of Manjača, holding 300 to 400 men, 275/ this camp is located approximately 15 kilometres from Manjača toward Mrkonjić Grad and past the village of Stričići. Research of available maps does not reveal a Dubička Gora, and also shows two Stričići within 20 kilometres of Manjača on the road to Mrkonjić Grad.

406. According to prisoners at Manjača, Dubička Gora was considered to be a "hidden camp" where the treatment of prisoners was worse than at Manjača. 276/

407. One subject reports that prior to one of the ICRC visits (he thinks it was in July) 277/ three named prisoners were removed to Dubička Gora because their physical condition was so bad. According to the subject, the ICRC officials insisted on seeing these prisoners and the camp officials relented. While it is reported that ICRC representatives spoke privately with the men, it is not clear whether the alleged meeting was held at Dubička Gora or Manjača. 278/ According to the subject, after the ICRC visit the men disappeared. 279/

408. Mali Logor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State and the ICRC.) Reportedly a Serb-run detention camp situated in the Borik section of the city of Banja Luka, this camp was said to be located in a former JNA barracks. 280/ The ICRC first visited the facility on 3 May 1993 and described the facility as a military prison. 281/ The number of prisoners detained at this camp is not known. Torture was alleged to have occurred there. 282/

409. Dates of this camp's operation are not reported. One subject reports that beginning in September 1992, uniformed "officials" apprehended non-Serbian residents (especially young Muslims who had refused mobilization) and sent them to Mali Logor, Manjača, and to the Tunjice Prison. The subject reportedly could not determine from their uniforms if the "officials" were

regular Serbian soldiers. He also reported that he heard from his wife that some of the Mali Logor prisoners were people who had been picked up at the city market and found to be without a permit to leave their houses. According to the subject, police frequently surrounded the market and checked permits. 283/

410. Banja Luka Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Helsinki Watch and the ICRC.) Reports describe a detention area for injured Muslim and Croat prisoners located in the Banja Luka Hospital. 284/

411. There are no available dates of operation for this detention area. However, the ICRC reportedly first visited the hospital on 22 September 1991. 285/ In late August 1992, six survivors of a regional skirmish 286/ who had been captured by Serb forces, were reportedly brought to the Banja Luka hospital. The prisoners were detained at the hospital for approximately 25 days. 287/

412. Reportedly in late August 1992, during the detention of Bosnian Muslim survivors of the skirmish, a single police officer guarded the room during each of three shifts per day. 288/ However, when a named member of the Croatian army (HV,) from Croatia proper, was brought into the room in late August or September 1992, the number of guards was reportedly increased to four. 289/

413. The detainees were reportedly beaten by members of the army, police, and unidentified Serbian patients. One subject claims that he was beaten more often than throughout his entire detention at Trnopolje camp. The subject reports that the guards let anyone into the room, even if they carried truncheons and cable wire. 290/ This mistreatment was reportedly carried out with the knowledge and consent of the hospital staff and Serbian armed forces. 291/

414. A member of the Croatian Army was reportedly brought to the detention area while the survivors of the area skirmish were held captive. According to the report he was badly beaten while in the hospital and died from injuries sustained during the beatings. 292/

415. The ICRC reportedly visited the hospital on the 23rd day of the skirmish survivors' detention and registered the prisoners. 293/ The ICRC representatives were not allowed to see the prisoners on their second visit the following day. Subjects believed that this was because of the Croat's beating. 294/ After their 25th day of detention the skirmish survivors were reportedly taken to the Banja Luka police station where the prisoners gave their statements to a magistrate and were released to workers of the Muslim relief agency Merhamet. The men were eventually evacuated from BiH. 295/

416. It was also reported that some injured prisoners from the Manjača camp were sent to Banja Luka hospital. 296/

417. City Hospital, Banja Luka: (It is unclear from the source information if a detention facility exited at each of two hospitals identified in Banja Luka. It is, for that matter, unclear if two hospitals existed in Banja Luka. The existence of at least one hospital and its use as a detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.)

418. City Hospital in Banja Luka was reported to have detained injured Croatian POWs, during 1992. 297/ The ICRC has only one listing for a detention area in a Banja Luka hospital 298/, and it is unclear if City Hospital is another name for Banja Luka Hospital.

419. Reportedly, in early April 1992, following clashes between Croatian and Serbian forces in the villages surrounding Derventa, in northern Bosnia, injured Croatian soldiers captured in fighting were taken to the Banja Luka city hospital for treatment. 299/

420. Prisoners were reportedly held in a special detention area on the third floor of the hospital, in a part of the building separate from the rest of the hospital patients who were Serbs. 300/ It is reported that at least two guards were posted at the door. 301/

421. The medical treatment given the Croatian soldiers reportedly was crude, despite the subject's belief that there was no apparent shortage of medical supplies in the hospital. The subject reported that one prisoner had two open bullet wounds which were stitched to control the bleeding, but that anesthesia was not administered prior to this procedure. 302/

422. Paprikovac Optical Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.)

423. Located in the outskirts of Banja Luka City, the Paprikovac Optical Hospital was reportedly used by Bosnian Serbian forces as a military hospital. The hospital was also used as a detention area for wounded Bosnian Muslim and Croat prisoners. 303/

424. Four survivors of the regional skirmish who were found separately and recaptured by Serb military forces were brought to Banja Luka. 304/ These survivors were reportedly held at the surgical hospital between 24 and 27 August 1992, and then transferred to the Optical hospital, across town, where they remained until September. 305/

425. Eighteen Muslim males were reportedly detained at the hospital during the period from 27 August through 16 September 1992. There were two other rooms accommodating four Muslims each. 306/

426. The door to Room Number 11, wherein the skirmish survivors were housed, was reportedly always locked and the hallway wall of the room was made of translucent glass, permitting the guard stationed outside to see inside. 307

427. According to one report, wounded Serbian soldiers from elsewhere in the hospital, as well as guards, beat the prisoners daily. The prisoners were beaten with cable wires and police batons. 308/ One of the survivors of the regional skirmish, a 16 year old Muslim student claims that he was beaten 20 times on his kidneys by the military police in attendance at the hospital. His weight was said to have dropped substantially. The youth claims he could identify the military commander of the hospital. 309/

428. The prisoners' daily meal reportedly consisted of a slice of bread and some broth. They were given almost no pure water to drink, and were reportedly forced by the guards to drink urine regularly. 310/

429. The subjects all had hospital discharge papers which stated that they had been treated for internal injuries and chronic heart diseases, however they claimed that they never received so much as an aspirin while in detention. 311/

430. Duboki Potok: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Duboki Potok was reportedly a Serb-run rape camp located on Kozara Mountain, near the Moštanica Monastery. 312/ There is no exact location information or description of the camp. A search of the available maps did not reveal a Duboki Potok, but a Moštanica Monaste

is located about 15 kilometres north-east of the city of Prijedor, near the border between Bosanska Dubica and Prijedor counties.

431. Duboki Potok reportedly held women from Banja Luka and the surrounding villages. According to a report, the detained women were of no specific age group but the majority were of reproductive age. 313/

432. There is no information on the dates of operation of this camp, however, according to one report, as of September 1992, there had been women held at the camp for over a year. 314/

433. Novoselija: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Novoselija reportedly was a Serb-run camp in the village of Novoselija, approximately three to five kilometres south of Banja Luka. 315/ There is no information on this camp regarding the dates of operation or number of prisoners, and there is no record of an ICRC visit to the facility.

434. Tunjice (Banja Luka Tunjice): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including the ICRC.) Several sources report that a Serb-run concentration camp was established at Tunjice, apparently in an existing prison facility in Banja Luka. 316/ The ICRC lists two facilities at Tunjice: the Tunjice Prison/Penitentiary which it first visited on 5 November 1992, and the Military Prison, which it first visited on 31 August 1993. 317/

435. Karmina: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, residents of Kozarac who fled the village during the Serb attack in late May 1992, were rounded up and detained in camps at Karmina, Omarska, and Trnopolje. 318/ The camp Karmina, reportedly located in Serb-controlled BiH, is mentioned in only one document. A search of the available maps does not reveal this village.

436. Laktaši: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A rape/death camp by this name is reported to be located in Banja Luka County. 319/

2. Bihać

437. Bihać is in north-east BiH. As of 1991, its population was 70,896 of which 66.6 per cent were Muslim, 17.8 per cent Serbian, 7.7 per cent Croatian, 6 per cent "Yugoslav" and 1.9 per cent "other".

438. Barracks, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the barracks in Bihać. ICRC representatives vistited this facility on 16 November 1992. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility at this location. 320/

439. Hospital, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the hospital in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 26 November 1992. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility at this location. 321/

440. Military Prison, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the military prison in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 15 August 1992. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility's existence at this location. 322/

441. Prison/Penitentiary, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the local penitentiary in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 7 December 1993. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility's existence at this location. 323/

442. Police Station, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the local police station in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 14 December 1993. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility's existence at this location. 324/

443. Račić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) Račić is reported to be a Serb-run camp near the city of Bihać. 325/ Apparently, it is run by some of the same Serbian "extremists" who established the camp at Ripač. These individuals are identified in the source materials.

444. Ripač: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Thomson CSCE Mission.) Ripač is a village just south of Bihać on the Croatian border. The Serbian "extremists" named above (in connection with the camp at Račić) are said to have also established the camp at Ripač in May 1992. 326/ Apparently, at this time the entire village was closed off and segregated by ethnic background. In this way, the entire village functioned as a detention camp. 327/ Members of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) participated in the arrest of activists of the Party of Democratic Action (SDA) and local Muslim police officers. They also employed strict traffic controls and curfews.

445. Thomson Mission representatives visited the Muslim section of Ripač in late August 1992. The Mission found this Serb-run detention facility and identified some 60 Muslim inmates in detention at that time. 328/

446. According to another source, 60 Muslims and an unknown number of Croatians from the village were reportedly detained in Ripač. 329/ At one time, the number was estimated to have reached near 200. 330/ Prisoners were tortured, raped, and sexually abused. Many of them died. One report claims that approximately 140 prisoners were kept at the "tractor station". 331/ Another alleges that much of the sexual abuse took place at a "high school centre". 332/

447. Orašac Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Orašac is located in western Bihać province on the Croatian border. There is a report that the JNA held Muslim prisoners at the primary school there. 333/

448. Jedinstvo Soccer Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Permanent Mission of Germany.) There are a few reports that the Bosnian Government held Serbs at the Jedinstvo Stadium. 334/ Apparently, as many as 900 prisoners were detained. 335/

449. BiH Government-run camp in Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) There are also reports from the ICRC that its representatives visited a BiH Government-run camp in Bihać. Representatives visited this camp on 4 and 5 July, 15 August, 20 November 1992, and 5 June 1993. In July, they saw two prisoners, in August they saw 13, in November they saw seven, and finally, in June 1993 they saw three. 336/

450. Unidentified Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Thomson CSCE Mission.) Thomson Mission representatives visited a detention facility in Bihać on 30 August 1992. The facility was reportedly controlled by unidentified Muslim forces. On the occasion of their visit, the Mission identified 30 Serbian detainees. 337/

451. Croatian and Muslim "Bordellos": (The existence of these detention facilities has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) Finally, there are reports of "bordellos" operated by Muslim units. 338/ Here, Serbian women and girls were raped by members of Muslim and Croat forces who visited the camps in late 1991 and 1992. 339/ Detainees who became pregnant were not permitted to leave to get abortions.

452. According to the Serbian News Agency, there were 15 bordellos in Bihać. Among them were those owned or operated by the following individuals: Mustafa Vuković, Abdulah Alijagić, Senad Hadžiabdić, Rizvan Zujkić or Zjakić, Husein Lipovača, Hasan Zirić, Alija Džeferović, Ala Besić, Smajo Murtić, Jasmin Harbas, Ekrem Abazij, Huković, Civić, Deganović, and Murtić. 340/

453. The only specific information regarding these bordellos is that 30 women were estimated to be housed at the Vuković bordello. 341/ Also, according to the Information Service of the 2nd Krajiški Corps, UN Peace-keeping forces were aware of the activities at the Lipovača camp. 342/

454. Abdić Camp at Poultry Farm near Croatian border: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Agence France Presse.) Apparently, civilians are being held at a poultry farm near the Croatian border by Muslim secessionist forces led by Fikret Abdić. 343/ According to the Agence France Presse, between 400 and 700 civilians have been arrested and detained for opposing the war effort. These prisoners include women, teenagers and elderly people, relief officials and others. 344/ While their exact ethnic make-up is unidentified, it has been established that a large number of them include troops loyal to the Bosnian president as well as Muslim inhabitants who have refused to join Abdić's forces.

455. Rumours have been circulating in the region of Velika Kladuša, where many Bihać inhabitants have fled, that the prisoners of Abdić are being mistreated and deprived of food. 345/ Relatives say that they are being forced to dig trenches on the front lines. At the end of June, a group of civilians were seen on the front lines near the hamlet of Hasići with picks and shovels. There were soldiers watching over them, but there was no way to confirm there status as prisoners. 346/

456. A member of the ICRC gained access to the camp in early June after nearly a week of pressuring authorities. Following his visit, he related that

> "[The prisoners] are men who refused to serve in the military, and political dissidents, but what is worse, their relatives have also been arrested, including women, adolescents and elderly people." 347/

457. Apparently, many of the detainees were arrested and taken away from their homes when they would not actively support Abdić's seccessionist effort. One report claims that the arrests began on 10 June, the day that the BiH Army launched a strong military offensive against Bihać. These troops have been attempting to defend the Bihać enclave against attacks by the BiH Army since this time.

458. They are commanded by Fikret Abdić, a millionaire businessman who broke with the Muslim-led government in Sarajevo over his willingness to negotiate with BiH's Serbs. 348/ He declared the region of Bihać autonomous in September of last year, and fighting between his forces and the army began a month later. The one-month cease-fire agreed to by Muslims and Serbs on 10 June does not cover Bihać since Abdić did not sign the truce. Abdić's forces are reported to be highly outnumbered in the fighting -- 500 versus 15,000 army men. 349/

459. The speaker of Bihać's self-proclaimed parliament, Božidar Šicel, admitted that 150 people had been arrested, but dismissed them as "spies or agents spreading disinformation". 350/

460. In addition to these reports, there is also an earlier press release that these forces and troops loyal to Bosnian President Alija Izetbegović participated in a prisoner exchange around 25 April. 351/ This exchange followed the signing of an agreement between the two sides on 23 April. According to the ICRC, forces led by Abdić freed 280 prisoners and troops loyal to the BiH government freed 76. 352/

461. The report does not positively identify the poultry farm as the place of detention for the prisoners held by Abdić, so it is possible that there is another camp. At the same time, it also failed to include information about where the 76 prisoners of BiH government forces had been held. 353/

3. Bijeljina

462. The municipality of Bijeljina is located in eastern Bosnia and is bordered by Vojvodina and Serbia to the north and east. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of Bijeljina was 96,796; of which 59.4 per cent were Serbs, 31.3 per cent were Muslims, 0.5 per cent were Croats and the remaining 8.8 per cent were described as "other".

463. Batković: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UN Special Rapporteur Mazowiecki, Helsinki Watch, and the US Department of State.) Allegedly, Batković camp was established in mid-June, 1992. 354/ It was located approximately 12 kilometres north of Bijeljina, three kilometres north of the town of Batković, 355/ two to three kilometres from the Sava river, 356/ in what used to be an agricultural facility.

464. The main detention buildings were described as two barns 357/ or warehouses used for grain storage 358/, 50 metres by 20 metres. 359/ They were described as hangars by one witness. 360/ Two tents were used to feed prisoners. 361/ Showers and field toilets were located outside. 362/ The facility was surrounded on three sides by a barbed wire fence two metres high, and on the south side was a sheet metal wall. 363/ People were kept from looking either into or out of the compound by piles of hay and straw. 364/ The main pedestrian entrance was

situated on the west side, adjacent to a building which was used both as a barracks and as an administrative office. 365/ A vehicle entrance was located on the west side. 366/ A guard tower with spotlights was situated within the perimeter, on the eastern side of the compound. 367/ According to a different prisoner, this seven metre tall tower, and one outside as well, were always occupied by guards. 368/

465. The camp was operated by paramilitary forces involved with the Serbian Democratic Party, 369/ with "Četnik" guards. 370/ It is claimed that on 13 July 1992, the director of Batković was an officer, who is identified in the materials. 371/ The Batković director's superior was alleged to be JNA Colonel Petar Dmitrović, the camp commander. 372/ It is reported that as of late August 1992, one Major Mauzer was the camp commander. 373/ It is also reported by the US State Department that Ljubiša Savić was known as "Mauser". 374/ In a US State Department submission, it is claimed by a former prisoner that one Lieutenant Colonel Vasiljević became the commander of the camp in August or September. 375/ On 1 September Major Sćvic, an information officer, introduced a Lieutenant Colonel as the director of the camp, but did not give the Colonel's name. 376/

466. In addition to guards, witnesses also described Muslim trustees, or "Kapos", the term used for German prisoners who assisted guards in World War II. 377/

467. Prisoner movements to and from Batković occurred both often and on a large scale. Because of this, and probably because of faulty estimates, the reported numbers of the population vary widely. Prisoners from the Sušica River valley were alleged to have been detained in Batković as early as 30 June 1992. 378/ It is reported that there were 740 prisoners in the camp on 1 July. 379/ On 5 July, 84 of the more healthy prisoners in a facility in Zvornik were transferred to Batković. 380/ Approximately 450 Muslims and Croats were brought to Batković on 9 July from Zvornik. 381/ There were reported to be 700 prisoners already there on that date. 382/ On 15 July, another group was transferred in from Zvornik, this time numbering at least 60. 383/ It is claimed that three buses, with 70 to 80 men from Čelopek, also arrived on this date. 384/ This transfer was arranged by Zoran Rekić, a Serb military leader, and reportedly improved the situation of these prisoners. 385/ About this time, the population was estimated to be between 1,500 386/ and 2,000 prisoners. 387/ It was reported by one man, held there from 18 July until 20 August, that 1,200 men were kept in his building, and the total population during his stay was about 1,700. 388/ Early in August, there were reportedly 1,600 detainees. 389/ In late August, 1,200 prisoners were held, according to by Major Mauzer himself, two-thirds being former combatants, and the rest being held "for their own protection". 390/ On 1 September, there was reported to be 1,280 men held because of their ethnicity. 391/ There was a reported population of 1,000 on 19 September. 392/

468. Food was scarce. One former detainee reported that for breakfast, prisoners received bread with butter, or an egg. Lunch and dinner were bread with soup or stew. Although they were served three meals, the witness claimed that the meals consisted only of one and one-half to two portions. 393/ Another prisoner reported that the soup was "funny smelling" and watery. 394/

469. Abuse is invariably indicated in accounts regarding treatment of prisoners prior to September. According to one detainee, prisoners were forced to perform sexual acts with each other, and sometimes with guards. 395/ Detainees were beaten regularly until new guards arrived in September. 396/ Reports of the frequency of beatings vary from daily beatings 397/ to beatings 10 times each day. 398/ Prisoners arriving from Sušica were beaten upon exiting their bus. 399/ Upon arrival on 15 July, another group of prisoners were beaten with sticks. 400/ Thereafter, they were beaten regularly. 401/ Thirty-five guards "had a go" at each member of a group brought in July. 402/ Beginning in July,

15 Muslims, considered to be extremists, were beaten every day until they were transferred to Doboj in September. 403/ In one incident, four men were beaten outside of the camp. Two of them managed to get into the camp, one was beaten so much that he could later not recognize his own father (a fellow prisoner), and the fourth man, about 20 years old, was killed. 404/

470. Prisoners were also forced to labour. This did not excuse them from other abuse, and, as one prisoner reported, they were beaten while at work to make them work harder. 405/

471. One detainee reported that it was not the guards, but rather soldiers going to or coming from the front that abused the prisoners. 406/ This same man claimed that POWs received that worst treatment, whereas civilian prisoners were not treated as badly. 407/ Another prisoner alleged that those prisoners from areas in which Serbs had suffered losses were most harshly treated. 408/

472. Because of the level of mistreatment, many prisoners died. One man stated that during his stay, mid-July to mid-August, 13 prisoners were beaten to death. 409/ Another prisoner died because he had gangrene which went untreated. 410/ Five more may have died from hunger. 411/ Allegedly, 20 prisoners died prior to September. 412/

473. The ICRC visited Batković twice between 15 July and 23 September. One of these visits was on 15 August. 413/ US Congressman Frank Wolf visited on 1 September. 414/ Allegedly, guards hid prisoners under 18 years of age or older than 60 before delegations visited. 415/ The ICRC could not register prisoners. 416/

474. However, beginning in September, the situation changed. Local Serb villagers, hearing reports and rumours of activity in the camp, protested. 417/ The villagers, led by Ilija Gajić, owner of a vegetable farm and leader of the village assembly, demanded that the prisoners in Batković be treated as they wished Serb detainees were treated. 418/ Reports claim that by January 1993, Lieutenant Colonel Petar Dmitrović was the camp commander. 419/

475. Prisoner movement continued. Dmitrović admitted that all of the detainees were civilians. 420/ On 1 October 1992, there was a prisoner exchange. 421/ Another reportedly took place on 6 October. 422/ There was an exchange of approximately 600 prisoners on 17 October for Serb POWs. 423/ Late in October, the UN Special Rapporteur reported the camp held 1,000 Muslims. 424/ Upon one prisoner's departure, on 24 November, there were reportedly 800 detainees. 425/ This prisoner claimed that 150 prisoners were exchanged on this date. 426/ On 1 December, a 450-prisoner exchange took place. 427/ On the same day, 174 prisoners arrived at Batković, making the total number of detainees reportedly 620. 428/ All of the prisoners were male, except two females who refused to leave their husbands and sons. 429/ On 13 December, 532 prisoners arrived from Manjača. 430/ These prisoners were 159 Croats, 242 Muslims from Kozarac, Prijedor, and Ljubija, and 131 Muslims from Grapska and Doboj. 431/ Serbs claim that 131 of these were immediately taken to Sarajevo and exchanged, leaving 401 in the camp at Batković. 432/ However, as of January 1993, the ICRC was unable to confirm this exchange. 433/ On 27 December, 700 prisoners from Bosanski Šamac came to Batković. 434/

476. On 7 January 1993, in Dragolić, 30 prisoners were exchanged as the result of direct negotiations between Croatian and Bosnian Serb forces. 435/ As of 10 February, there were alleged to have been 1,163 prisoners. 436/ Another 18 were brought from Zvornik on 12 February. 437/ It was claimed by one prisoner that he was transferred to Batković on 21 February from a prison in Zvornik. 438/ After he spent 10 days in Batković, he was exchanged with 47 other Muslims for 24 Serbs imprisoned in Zenica. 439/ It is also reported by him that there were

2,000 prisoners in Batković. 440/ On 15 March, there were said to have been 700 prisoners in the camp. 441/

477. Treatment of the prisoners by the camp authorities apparently improved. The Special Rapporteur noted that, during his visit to Batković in October, the prisoners did not complain of ill-treatment and appeared well. 442/ One newspaper article claims that the prisoners complimented the new guards. 443/ One new guard said that he felt he did not need to beat the prisoners. 444/ Detainees could wash with the faucets outside if the weather permitted. 445/ In December, prisoners "were not forced to work, but generally agreed to do so in order to combat boredom". 446/ On New Years Day, they received slivovitz, and soon also had televisions in the warehouses. 447/ Reportedly, several hundred prisoners were working six days a week in January, because they would receive better meals at work sites. 448/ By March, 300 were working outside of the camp. 449/ Some prisoners who had received money from relatives shopped in local stores. 450/ By March, any fence that had enclosed the camp was gone. 451/ However, 17 may have died on 26 March when their vehicle was ambushed on the way to work. 452/

478. None the less, conditions at the camp were still lacking. The Special Rapporteur described the buildings as "cavernous" and "unheated", 453/ and there was no electric lighting. 454/ Dysentery raged, and sanitation was poor. 455/ In the winter of 1992-1993, the outdoor latrines froze. 456/

479. There was no medical attention given to the prisoners. One source estimated average weight loss among the prisoners to be 20 kilograms. 457/ An elderly man died, and both prisoners and guards, unaware, left his body lying in the building for two days. 458/ Allegedly, eight prisoners died due to lack of medical attention, 459/ including one diabetic who did not receive any insulin. 460/ However, medical personnel appeared before ICRC visits. 461/

480. It is not known if the camp was closed, nor what happened to the prisoners who were last reported to be there.

481. Agricultural School, Bijeljina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) On Tuesday, 6 July 1993, 48 Muslims were taken from Doboj to Bijeljina. They had volunteered to be exchanged in order to be reunited with their families. They were fed and well treated in an agricultural school on the outskirts of town, where they spent three to four days. They were locked up only at night and were guarded by policemen during the day. Those who could afford to spend the night in a hotel were allowed to do so. 462/

482. On Saturday, 10 July, they each had to pay 50 to 60 deutsche marks to leave, instead of the 30 that the Red Cross in Doboj had indicated. They paid Major Vojkan Djurković, the representative of the Government Commission for Exchange, who was reportedly working with Arkan. 463/

483. From Bijeljina they were taken to the front at Šatorovići, where they had to walk across the front-line. There they were met by the BiH Army. 464/

484. It is also reported that another group of 11 came as far as Bijeljina with the group of 48. These 11 paid DM 200 to go to Hungary. Major Djurković reportedly also received this money. They crossed into Serbia at Rača. 465/ Nothing further is known.

485. Village School, Donja Mahala: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) There is alleged to be a Muslim run "private prison" which held nine prisoners in the village school in Donja Mahala, near Orašje. It is also claimed that a body of a man

imprisoned on 28 December 1992, is buried behind the school. 466/

486. Village Camp, Janja: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The village of Janja is 12 kilometres south of Bijeljina. It is reported that in May 1992, the whole village was turned into a camp, guarded by Serbian "Četniks". 467/

487. Allegedly, there were approximately 5,000 people there, mostly women and children, held in poor conditions. There was a lack of medicine and clothing. There was also a severe shortage of food. Pregnant women received a piece of bread and a glass of water for the day. The old gave their rations to children. Radio Sarajevo reported that 18 people had died from hunger and/or cold. Reportedly, women also suffered rape. One 65 year-old woman, after being raped, bled to death. There were also cases in which foetuses were cut out of wombs. 468/

488. A source reported that a Serbian man charged DM 1,000 to get people out of the camp. He, in turn, had to pay the soldiers at both Janja and Raja. Another "contact person" was a Muslim doctor. 469/

489. Storage Facility, Klis: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) It is reported that a former agricultural produce storage facility in Klis was used as a detention facility. The camp was opened at least as early as 26 September 1992. The only information provided about the guards is that they wore solid green uniforms. 470/

490. One prisoner was a Bosnian Muslim male, who was arrested in his hometown of Bijeljina at the end of September. On the second night that the 48 year-old was there, guards took several prisoners at different times to an adjacent facility, from which there came much screaming. All but one man, a coffee trader, eventually returned. The witness' neighbor, a gold trader, died from his wounds on the fifth night. According to a man imprisoned with the witness, another "wealthy" man died from beating. It appears that these men were singled out because of their wealth. 471/

491. Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) It is reported that the old military barracks on Maršala Tita street near the bus station was used as a detention facility from at least 8 April to 8 May 1992. Four or five buildings were used. 472/

492. Although no group is explicitly named as being in control of the barracks, Serb forces were in control of the town at that time. Between 8 April and 8 May, 200 to 300 people were held at any one time. The facility was also reported to be notorious for torturing prisoners. 473/

493. Members of the Thomson CSCE Mission visited the Stepa Stepanović Casern (Military Barracks) on 2 September 1992 and, after walking the length of the grounds, found no evidence suggesting that detainees were being held in the army barracks in Bijelina. 474/

494. Petkovići: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) It is alleged that Serbian forces detained people in the village of Petkovići. On or about 13 May 1992, 120 people were taken to Petkovići from the Luka camp in the Prijedor region. 475/ The women's group "Trešnjevka" also named Petkovići in a list of rape-death camps, but gave no details. 476/

495. Popovi: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated

by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) There was reported to have been a camp between the villages of Popovi and Jasmajlice, in the Bijeljina area. 477/ It was a new facility 478/, built specifically to be a detention centre and capable of holding up to 1,000 prisoners 479/.

496. Although no group was explicitly named as running the camp, a US government report says that Serbian forces were in control of the area. Allegedly, Muslims were held hostage there, and would be killed if the Bijeljina area was attacked by Muslim forces. 480/

497. Secondary School Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by mutliple sources.) The women's group "Trešnjevka" names a secondary school centre in Bijeljina in a list of rape-death camps. However, they give no further information. 481/

498. Slaughterhouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Allegedly, a slaughterhouse located between Caffee Sezam and the Serb village of Obarska, 12 kilometres north-west of Bijeljina, was used as a detention facility. The building, 70 metres by 20 metres, reportedly held at least 200 Muslims and Croats, probably residents of Bijeljina. The guards were Serbs. 482/

499. Španac JNA Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to the US government, the Španac JNA Barracks, located in Bijeljina, was used as a detention facility from 5 May 1992 until 13 May 1992. The barracks supported an unidentified armor unit and an unidentified pontoon unit. The barracks' sports hall held the prisoners. 483/

500. The guards at the barracks were allegedly JNA military police. An unnamed Lieutenant Colonel interrogated the prisoners. He was from Tuzla, and wore a camouflage uniform with a Serbian flag on his arm. 484/

501. Forty-seven males from Bosanski Šamac were brought to the JNA casern in Brčko after Bosanski Šamac fell to Serb forces. 485/ These prisoners were Muslim, with perhaps a few Croats. 486/ There were four unidentified prisoners in the Brčko casern when the group from Bosanski Šamac arrived. On 5 May, all 51 of these prisoners were transferred to Španac. 487/ In the group of 51, one 70 year-old man was a member of the Croatian Democratic Union. 488/

502. When the group left Brčko, an unidentified man was placed in the trucks with the prisoners. This man was accused of raping Serbian girls. When the group arrived at the barracks, this man was thrown from the truck and shot dead. 489/

503. It is reported that at the camp, prisoners were forced to clean the pontoon unit's equipment, including the boats. For food, the prisoners were given leftovers from the soldiers' kitchen. They were interrogated. They were also made to sit with their heads bowed and were beaten while in this position. 490/

504. On 9 or 10 May, six prisoners were transferred out of Španac. Five were sent to a camp in Batajnica, and one was sent to the prison in Sremska Mitrovica. 491/ On 13 May, the remaining prisoners were bused back to Bosanski Šamac, where they were allegedly held in the Secondary School centre. 492/

505. Velika Obarska: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) It is reported that a former slaughterhouse in Velika Obarska was used as a detention facility. 493/ The prisoners were kept in one four metre by five metre room. 494/ One guard was always stationed outside the room. 495/ There may have

been one or two office rooms in the same building, which were occupied by guards. 496/

506. The room held 15 to 20 Muslim prisoners. 497/ The number often changed. One prisoner was arrested on 25 June 1992, held for 15 days, and released on 10 July. 498/ He still suffers back pains and has poor memory because of torture. 499/

507. The prisoners were forced to sleep on the concrete floor without any blankets. They were served two pieces of bread and one cup of weak soup once each day. Diarrhea was caused by the water that was available. Several prisoners were interrogated each day. The interrogations lasted about 10 minutes, and the prisoners were beaten regardless of what their answers were. The questions were generally about political and military affiliations. One prisoner from Bijeljina died in July as a result of torture. 500/

4. Bileća

508. Bileća is located in eastern Herzegovina. Pre-war population of the county of Bileća was reported as 13,269. Approximately 80.3 per cent of the population was Serb, 14.7 per cent Muslim, and 5 per cent "others". 501/

509. Apparently, in May 1992, an American witness stated that he saw Serbian soldiers torture a Croatian soldier to death in a camp near Bileća. He saw the same soldiers torture another group of Croatian prisoners resulting in the death of one of those prisoners. 502/

510. Unidentified Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Büro für Notleidende Menschen in Osteuropa.) One witness reported that on or about 9 June 1992, six prisoners captured by Serb forces in Mostar and held in the North Camp for a night were thereafter transferred to Bileća. They were first taken to some sort of hall. The captors, who had threatened to cut their throats, placed them against a wall and questioned them. After this questioning, they were detained in the building basement for one week. 503/

511. The guards told those detained that there were prisoners being held in rooms upstairs. The above-mentioned witness pleaded with the guards to be placed in such a room. Finally, the captors placed them in the above-stated room. 504

512. There were approximately 50 individuals detained in one room. The guards would move the prisoners between rooms and the basement from time to time Groups of three to four men described as "Četniks" would occasionally question and beat individual prisoners in the presence of the other prisoners. The prisoners were forced to participate in group exercises and were required to follow orders exactly as instructed. 505/

513. This routine continued until 4 July 1992, when the reporting witness and others heard their names called out and told they could go home. While being transported to Stolac, they were required to keep their heads down or they would be beaten. 506/

514. One source reported that there appeared to have been three rounds of arrests by Serbs in Bileća from June to December, 1992. The first round took place the week of 10 June 1992. The second around 5 October (apparently after the release of the Sutomore group). The third round of arrests occurred during the first week of December when, for the first time, women and children were detained. 507/

515. Police Station/Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) The Serbs reportedly took many to the police station first. The captors never told those detained the purpose of their arrest and many believed they were arrested because they were Muslim. Apparently, during the first round of arrests, Muslim men were detained at the police detention centre in small groups of six to seven for about a week and were then transferred to a boarding school that had been converted into a detention centre. It seems that the majority of those detained in June were later transferred back to the police detention centre about four months later after the release of what was referred to as the Sutomore group on 15 October 1992. Many complained of severe beatings and interrogation. 508/

516. Boarding school: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a detention facility existed at an unspecified boarding school in the region. No information was provided regarding the location of this facility, however the report suggests that the Muslim detainees were transferred to this location from the police station, detained here for an unspecified period of time and then transferred back to the police station detention facility. 509/

517. The same source describes the treatment of prisoners in Bileća. However, the exact place of detention, whether the police station or boarding school, is not clear. Some detainees were reportedly held in cells measuring nine square metres and others were held in cells measuring 12 to 16 square metres. The smaller cells contained 13 people, the larger held 16. The captors did not provide food. Family members and friends were allowed to bring meals directly to the detainees except when the detainees had been subjected to harsh beatings. On those occasions the guards brought the meals. 510/

518. Harsh beatings were apparently not uncommon. Many stated that most of the beatings took place on the first day of detention. Most were kicked on the chest and back after being pushed to the floor. They were also beaten on the head with plastic pipes and were hit in the face. Several showed signs of such beatings and others complained of lasting physical trauma caused by such beatings. 511

519. It was reported that in August, 1992, just prior to a visit of Conference on European Security and Cooperation representatives, individuals who had been the most severely beaten were hospitalized for a period of seven to 10 days. 512

520. According to the ICRC, Red Cross representatives first visited the police station on 19 August 1992. 513/

521. Apparently, one 30 year-old man died of injuries suffered as a result of beating. Although fellow detainees brought the victim to the hospital, there was no doctor to treat the man. 514/

522. A few of the detainees claimed they were tortured with electric shock Their thumbs were tied to wires and electricity to shock them was generated manually with a telephone like apparatus. 515/

523. The report states that on 18 November 1992, some detainees suffered harsh physical treatment during a visit of uniformed personnel from Trebinje. 516

524. One former detainee stated that some detainees were asked to load food and personal possessions from Muslim homes onto trucks and unload the same at a Red Cross warehouse. Allegedly, the goods were then transferred to the army. 517

525. On 5 December 1992, women and children were reportedly rounded up and detained for three days. Several men turned themselves in to be with their families. The men, however, were not released with the women and children. 518

526. After meeting with an individual unidentified in the report collected, the prison commander on 17 December 1992, informed the detainees that they were free to leave if they wished but that he could not guarantee their safety outside the detention centre in Bileća. 519/

527. It seems that on 19 December 1992, 51 detainees who had been held at the police station and boarding school were transferred from Bileća to Montenegro under ICRC supervision. 520/

528. Civilian jails: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the US Government.) Another individual reported that her husband, a Muslim, had been impressed into military service, later escaped and returned to Bileća. There, in mid-June 1992, he was arrested and detained in what is described as one of two civilian jails in Bileća. He was detained there for five months and released on 5 October 1992. 521/

529. According to the same individual, Muslim civilians from all over eastern Herzegovina were being held at the jails in Bileća. Allegedly, the Bileća chief of police, Miroslav Duko, was responsible for the jails. 522/

530. The prisoners' families were allowed to bring them food. Women made daily treks to the jails in order to feed the men there held. They would have to stand in line and remain silent, or else, their husbands would not receive the food that they carried. 523/

531. One wife declared that she witnessed cells designed to hold five people holding 50. On one visit she noticed a bruised prisoner. 524/

532. Apparently, the women of Bileća banded together and requested the ICRC in Trebinje to inspect the prison. ICRC representatives visited twice. In June, 1992, the ICRC representative was turned away at the Opština President's door and told that no camps existed in Bileća. The same thing happened the second time. The women continued to report the existence of detention camps for Muslim men in Bileća and demand that the ICRC visit them. In August, 1992, the individual reports that the European Peace Union visited the jail and managed to get all of the sick, wounded and tortured prisoners transferred to the hospital. 525/

533. In July, an ICRC representative was able to visit the jails, register the prisoners and issue them refugee cards. 526/

534. Reportedly, between this representative's first and second visits, White Eagles teargassed and fired into the Bileća jail cells with automatic weapons. Some of the prisoners were apparently wounded and taken to a hospital but returned to the jails after two days. ICRC representatives were not allowed to visit the wounded in the hospital. 527/

535. A document received 27 May 1994, states that the ICRC first visited a prison/penitentiary in Bileća on 7 November 1991. 528/

536. Another source reported that as of 12 June 1992, the Militia Station in Bileća held 38 prisoners. The militia commander was identified in the source materials. The source also states that a prisoner was killed during captivity. 529/

537. Djački Dom (Students' Home): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) A camp was reported to exist here as of 12 June 1992. 530/

538. A CSCE mission to detention camps in BiH visited a student dormitory on 2 September 1992 and found 74 Muslim detainees held by Serbian authorities. 531/

539. Cellar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Mazowiecki.) Serbs reportedly imprisoned 170 Croats and Muslims in a cellar in Bileća. The cellar measured 120 square metres and had three small windows. 532/

540. The Serb guards reportedly beat the detainees three times on the night of their arrival. One detainee was reported to have died as a result 10 days later. Detainees were also beaten by three or four soldiers as they went to the toilet. The witness reporting claimed that from 1 June to 10 August 1992 he was allowed to bathe once and never allowed a change of clothes. Apparently, at night, the guards closed the cellar windows and turned on 2,000 watt reflectors. The stifling heat caused the prisoners to dehydrate. The prisoners' dehydration was aggravated by the fact that they would not receive water until late in the afternoon on the following day. Supposedly, one prisoner went into a coma and died as a result. The witness also reports that everything improved when the ICRC arrived and the detainees were registered. 533/

541. Unidentified Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) There are a few reports of a number of Muslims taken prisoner in Gacko by Serb forces then later transferred to a camp in Bileća. 534/ One witness claims that he was included in a group of 100 prisoners being held in Gacko and transferred by truck to a camp in Bileća around 4 July 1992. According to this witness 200 young people from Bileća had been taken to this camp 10 days prior. Immediately upon arrival the prisoners were maltreated. Eighty were held in a small room. They had three meals a day, though the witness complains that the food was awful. No medical help was available. The witness also claims that they were allowed to bathe only twice in 37 days. The room was stuffy because the windows were locked at all times. The prisoners were allowed to use the toilet twice a day, at 5:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Over a period of 38 days the witness claims that three prisoners in his room died because of malnutrition, the living conditions and torture. Apparently, he was in a room with elderly men, while the younger men were held on the ground floor. 535/

542. After a visit by representatives of the ICRC, he reports that conditions at the camp improved. After 38 days in the camp, the witness reports that the captors placed those detained in two buses and drove them to a place 78 kilometres from Stolac where they were left. 536/

543. Another individual reports being arrested at Gacko and transported by truck to a camp in Bileća where he was held for 80 days. He describes being held in a barrack with 160 men. The barrack measured approximately 120 square metres. On the floor were wooden planks covered with thin office carpeting. He describes being packed so tightly that their legs dove-tailed into each other when they all lay down. 537/

544. They received meals three times a day: one boiled egg in the morning and at 2:00 p.m. a mixture of potatoes and mackerel. The witness did not provide a description of the third meal. Other inmates, assigned the task, delivered the meals to the gate. The captors provided each prisoner a half a litre of water per day. The water was provided at about 5:00 p.m. when the prisoners were allowed to go to the latrines. 538/

545. Prisoners were allowed about five minutes in the latrine. The witness claims there was no time for any ablutions. In the barracks, there were two tin cans to urinate in. The cans were constantly overflowing. 539/

546. Prisoners were not allowed to exercise outside. They were often required to assume a crouching position on the floor. 540/

547. At one point, about 10 prisoners were taken out for questioning. The people taken were from the surrounding villages and were suspected of possessing weapons or arms deals. They returned at the end of the day with signs of a severe beating. 541/

548. A guard once kicked the witness in the ribs for no apparent reason. Once, the guards beat the entire barrack population when they found the latrine dirty. The guards ordered the prisoners to stand against the walls with their arms and legs outstretched. The guards then reportedly beat the prisoners indiscriminately with belts, sticks, and gun butts. 542/

549. The witness believes that two inmates died from causes unrelated to the treatment received. He also reports that 12 men once taken for questioning never returned. He claims that the Serbs listed those 12 as having escaped from custody at a POW exchange when he was liberated. 543/

550. Reserve Officers School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Reported to be located on the west side of the road from Bileća to Trebinje at the "entrance" to Bileća and in use as a camp as of 12 June 1992. This facility was surrounded by a wall. 544/

551. A source claims that the commander of the camp in January 1992 was an ex-State Security Service (SDB) officer. He was reportedly scheduled to return to Belgrade after his tour of duty as camp commander. However, he was allegedly killed by his own men because they believed he may reveal atrocities to Belgrade authorities. 545/

552. Another commander of this camp was reported to be a General Stubičević. He was allegedly succeeded by a General Stanković. Supposedly the original designee to replace Stubičević was a General Vujević who refused to serve after seeing women and children in the camp. He supposedly pretended to have suffered a heart attack and withdrew. 546/

553. The camp was apparently controlled by a paramilitary group. 547/

554. Approximately 130 prisoners from this camp were reportedly moved to Sutomore on the Adriatic Coast, south-east of Titograd. Thirty-eight were reportedly moved to the militia station in Bileća. 548/

555. The ICRC reported that on 5 October 1992, 109 detainees from Bileća were transferred to Montenegro. 549/

556. Army Barracks/Former Yugoslav Army Officer Training School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A British Defence Debriefing team assessed that reports of camps at the army barracks and a former Yugoslav Army officer training school were referring to the same camp, although, the reports of prisoner treatment vary significantly. 550/

557. In relation to the training school, it reportedly held at least 3,000 Muslim and Croat men and was heavily guarded. 551/ Serbs reportedly used the training school only to hold prisoners to be exchanged for Serbian prisoners of war. In July 1992, a large number of the detainees there were supposedly transferred to Titograd.

558. According to another source, the Serb prisoner of war camp in the army barracks at Bileća was the site of gross prisoner maltreatment. Allegedly,

prisoners were beaten in their cells. They were frequently beaten to death. In order to conceal the screams, camp personnel would park trucks at the back of the camp and rev the engines. 552/

559. Supposedly, 13 people were beaten to death in their cells on the night of 27 April 1992. The bodies were then taken to a bunker and put in large plastic sacks which were weighted with stones. Helicopters reportedly arrived early the next morning and carried the bodies to be dumped in the sea off of Dubrovnik.

560. Prisoners reportedly slept in their underwear on cement floors with no mattresses or blankets. Those prisoners being prepared for exchange for Serb prisoners were held in the fitness centre. 553/

561. A BBC monitoring unit provided the text of a transmission apparently from Bosnia Hercegovina Radio, Sarajevo Studio that included the claim that 170 Muslims were imprisoned in one military and two civilian prisons in Bileća from the beginning of June until mid-December 1992. 554/

562. That transmission declared that the Bileća mayor Milorad Vujović and the head of the public security station Goran Vuković authorized the torture of prisoners in Bileća. 555/

5. Bosanska Dubica

563. A United Nations memorandum states that mayors, police and local territorial defence units in Serbian controlled areas in Croatia have been cooperating with their counterparts in Serbian controlled sections of northern Bosnia, including Bosanska Dubica, in an effort to ethnically cleanse the area of non-Serbs, primarily Muslims. 556/

564. Additional reports suggest that the population of this northern BiH county has been reduced by one-third since the beginning of the conflict. 557/ Many residents fled the area with the onset of the aggression between the warring factions. Still others were coerced into captivity. As Serbian forces advanced they began arresting area residents and interning them in detention facilities, including: the local gymnasium, the Kooper building, the sports hall, and a bordello established in nearby Mesetnica-Duboki Jarak. Reports from the Bosanska Dubica area allude to the complete dehumanization of the area's non-Serbian population facilitated to a large degree by the establishment of these concentration camps. 558/

565. United Nations personnel report that individuals have been fleeing northern BiH and seeking protection in UNPA's. A UN memo dated 3 July stated that "one Mustafa Ogorinac swam across the river Una at 8 in the morning on 2 July from a camp in Bosanska Dubica . . . he showed signs of physical abuse and punishment". 559/

566. Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The local gymnasium's purpose appears to have been the containment of non-Serbian prisoners of war following interrogation at the local police headquarters. 560/ Specifics as to the operation and length of average detention was not made available.

567. Kooper Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) While very little information regarding this location was available, the communication that was provided suggests that internment at this facility necessarily included severe physical mistreatment. Reportedly the citizens interned here were

brutally beaten, most commonly with iron rods. 561/ Following the beatings the victims were reportedly taken to the medical centre where they were allegedly given infusion solutions and then returned to the Kooper facility. 562/

568. Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly a number of inmates were held at this location but only for a few hours at a time. Reports suggest that they were occasionally used as forced labour in the town and for other tasks desired by Serbian forces. 563/ Allegedly the inmates were given no food or water and on some occasions were reportedly forced to stay in the sports hall through the night. 564/

569. Mesetnica-Duboki Jarak bordello: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Following the occupation of the Bosanska Dubica area by Serb forces, a bordello was established which reportedly housed 11 year-old girls. The girls were reportedly subjected to sexual abuse throughout their detention. 565/ The report accuses the Serbian forces of premeditating the acts of rape in an attempt to humiliate and degrade a race of people while simultaneously destroying its biological reproductive potential. 566/

6. Bosanska Gradiška

570. On 18 August 1992, the Bosnian town of Bosanska Gradiška was attacked by Serbian forces using multi-rocket launchers, artillery and tanks. 567/ The bombardment started early in the morning and after several hours of vigorous shelling, the poorly armed defenders of the town were captured by the Serbian forces. 568/

571. Within a few days, the Serbian corps, going house-to-house, rounded up civilians and divided them into groups. 569/ Women and children were sent to camps in Uskoci and Donja Varoš. Men were sent to locations throughout Bosanska Gradiška including: the Stara Gradiška prison--where as many as 200 prisoners were interned at once, the Red Cross building, a local school, a facility called the Praktikum, a school in Podgrace and a facility in Donja Nova Topola, which also reportedly interned some 300 individuals. 570/

572. Stara Gradiška Prison: 571/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Following skirmishes between Croatian and Serbian forces in northern BiH villages, and the ensuing capture of Croatian forces by the Serbs, Croatian soldiers were taken to the Serb-run prison at Stara Gradiška, formerly known as Bosanska Gradiška. 572/

573. The Serbs organized the facility for optimal control. The anterior building of the facility was designated the administrative quarters as well as the lodgings for Serbian forces. 573/ The prison was a single, two-story, L-shaped building with approximately 17 rooms. 574/

574. The Serbs compactly contained their prisoners in the left side of the building. Those cells intended to accommodate two inmates were filled with as many as 10. 575/ Other cells which measured approximately eight by 10 metres were filled with almost 50 men each. 576/ The inmates had to sleep on their sides on the concrete floor and were reportedly fed a piece of bread every four to five days. 577/

575. The reports state that although only half of the prison was full, prisoners were separated into two groups with one group occupying rooms on the second floor and one group occupying rooms on the first floor. 578/ According to the reports,

the prisoners were either Muslim or Croat, and all were men. 579/ There appears, however, to have been no clear criteria used in separating the prisoners. 580/

576. On their first night in the prison, inmates were commonly held in a tiny room on the second floor called a Samica. The Samica measured approximately two by three metres and was allegedly used to emotionally and psychologically weaken the prisoners, thereby decreasing their capability to resist interrogations. 581/

577. Thereafter, the prisoners were interrogated two times per day, once in the morning and once at night. Prior to each interrogation, they were usually put into a Samica. 582/ The investigations lasted an average of 30 minutes and consisted of beatings with hands and sticks, especially on sensitive areas such as recently obtained battle wounds. 583/

578. The Serb in charge was a former corrections officer at the pententiary and currently a unit leader of the paramilitary White Eagles (Beli orlovi). This individual reportedly told the prisoners that they would all be killed. 584/

579. Additionally, the identified leader allegedly ordered the torturing and killing deaths of three Croatian brothers. Their bodies were thrown into the facility's well which was located between the buildings. Fifty to 60 corpses were reportedly also thrown into the camps' well. 585/

580. Among the methods utilized by the Serbs in torturing their victims at the facility was the setting of guard dogs upon the inmates and watching the ensuing destruction of helpless victims. 586/ Reportedly, the Serb commander claimed that those killed in this manner were to be cut into small pieces and force-fed to other starving inmates. 587/

581. Red Cross Community Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) During the assault on the villages in northern BiH, a group of Bosnian Serb soldiers known as the Scorpions occupied the Red Cross building in Bosanska Gradiška and reportedly operated a camp at this location. 588/ This group wore a combination of camouflage and JNA uniforms and appeared to have been Bosnian Serbs who had been mobilized into paramilitary units. 589/ This paramilitary group was comprised of 200-300 Bosnian Serbs, organized in April 1992. These soldiers wore a patch depicting a scorpian on the left shoulder of their uniforms. 590/

582. The Scorpions were commanded by a former JNA. 591/ Local unidentified police personnel assisted the Scorpions in the apprehension and detention of Muslims and Croats in Bosanska Gradiška from April to December 1992. 592/ Detainees were first brought to the facility for screening and interrogation. They were held at this location for up to four days, after which they were either released and told to leave or taken to area detention facilities. 593/

583. Local school: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A detention facility was established at a school just north of the Red Cross building and some 400 metres from the town's Roman Catholic Church. 594/ This facility was operated by the above-mentioned Scorpion paramilitary unit. 595/ The school was reportedly used for internment during those times when the students were on holiday. 596/

584. The Praktikum: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Another facility which may possibly have been an internment facility was located adjacent to the above-mentioned school. This site known as the Praktikum was said to have been used for interrogations which involved torture. 597/ It was also allegedly used for the training of individuals in the operation of various textile

machinery. 598/

585. Podgrace School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Scorpions also operated a facility in the village of Podgrace, which was just east of Jelići on the way to Bosanska Gradiška. The detention facility was located at the village school. 599/ The seven by eight metre, two-story school building used as a detention facility was called the old school and was adjacent to the main road. A newer, larger, three-story school building which had an asphalt playground existed just south of the old building. 600/

586. Approximately 10 soldiers from Bosanska Gradiška were transported to the old school building on a daily basis to relieve the previous day's guard component. An unknown number of Muslims were routinely detained at the facility. 601/ Some Muslim residents of Bosanska Gradiška believed that many of the detainees were sent to other camps in Bosnia from Podgrace, and that Muslims were being held in the building as of late December 1992. 602/

587. Donja Nova Topola Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Scorpions were said to operate yet another facility just 10 kilometres south of Bosanska Gradiška in the town of Donja Nova Topola. Approximately 300-400 individuals were housed at an unidentified location in the town in December 1992. Reportedly some of the prisoners were transferees from the camps in Podgrace, Omarska, and Prijedor. 603/ Reports suggest that the majority of the citizens before April 1992 had been of Muslim nationality. 604/

7. Bosanska Krupa

588. Bosanska Krupa is located in north-western BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 58,212. 74.5 per cent were Muslim, 23.6 per cent Serb, and 1.9 per cent "other".

589. There are reports of six Serbian-run camps in this region. They are as follows: Bosanska Krupa, the elementary school at Gorinja, Jasenica, the camp in the forest near Jasenica, Petar Kočić Primary School, and the elementary school at Suvaja. These camps allegedly contain Muslim civilians who were unable to escape the region upon Serbian attacks of their villages in May, June, and July 1992. Apparently, those that were able to escape fled to the villages of Cazin and Bužim. 605/ There is also one report which suggests the existence of a detention facility in the village of Bužim. The source is silent with respect to information regarding the identity of those controlling this facility.

590. Military Prison, Bužim: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) This report was provided by the ICRC, whose representatives visited this detention facility on 7 January 1994. No information was provided regarding the conditions at this facility or the identity of those in residence. 606/ This is the only report of a facility in this village, the remaining sites of detention appear to be located within the city limits of Bosanska Krupa.

591. According to witness testimonies, prisoners were transferred between the camps of Bosanska Krupa, Jasenica and the Petar Kočić School. The camp in the forest near Jasenica and the elementary schools in Gorinja and Suvaja are not mentioned in connection with any other camps.

592. Unidentified Facility, Bosanska Krupa: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This camp is located in the city of Bosanska Krupa. Its specific whereabouts and dates of existence

are not reported although one witness describes his short detention at Bosanska Krupa following the attack of his village in early June 1992. 607/ He was taken to Bosanska Krupa from the camp in the surrounding area, and later transferred from there to the Petar Kočić Elementary School. 608/

593. This unidentified facility is reportedly run by Serbs, yet the only group specifically named in connection with the camp are the White Eagles, a Serbian paramilitary organization. 609/ While there is no evidence that the White Eagles actually managed the camp, there is witness testimony that they actively participated in the beating of prisoners there. 610/

594. In one instance, the White Eagles beat prisoners with sticks, baseball bats, metal rods, and a thick rope soaked in water. Then, after letting the prisoners rest a bit, they took them to a place where 20 men beat them again, this time to the point of unconsciousness.

595. Gorinja elementary school: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are reports that a Serb-run camp was established at the elementary school in Gorinja. Apparently, Muslim prisoners were forced to do hard labor there. 611/

596. Jasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) Jasenica is a detention camp near Bosanska Krupa which was established in May 1992. 612/ There is no indication whether it is still in existence or not. There is one report that suggests it is at a "high school centre". 613/ It is described as a "transit camp" where non-Serbs are interrogated and then sent on to Petar Kočić school for long-term detention. 614/ It is run by the Serbian Army, and apparently, Martić's Četniks from Knin have also taken part in beatings and killings at the camp. 615/

597. The prisoner population consists of Muslims from Bosanska Krupa, Cazin, and the surrounding region that were captured upon the Serbian attacks of their villages. 616/ One report specifically states that 100 Muslims captured at Bosanska Krupa were arrested and taken to this camp. 617/

598. Once at the camp, prisoners were interrogated, beaten, and raped. 618/ One witness describes having his teeth knocked out and ribs broken during a beating there. 619/ There are also reports that prisoners are forced to do hard labor. 620/

599. Camp in forest near Jasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Defence Debriefing Team.) There is one report of a Serb-run prisoner-of-war camp located in the forest near Jasenica. This camp is described as having been "built from nothing", and was supposedly established to hold Muslim men from Sanski Most. 621/ It is not clear from the report whether this camp is part of the central camp at Jasenica or managed by the Serbian Army. There is no further information.

600. Petar Kočić Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) This school is in Bosanska Krupa. While there are no precise dates of existence for this camp, an ex-prisoner alleges that he was detained here for two and a half months starting sometime after 10 June 1992. 622/ One report estimated that at one point 4,000 prisoners were detained at this camp and an additional 3,000 had passed through it. 623/ Apparently, some prisoners were transferred to Petar Kočić from the camp at Bosanska Krupa and the camp at Jasenica. 624/

601. Prisoners were severely beaten and raped at the school. 625/ Serbian guards extinguished cigarettes on prisoners' foreheads, chests, and other

sensitive parts of the body. They cut crosses in their backs with sticks. Finally, one report alleges they painted the prisoners at the school, dressed them in folk dresses and fezes, and made them sing anti-Muslim songs. 626/

602. Pero Sunić is alleged to be the commander of this camp. 627/ One of the perpetrators assisting here reportedly brought poison to the camp which guards then gave to the prisoners. One ex-prisoner describes the death of a man he was detained with by poisoning. 628/ This witness also reports the visit of a certain captain to the school who came with Captain Zdravko Narandžić, the commander of the military police department, and killed many prisoners. There are no further details about how either of these men were involved with the camp at Petar Kočić School. 629/

603. Suvaja elementary school: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) This is a Serbian-run camp in Suvaja where Muslim prisoners are reported to be put to hard labor. 630/ There is no additional information about this camp.

604. According to the Sarajevo-Radio BiH Network, Radovan Karadžić and other members of the Serbian Ministry called a meeting in response to the well-publicized human rights violations committed by the Serbian Army in February 1993. Apparently, they agreed that Miroslav Vještica should answer for the events taking place in Bosanska Krupa. 631/

8. Bosanski Brod

605. The municipality of Bosanski Brod is located in northern BiH and is bordered by Croatia to the north and the municipalities of Derventa, Modriča and Odžak to the south. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this municipality was 33,962, of which 41 per cent were Croats, 12.2 per cent were Muslims, 33.8 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 13 per cent were described as "other".

606. Bosanski Brod Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) This facility is reportedly a Croatian-run camp with a sizeable containment capacity. Sources suggest that, at one time, as many as 1,000 Serbs from the surrounding area were contained here. 632/

607. The detainees were reportedly beaten every day and some had broken arms and legs as a result. 633/

608. The guards reportedly moved the severely beaten detainees from this location when the ICRC and UN Peacekeepers visited the camp. 634/ The ICRC visited this facility on 20 July 1992. No additional information regarding the conditions or duration of the camp's existence was provided. 635/

609. Bosanski Brod Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) This stadium appears to have been used by both Serb and Croatians as a detention centre when in control of the region.

610. Initially, Croatian forces exercised dominion over the stadium facility. Reportedly throughout the period of Croatian control, the Croatian Military Police arrested men and women from the Bosanski Brod region and detained them at the stadium facility. 636/

611. Male detainees were contained in the facility's men's room. 637/ At night Croatian soldiers, who returned from the front, were reportedly permitted to take

the male detainees to the terrace, the basement, and into the corridors of the stadium where the inmates were then subjected to severe beatings. 638/ During the day, the male detainees were relegated to forced labor groups and made to perform tasks which included washing Croatian cars and digging trenches. 639/

612. Reportedly one incident involved the shooting death of 12 male detainees and the disposing of their bodies in nylon bags and dumping them into the Sava River. 640/

613. About 13 women were placed in the ladies' room at the stadium. 641/ The women were reportedly raped. 642/ Muslim and Croatians raped the women in a bathroom where the women were allowed to shower. 643/ The women were raped by as many as six or seven men in the same night. 644/ The older women were forced to perform fellatio on the soldiers. 645/ The younger women were reportedly taken off-site and raped. 646/ The victims were returned to the camp the following morning. 647/

614. When UNPROFOR representatives came to Bosanski Brod, the women were reportedly taken to a kayak club on the Sava River for three days until the representatives departed. 648/

615. The detainees from the Bosanski Brod stadium were transferred to the Tulek Warehouse in August and later exchanged. 649/

616. In October, 1992, when Serbs forces succeeded in control of the Bosanski Brod, they reportedly loaded the remaining area residents onto trucks and took them to the stadium detention facility. 650/

617. Although rather scant information was made available regarding Serb activities at the stadium, reports suggest that women were taken from the stadium to nearby apartments and raped. 651/ Sources suggest that they were also kicked and beaten. 652/

618. Liješće: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) The detention camp consisted of small rooms behind a school. 653/

619. The camp was run by the "White Eagles" that were from Belgrade. 654/ Their commander was identified in the materials. 655/ At least a couple of Serbian women were with the White Eagles. 656/ In addition, some men from Jović and Šešelj paramilitary groups were at the camp. 657/

620. The White Eagles entered the rooms one at a time, beat the detainees, and then interrogate them about the number of Croatians in neighboring areas. 658/ The White Eagles threatened to kill the detainees. 659/

621. Local Serbs also beat the detainees. The beatings occurred in dark rooms. 660/

622. Male detainees from Tulek Warehouse may have been transferred to Liješće after inquiries at Tulek by ICRC and UNPROFOR. 661/

623. School Bosanski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at an unidentified school in Bosanski Brod. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 12 August 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, the ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling parties was provided. 662/

624. Bosanski Brod Warehouses: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) This detention camp was located in a warehouse at the Tulek housing estate. 663/ Detainees interned at this located were from Novi Grad, Donja Dubica, Trnjak and Lipik. 664/ Most of the detainees were transferred from other camps in the area to this facility. 665/ The detainees slept on planks under the eaves of a shed containing lime and cement. 666/

625. The male detainees were sent to the front to dig trenches and many died. 667/ The women held in the camp were taken to the warehouse offices and were raped. 668/ The detainees were beaten, burned with cigarettes and brutalized. 669/ At least one, Milan Jagodić from Donja Dubica, died from his injuries. 670/

626. Forced Brothels: (The existence of this type of detention has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Croatian forces reportedly held Serb women in Bosanski Brod where they were physically abused and raped between January and April, 1992. 671/

627. Prison/Penitentiary, Bosanski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at an unidentified prison in Bosanski Brod. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 9 July 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling party was provided. 672/

628. Hospital, Bosanski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at an unidentified prison in Bosanski Brod. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 9 July 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling party was provided. 673/

9. Bosanski Novi

629. The area along the Una River in north-west BiH--which includes the communities of Sanski Most, Ključ, Prijedor and Bosanski Novi--is said to have been the site of concerted Serbian action intended to bring about an undiluted Serbian Republic. 674/

630. Serb occupation in the region began in July 1991. 675/ It was then that the community of Bosanski Novi became a vital Serbian military base from which Croatian targets were attacked. 676/ By June 1992, the strategic function of the mostly Muslim area had changed and the Serbs began to rid the area of the remaining Croats as well as its large Muslim citizenry. 677/ Accordingly, on a daily basis, "unrestrained formations of SDS" engaged in looting and burning of non-Serbian homes. 678/ The Serbs then collected the citizens and, separating the men from the women and children, sent the former to concentration camps in Bosanski Novi and the latter to camps in Doboj. 679/

631. Reports suggest that men were detained primarily at the sports stadium 680/ but other detention facilities were erected throughout Bosanski Novi to facilitate the Serb expulsion process, including the police station, the Hotel Una, the local fire station, a secondary school, and an area factory. Reportedly some 6,000 inmates were processed through one facility.

632. Stadium Mlakve: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch.) As early as May 1992, the sports stadium was used as a detention facility. 681/ Some witnesses report being held there for as a few as two days while others report being held for as many as two months. 682/ The conditions at this location were conspicuously deficient. The detainees were made to sleep in changing rooms, on the floor in corridors and in other spaces under the grandstand. 683/ During daylight hours inmates were kept outside in a roughly marked area of the football pitch. 684/ On one occasion an inmate fell unconscious, reportedly resulting from the combination of heat and the lack of food. 685/

633. According to one witness:

> "We received food twice a day, usually a seventh of a kilo of bread and gruel with beans and peas; but only the luckiest got that, most of the others got just the watery soup. The men guarding us were reservists of the 'Army of the Serbian Republic'. The guards changed every seven days. When a captain of the 'Serbian Army' was killed on the front, they reduced our meals to only one a day. It was hot, conditions were bad and older men began to collapse." 686/

634. All of the ex-inmates interviewed stated that they were poorly fed and that the stadium conditions were grossly overcrowded. 687/ The Stadium was home to both non-Serbian military and civilian police as well as civilians from the surrounding areas. 688/ One report suggests that all the men in the villages of Blagaj and Bosanski Novi, aged 15 and older, were collected by Serbian military police and taken to the sports stadium in Bosanski Novi. 689/

635. There were reportedly more than 6,000 detainees at the sports stadium all of whom were subjected to physical mistreatment. 690/

636. On 22 July 1992, a large number of inmates were released from the stadium and taken to Croatia in a convoy arranged by international agencies. 691/ The survivors were allegedly able to identify many of their captors. 692/

637. Hotel Una: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch and Amnesty International.) Sources suggest that camp inmates were transferred between the facilities following interrogations by their captors. 693/ Some were transferred to the Hotel Una from the stadium and others to the stadium from the hotel. 694/ Regardless of the location, the conditions at both appear uniformly harsh.

638. In one account, the victim was blindfolded and beaten both with truncheons and what he believes were bags of sand. 695/ The beatings occurred in conjunction with interrogations regarding the victims knowledge of the identities of "extremists" in the area as well as the reason why the victim had not been mobilized to fight against the Serbs. 696/

639. Following a two hour interrogation, the victim was taken to a cellar where 17 other men were held in a room of about 15 square metres. 697/ All were reportedly interrogated, but not all were beaten. 698/ On 11 June 1992, the other detainees were released, and the victim was transferred to the sports stadium for further interrogation. 699/

640. In another account, 16 inmates were transferred from the sports stadium to the hotel. 700/ The reporting inmate noted that prisoners were contained in rather poor facilities which consisted of one room in the cellar without windows and which was completely dark. 701/ The room reportedly measured four by three square metres, and four men were already detained therein when they arrived. 702/

According to the witness, the four inmates were Muslims. 703/ One was a soldier, another had been accused of trading arms on the black market and the alleged crimes of the third and fourth were unknown. 704/

641. The witness noted that there was a candle but not enough air to sustain the flame. It was reportedly also difficult to breath. 705/ There was a pipe and a sink in the corner. The sink was used as a toilet and the pipe was used for water. The detainees defecated into a nylon bag and then stored the bag in the corner of the room. The bag remained in the room with the prisoners because the guards refused to remove it. 706/ The victims were also poorly fed, receiving no food for the first three days. 707/

642. On the day after their arrival at the hotel on 23 July, they learned that a convoy had evacuted the men held at the stadium. 708/ On the seventh day of their detention at the hotel, the men were removed from the cellar and transferred to another detention facility. 709/

643. Fire Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Reportedly, the local fire station was among the possible facilities in Bosanski Novi where men from the surrounding area were interned. According to one witness, conditions at the fire station were much better than those at other sites in Bosanski Novi. 710/ Although the inmates were required to work at this location, 711/ they were fed twice daily and received the same food as the military police. 712/ Nineteen inmates were kept in one room which reportedly measured six by four metres in size. They were given pallets of board or cardboard to sleep on but no blankets. Some of the detainees were beaten from time to time, and all were interrogated. One witness recalled that he was released from the fire station on 10 August 1992. 713/

644. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch.) Several reports refer to a detention facility at the local police station, but specific information regarding its description, operation and control were not made available. The reports allege that only men from the villages and towns in the area of Bosanski Novi were detained at the site 714/ and that some inmates were only held here long enough to be interrogated, after which they were transferred to other area facilities. 715/

645. Secondary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the International Society for Human Rights, British Section.) According to one report, Serbian military and Serbian police collected members of Muslim families from the area of Bosanski Novi and detained them in the local secondary school. The report states that the Muslim detainees were forced to wear white bands around their arms. 716/ No information was available as to the conditions at this site.

646. Ustaša Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is only one report of a Croatian-controlled detention facility in the Bosanski Novi area and no specific information regarding location was given. 717/ The report alludes to the activities of one of the alleged perpetrators including his culpability in torturing Serbs in this Ustaša camp. He was said to have brutally beaten four named inmates including battering one inmate about the testicles. 718/ The report also suggests his responsibility for the killing of another inmate. 719/

647. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Only one report makes reference to a detention facility at a factory site. This allegation was made by a Muslim girl who stated that she was detained at this site along with several other Muslim men

and women from her village of Blagaj. She stated that while at this location she watched her Serbian captors shoot a man in the stomach and then cut off his head with a knife. She stated further that only unarmed civilian victims were detained at this facility. 720/

10. Bosanski Petrovac

648. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, this county had a population of 15,552, of which 75.2 per cent were Serbs, 21.1 per cent were Muslims and the remaining 3.7 per cent were described as "other". 721/ The village of Bosanski Petrovac is located at the intersection of two highways just 20 air miles east of the Croatian/Bosnian border. 722/ Information of reported internment facilities include camps at Jasikovac, 723/ in the village of Vrtoče 724/ and at Kozile. There is however no descriptive information regarding the operation or control of the facilities at Jasikovac nor Vrtoče. What follows are several accounts from former detainees in camp Kozile.

649. Kozile: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This prison camp was reportedly located just east of the village of Bosanski Petrovac. The facility was erected along the site of what was formerly a horse farm. 725/ Reports suggest that the camp may have come in to operation some time prior to July 1992, but was of rather limited duration. 726/

650. The report suggests that men from nearby villages were routinely sent to Kozile. 727/ Some inmates were said to have come from Sanica, others from Orašac and still others from Bosanska Krupa. 728/ The camp was very small, reportedly only capable of containing 200 men at a time. 729/ Allegedly, an identified Serbian soldier was said to have acted as chief of interrogations and torture at the facility. 730/

651. On 6 August 1992, the Serbs discontinued camp activities and transferred all prisoners directly to a camp in Kamenica. 731/ Kozile was allegedly closed because unidentified representatives from the ICRC were scheduled to visit the area the following day, and the Serbian forces were concerned that the representatives may have discovered the camp and requested an inspection. 732

652. Another ex-detainee recalls that Kozile 733/ was situated in an old factory in the woods where some 70 Muslim men were detained. The conditions were poor. The facility contained no beds or blankets. 734/ There were no medicines to assist the infirm, and the detainees were frequently beaten and used as forced labor. 735/

653. In still another account, a former detainee recalled being arrested by militiamen of the Serbian district of the county and taken to the local police station. After a few hours, he and several other prisoners were taken to Kozile by bus. 736/ At the camp, the bus was met by 30 armed men. 737/ The prisoners were instructed to stand in a line adjacent to an iron fence while the apparent leader called the inmates one at a time. Once identified, the personal articles were reportedly removed from the prisoners. 738/

654. The former detainee recalls that the facility was essentially a "hut". 739 The hut was made up of six rooms with an adjoining hallway. 740/ On their first evening, the inmates were placed into a small room where they remained for the night. 741/ Because of the size of the room and the lack of ventilation, the inmates experienced difficulty breathing. 742/

655. The following day, the prisoners were divided up and placed in different rooms. 743/ There were 16 prisoners in the room 744/ with the witness. They

received no food the first day. On the second day, the prisoners were beaten and eventually given food. They were, however, not permitted to use the toilet. 745/

656. Following the beatings, they were made to walk on all fours to a trough and to lie down in front of the trough for two hours. They were also forced to bark like dogs and sing Četnik songs. 746/

657. According to the witness, guards were on duty at all times. Approximately 10-15 among them were "head guards". 747/ They were professionals from the Correctional Institution of Bihać. 748/ The above-mentioned perpetrator was reportedly a warden at that institution and was, in the witness' estimation, the most abusive of the guards. 749/ The perpetrator reportedly removed from the camp some 43 prisoners whose names appeared on a list. The witness believed that a number of these prisoners were killed on his command. 750/

658. The remaining 42, including the witness, were reportedly released when the ICRC announced their plans to visit the location. 751/ Following their release the detainees were required to report to the police station twice daily. 752/

11. Bosanski Šamac

659. Bosanski Samac is located in northern Bosnia on the banks of the Sava River. It is bordered to the east by Orašje and to the west by Odžak. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this municipality was 32,835. Of that number, 44.7 per cent were Croat, 41.5 per cent were Serbs, 6.8 per cent were Muslims and the remaining 7 per cent were described as "others".

660. Bosanski Šamac T.O. Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to reports, approximately 800 civilian Croats, Muslims, and Albanians were detained in the Bosanski Šamac Territorial Defence Building. 753/ The detainees were kept in two large warehouses adjacent to the central police station. 754/ The buildings had previously been used to store and service territorial defence force equipment and vehicles. 755/

661. When the Serbian Territory Defence entered the area, they arrested all the Muslims and Croatians who were politically active. 756/ The local members of the Bosnian Muslim political party (SDA) were all held in this facility. 757/ Next, the Serbs arrested all the intellectuals, and then everyone else who did not have working obligations. 758/ The detainees were not charged with any offences. 759/

662. The detainees were interrogated and beaten primarily in the police headquarters basement. 760/ After an inital period, the detainees were then moved to the T.O. Warehouse or to the School. 761/

663. At the T.O., the detainees were beaten, denied drinking water, denied use of the toilet and proper food. 762/ They were given only one meal a day consisting of a small slice of bread with jam. 763/ However, some of the local Serb guards were sympathetic and would smuggle in food packets, letters and other items from the wives of local detainees. 764/

664. The Serbian Special Forces beat detainees at first. 765/ Later, the local Serb police guards beat the detainees and were more brutal than the Special Forces. 766/ The beatings varied in instruments and number of perpetrators. 767/ The detainees were beaten with iron bars, wood planks, and truncheons by between one and 10 men. 768/

665. For example, one perpetrator reportedly beat detainees with an old automobile shock absorber and stabbed detainees with a bayonet. 769/ This

perpetrator was also responsible for pouring salt into the deep knife wounds he inflicted. 770/ In another instance, another perpetrator killed Fatner Jozo Puškarić, a religious figure, by picking him up and throwing him to the ground. 771/ This perpetrator reportedly injured many detainees in this manner. 772/

666. The Serbian Special Forces usually beat the detainees during the day in the room in which they were housed or in the yard. 773/ The police guards would beat the detainees at night and attack in the dark. 774/ When the beaten detainees would fall unconscious as a result of the blows, fellow detainees would have to carry them back to the detention area. 775/ A doctor was allowed to treat some of the detainees at the camp for their injuries that resulted from the beatings and mistreatment. 776/

667. The police guards also forced some detainees to eat sand and forced one prisoner to swallow his own feces. 777/ According to one report, the police guards forced one detainee to perform sex acts on a fellow detainee. 778/

668. In April 1992, 47 detainees from the T.O. Building were transferred by two trucks to the JNA Casern Barracks in Brčko. 779/ Some detainees were sent to different detention facilities in the region but were then later returned to this detention camp. 780/

669. Farmers' Cooperative Storeroom: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Approximately 45 non-Serb people were detained in the Farmer's Cooperative Storerooms in Crkvina. 781/ Crkvina is situated about three miles from Bosanski Šamac. 782/

670. On 7 or 8 May 1992, the Serbian Special Force Squad came to the detention centre and ordered the detainees to line up along one side of the room. 783/ A soldier shined a flashlight on each of the detainees. 784/ He then hit one detainee on the head with his gun and shot the detainee as he was falling to the floor. 785/ This procedure was repeated along the line of detainees. 786/

671. When the soldiers finished going down the line killing certain detainees, they ordered the remaining detainees to line up on the other side of the room. 787/ While going down the line this time, the soldiers asked the detainees their names and occupations. 788/ The killings were based on the detainees' answers. 789/

672. After going through the line the second time, the soldiers ordered the remaining detainees to line up on the next wall. 790/ The soldiers ordered the younger detainees to place the dead bodies on a truck which was backed up to the doorway. 791/ The detainees then had to clean the blood off the floor. 792/ Fifteen from among the 45 detainees were reportedly killed. 793/ At least one of the survivors was transferred to the Bosanski Šamac Jail. 794/

673. Bosanski Šamac Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The camp was located in the Bosanski Šamac School. 795/ The camp consisted of three buildings. 796/ The gymnasium held between 300 and 500 detainees ranging in age from 18 to 85 years old. 797/ The Osnovna Škola (Primary School) Building held approximately 80 detainees that were Muslim and Croatians ranging in age from 18 to 65 years old. 798/ The third building was the Spomen Dom (Memorial) Building which held approximately 40 detainees. 799/

674. Area residents, including women and children, were taken by truck to the school gymnasium. 800/ For the first three days, the detainees were not provided with food. 801/ After the fourth day at the camp, one loaf of bread per day was distributed for every 12 people. 802/ The guards never provided any

blankets or bedding to the detainees. 803/

675. The detainees in the Osnovna Škola Building were reportedly beaten, tortured and some were killed. 804/ Although some severe beatings occurred in the gynasium, they were reportedly uncommon. 805/

676. Initally all the guards were local civilian policemen. 806/ In July 1992, the local guards were replaced or supervised by Serbian Reserve Soldiers and the treatment of the detainees became worse. 807/ The Serbian soldiers beat the detainees with sticks and burned them with cigarettes. 808/ The soldiers threw cold water on the detainees and beat them further.

677. The detainees received one meal a day that consisted of a half slice of bread and an egg. 809/

678. The camp commander was a former civilian policeman. 810/ The camp was controlled by the military police of the Serbian army. 811/

679. The most feared individual at the camp was named in the source materials. 812/ Although this individual was not a guard at the camp, he visited whenever he wanted and would proceed to beat and kill detainees. 813/ The killings took place in the gymnasium in front of all the detainees. 814/

680. At times, Serbian Troops would take groups of 15 to 20 men to dig trenches at the front. 815/ At least three men from the camp were seriously wounded by cross-fire. 816/

681. On or about 20 August 1992, 100 detainees from the school were transferred to the T.O. Building in Bosanski Šamac in anticipation of an exchange. 817/ Some of these detainees were tied up and threatened prior to the exchange. 818/

682. Bosanski Šamac Secondary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Detainees from Bijeljina were taken to this school where they spent three days. 819/ At this time, they were the only detainees in the school. 820/ Later, 10 men and two women were brought to the school from the Bosanski Šamac Police Jail. 821/ A Red Cross visit to the jail prompted the transfer. 822/

683. The detainees were later transferred to the Bosanski Šamac School Gymnasium. 823/

684. Old Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) A detention facility was located in Bosanski Šamac in the Old Police Building on Titova Street. 824/

685. When the Serbian Territory Defence entered the area, they arrested all the Muslims and Croatians who were politically active. 825/ The local members of the Bosnian Muslim political party (SDA) were all held in this facility. 826/ Next, the Serbs arrested all the intellectuals, and then everyone else who did not have working obligations. 827/

686. The detainees were interrogated and beaten primarily in the police headquarters basement. 828/ After an inital period where they were beaten every day, the detainees were then moved to the T.O. Warehouse or to the School. 829/

687. Five of the detainees were civilans who had surrendered arms to a Serbian Paramilitary Unit. 830/ Although they were told by the police that they were to be treated as POWs, these men were tortured and beaten. 831/ Detainees were forced to lie face down while guards sliced their knuckles and beat them with wooden and rubber clubs. 832/

688. The Serbian military would come to the jail at random times each day and force the detainees to sing Četnik songs for an hour. 833/ Detainees who were leaders in the political communities of the Muslims or Croats were taken out of the chorus and beaten while the others continued to sing. 834/ Those who had relatives fighting in the Croatian Army were also singled out for harsh treatment, often death. 835/ In some cases, Serbs came from the front after fighting to beat the detainees. 836/

689. Detainees were taken to dark rooms in the upper floor of the jail and beaten from behind. 837/ Detainees were forced to eat hot chili peppers to cause additional pain to the cuts they had from the beatings. 838/ Reportedly some detainees died or disappeared during their internment at the jail. 839/

690. The camps were controlled by the military police of the Serbian army. 840/

691. According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at a local police station in Bosanski Šamac. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 13 May 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, the ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling parties was provided. 841/

692. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The women and children from the Bosanski Šamac area were detained in houses in the village of Zasavica. The village was policed by Serbian Soldiers and Serbian irregulars. 842/

693. Sources suggest that the women were repeatedly raped while detained under house arrest. 843/

12. Bratunac

694. This municipality is located in the central eastern part of BiH, bordered on the east by Serbia. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, there was a population of 33,575 before the war. Of that number, Muslims constituted the majority with 64.2 per cent, Serbs made up 34.2 per cent, and the remaining 1.6 per cent described themselves as "other".

695. At the end of April 1992, Bratunac was occupied by former JNA Novi Sad corps and the Šešelj and Arkan formation from Serbia. The majority Muslim population failed to resist occupation, mostly out of fear of Serb retaliatory action. 844/ Two weeks later, the process of "ethnic cleansing" began, and was reportedly completed in less than one week. 845/

696. By early May, Serb forces had robbed, burned, destroyed, and ethnically cleansed the villages of Hrančić, Glogova, Biječevo, Krasnopolj, Miholjevići and a large part of Bratunac itself. 846/ The Serbian extremists and aggressors have effectively forced 20,332 Muslim citizens, or 92 per cent of the Muslim population from the Bratunac area, into exile. 847/

697. Serbian extremists arrested Muslims *en masse*. Many were taken to the stadium or sport grounds and stripped of their possessions. 848/ The men were separated from the women and children and then transferred to other detention facilities. 849/ A camp whose location is unknown is alleged to exist in one report. 850/

698. FK "Bratstvo" Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) According to one report, "Četniks" from Serbia instituted a manhunt throughout the area inspecting one house at a time, collecting residents and sending them to the

local stadium for "consultations with the new authorities". 851/ When the citizens arrived, their names were read off, they were divided into groups, and the men were transferred to the gymnasium of the local elementary school. 852/

699. According to another report, some 6,000 to 7,000 Muslims were interned at the stadium by "Četniks" on 10 June 1992. 853/ They were reportedly forced to serve as blood donors, and some did not survive because so much blood had been withdrawn. 854/ Reportedly, the bodies of hundreds of individuals have been burned or thrown into the Drina River. 855/ This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 856/ Other reports also allege the existence of this camp. 857/

700. "Vuk Stefanović Karadžić" Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) Muslim men were detained at this location in the centre of the village following "consultation" and assignment at the stadium. Many were subjected to beatings. Several were reportedly tortured and killed. 858/ Allegedly the richest among the detainees were killed first. According to one report, detainees numbered approximately 800. Four hundred among them were later transported to Pale for prisoner exchange. 859/

701. Many of the allegations concerning this camp are corroborated in the Special Rapporteur's report of 10 February 1993. It was reported that after the mass arrest of about 2,000 Muslims by Serb police in Bratunac on 9 May 1992, 500 to 600 men were detained in the hall of an elementary school. Those who could not fit inside were reportedly shot with automatic weapons in front of the hall. Beatings were carried out according to lists naming the most influential in the community. Between 30 to 50 people died from injuries the first night while nine others suffocated in the crush as the 500 to 600 struggled to escape the beatings. An Imam was allegedly beaten and stabbed to death after refusing to take the Christian faith and raise three fingers in the Serb manner. After three days of beatings, the group was transferred to Pale. 860/

702. In another report, some 600-700 male Muslims were brutally tortured and killed by Serb paramilitary units and local "Četniks". Some victims were beaten with wooden and iron poles, others were taken to the "so-called investigation" room which was full of dead bodies where they were made to jump up and down on the bodies of the dead. 861/ Witnesses claimed that the corpses were "butchered", with noses, ears and genitals cut off and crosses cut into their skin. 862/

703. According to another report, on 12 May 1992, several individuals from the village of Rakovac were arrested by Serb police 863/ and detained at this location. Their personal effects were removed, they were beaten and then made to remain in a squatting position without food or water for some 30 hours. 864 Two among them were reportedly set afire. Two other detainees were also killed. 865/ In the witness' estimation, some 21 individuals were killed during the course of the evening. Some days later, several prisoners were taken to Pale where they were exchanged. 866/

704. In another report, a witness/victim was brought to this location in early April 1992. Reportedly hundreds of men between the ages of 16 and 50 were interned here. 867/ Every day a group of inmates were removed from the camp, and never returned. The witness was detained at this location until mid-May, at which time he was transported to Pale. 868/ During his detention at the school he witnessed summary executions and arbitrary killings of other prisoners. 869 Several individuals suffered from starvation. The witness was reportedly forced to bury many of the dead and was made to clean up the bloodstains left behind with his clothing. 870/ Another witness testimony provides similar details and it is unclear if it is the same witness. 871/

705. In another report, after being transferred to the school from the stadium, some 500-600 men were forced into one main hall. 872/ The aggressors beat the detainees to try to squeeze them all into the hall. Those who could not fit, were shot in the doorway with automatic weapons. 873/ Consequently, many died from the suffocation which resulted from individuals squeezing others into the corners of the room to escape death. According to the report, those men who survived were beaten throughout the night. 874/

706. In the days that followed, inmates were reportedly taken outside, beaten, placed into garbage containers, and burned alive. 875/ The open containers were then placed under the windows of the containment area causing the smoke to fill the room. The dead were later transported by trucks and disposed of in the river Drina. 876/

707. According to several reports, the Imam, Mustafa Mojkanović, from Bratunac was killed by Serb extremists on 10 June before thousands of Muslim citizens. 877/ Reportedly, the Serb extremists ordered the Imam to cross himself, when he refused they beat him. They reportedly also stuffed his mouth with sawdust, poured beer in his mouth and then cut his throat. 878/ That same evening some 200 other Muslims were also killed, but not before being subjected to extreme abuses and physical mistreatment. 879/

708. One witness reported that he and 120 other inmates from this camp were due to be exchanged for "Četnik" prisoners at Kladanj on 14 May 1992. The source believed that they were actually taken to the village of Donja Vratnica, near Visoko, where they were untied and handed over to Bosnian soldiers wearing "fleurs de lis" badges. The source did not see any of the "Četnik" prisoners they were to be swapped with. 880/

709. This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 881/ Other reports also allege the existence of a camp here. 882/

710. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC, there is a camp in the Military Prison in Bratunac. The ICRC first visited the Military Prison on 14 October 1993. 883/

13. Brčko

711. Serbs have used and may still be using detention camps to facilitate the destruction and expulsion of non-Serbs from Brčko. Serbian conquest of Brčko is strategically significant in that it provides one link in a chain ensuring contiguous borders and access to FRY for Bosnian Serbs. Brčko lies on the southern bank of the Sava river which serves as the boundary between BiH and Croatia. Pre-war population of the city and county of Brčko was about 87,000, 40,000 in the city. Approximately 44 per cent were Muslim, 25 per cent Croat, 21 per cent Serb, six per cent Yugoslavs and 3 per cent "others". The county is part of the Sava River valley and supports mixed farming. 884/ The city was a light industrial centre. 885/

712. The political and military objectives of the Bosnian Serbs are clear. The creation and preservation of Serbian dominated and controlled territory within what had become BiH and its direct geographic and political link with FRY. Brčko Serbs expressed their intention toward the end of April 1992. SDS Assemblyman Ristanić declared that Bosnia's Serbs wanted to be part of Yugoslavia. He announced that Brčko's Serbs wanted the city broken into three parts, one each for Muslims, Serbs, and Croats. This announcement was covered on local television and in the newspapers Gradiety and Brčanske Novine. He insisted that division must take place by 3 May or there would be war. 886/

713. Their demand for ethnic division either unanswered, unmet, or unimportant, Serbian forces destroyed the two bridges over the Sava River, on or about April 30, 1992. Fifty to 100 people were killed by the explosions. Body parts were scattered nearby and windows in downtown Brčko were shattered. The Serbs bombarded Muslim areas with artillery. After about a day, Serb forces secured downtown Brčko and the predominantly Serb areas east of the main road to Tuzla. The Serbs also began to round up Muslim residents. 887/

714. For several months before April 1992, JNA equipment (including artillery, tanks, and small arms) from Slovenia and Croatia was brought into the Brčko area for storage. Buses carrying Serb forces (probably paramilitary) reportedly moved from Bijeljina toward Brčko in the days just before the end of April. By late April, the Serb leadership in Brčko appears to have had both experienced forces and a ready stockpile of arms at hand. 888/

715. Reportedly, the JNA had begun to patrol around the city and county of Brčko in January and February 1992. The reserves were called up in February, soldiers were told they would fight in the Osijek area. Most Croats and Muslims left their units and escaped to Croatia. At that time, the JNA confiscated all of the weapons and matériel of the Bosnian Territorial Defence Force and began to arm local Serbian civilians. Small squares were placed on every house and apartment building to identify the ethnicity of its inhabitants. Ethnic lists were compiled for every village and town in the area. 889/

716. As described above, Serb forces commenced their attack upon Brčko with the destruction of the two bridges (road and rail) that cross the Sava at Brčko, on April 30 or very early in the morning of 1 May 1992. 890/ The Serbian forces proceeded to bombard Brčko with artillery. Fighting reached the centre of the city on 1 May, when Serbian reservists from Bijelina positioned artillery around the train station and began firing into Muslim parts of the city. The shells landed at a rate of 75 every 45 minutes. In some parts of town, local Serbs who had obtained weapons beforehand began arresting their Muslim and Croatian neighbors. 891/ After the bombardment, Colonel Pavle Milinković and his garrison troops occupied the city with help from local mobilized Serbs. Muslim men were placed under house arrest. 892/

717. The battle for the city of Brčko was over for all practical purposes by 4 May 1992. Victorious Serb forces began rounding up Muslim and Croat residents. The captives were taken to several holding areas, including the Brčko police station, the local bus depot, a former sand and gravel depository, the hospital, a former textile factory, a mosque, a hotel, and a pig farm south-east of the city. Killings and beatings allegedly took place in each. 893/

718. A Bosnian Serb from a village populated entirely by ethnic Serbs, who participated in the takeover of Brčko provided the following account: Bosnian Serbs in Lukavac received a shipment of weapons from the JNA base in Brčko at the end of April 1992. The weapons, mostly AK-47's and M-48's, were delivered by JNA military trucks to a house in the village. The owner of the house, his brother and their friend then reportedly distributed the weapons in Lukavac. 894/

719. On April 30, 1992, JNA forces stationed in Brčko destroyed the two bridges over the Sava. Approximately 3,000 paramilitary troops from Serbia came from Bijeljina and attacked Brčko from the south-east. Bosnian Serb irregulars from Gornji Bukvik and the surrounding area attacked from the west. The two attacking forces met at the JNA military base in Brčko to further coordinate the takeover of Brčko with local JNA forces. 895/

720. The president of the local Serbian Democratic Party then allegedly announced the mobilization of all Bosnian Serbian male residents of military age. On 7 May, about 600 gathered. According to this witness, within the next seven

days all Muslim and Croatian residents were rounded up and taken to the Luka port camp. 896/

721. Another witness reported that in the first half of May, Serbs searched for weapons, registered the local population and restricted movement in the city. 897/

722. According to the same witness, successive waves of military and paramilitary forces came to Brčko. Every few days a different group appeared to be in charge. At one time or another, the men of Dragan Kalinić, Arkan (Željko Ražnjatović) or Vojislav Šešelj were in charge. Martić's people from Bosanska Krajina were supposedly the last to hold the city. 898/

723. Each weekend groups of Serbian "weekenders" (vikendaši), armed Serbian men, not necessarily soldiers, allegedly descended upon the area from Bijeljina to plunder and vandalize. 899/

724. Reportedly, during the first few days of May, the local Serbs established what was called the "War Presidency", a committee of local leaders representing important sources of authority in the region. These allegedly included: the chief of uniformed police, Veselin Veselić, the commander of the military garrison, Colonel Pavle Milinković, the commander of the Luka camp, Džokić, the commander of the fire brigade, Kristo Purić, the head of health, Milenko Vojinović, aka Dr. Beli and reportedly in the Bosnian Serb Assembly in Pale, the head of the judiciary, Todor Gavrić, the information director, Boško Lomović, the head of defence, Milutinović and the police commander, Drago Vesiljević. Djordje Ristanić was reported to be the head of the executive body. The War Presidency may now call itself the "Executive Committee". 900/

725. JNA Casern: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and Helsinki Watch.) As stated previously, the collection and imprisonment of non-Serbian residents began immediately after Serb conquest of the city. In fact, there is at least one report of Muslim detention at the JNA casern prior to the outbreak of armed hostilities in the city. 901/

726. Allegedly, on 26 April 1992, 47 prisoners from the Bosanski Šamac T.O. Building were transferred by two trucks, one civilian and one military, to the JNA casern in Brčko. The casern was still a JNA installation and supported an unidentified armour unit and an unidentified infantry unit. Some soldiers wore a star on their uniforms, while others had a star with the Serbian tri-colour in the middle. The detention facility took up half the casern and it already supposedly contained four unidentified civilians from the Brčko area. 902/

727. The alleged camp commander was a JNA counter-intelligence major who wore civilian clothes. Guards were JNA military police. 903/

728. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated and beaten. Interrogators included the camp commander and the commander of the Bosanski Šamac fourth detachment who was also a member of the city's crisis headquarters, who traveled to Brčko on at least two occasions for the purpose of interrogating prisoners. The goal was collection of information regarding Muslim/Croatian military posture and capabilities. 904/

729. One prisoner was allegedly maltreated because he was a member of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Bosanski Šamac. 905/

730. On 5 May, all 51 prisoners were reportedly transferred to the Španac JNA barracks territory in Bijeljina. 906/

731. It was also reported that on about 1 May 1992 about 200 men were held in the casern movie theatre from an ethnically mixed apartment building. 907/

732. Many were placed under a sort of house arrest, ordered to stay within their homes or a small area around their homes. It was reported that bands of Serbs entered Muslim homes, took away young females, raped them and returned them after two or three days. 908/ Most who found themselves alive and subject to the authority of Serbian forces were put in a number of places for several days before being shipped to the primary detention camp in Brčko, at the Luka port facilities.

733. The number of detainees was reported to have grown so rapidly that a number of facilities in and around Brčko were designated as holding areas. Accounts of the locations of these holding areas vary, but the following have appeared in a variety of reports and interviews received.

734. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch and the US Mission.) Reports suggest the detention and execution of hundreds of people at the Brčko police station probably located on Majevička Brigada Road in Brčko. 909/

735. One man claims to have been held there for seven days in May 1992. He stated that Serbian forces used this police station as a killing centre from 7 May 1992 until 1 June 1992. He may have loaded bodies into trucks during his seven day period of incarceration at the rate of 100 bodies per day. He claims to have survived only because of the intervention of a Serbian Orthodox priest who apparently secured his transfer to the Luka camp, which was located in a quarry and brickyard outside Brčko. The witness claims that he was later transferred to a camp in Serbia; where after a period of time he obtained his release. 910/

736. Apparently, the same individual recalls the execution of several Muslim teenage boys after they had been ordered to sing a Serbian song. He was also told that specific rooms in the police station were used for torture and execution. A guard at the facility supposedly claimed that 300 people were killed each day. The majority of killings seemed to take place around a series of stalls or elevators. 911/ A second individual apparently detained at the same place declared that he was responsible for unloading bodies from an elevator. He estimated that he loaded about 500 bodies onto trucks over a three day period. 912/

737. Several individuals were also reportedly beaten, interrogated, and forced to work. 913/

738. Slaughterhouse/Abattoir: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) According to a British report, the Abattoir, adjacent to the wharf complex in Brčko, was set up as a torture camp where the slaughter equipment was used on the inmates. 914/

739. The fact is, the slaughterhouse may have been used by the Serbs in conjunction with the police station as a detention and execution complex. Apparently, a slaughterhouse is located next to the police station. 915/ Also, another individual reported that he visited a cattle slaughterhouse near Brčko, near the Luka camp. He heard screams and shots. He also spoke with an alleged survivor of the facility who said that 100-300 people were killed there each day from 7 to 14 May 1992. 916/

740. A Former Sand and Gravel Depository: 917/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) It was reported that in late April 1992, the former sand and gravel depository "Luka-Skladište Šljunka i Peska" was turned into a detention camp where, within 30 days, more than 1,000 Muslims were sent. Inmates were fed once every two or three days. Every night a group of prisoners was taken away and not seen again. In late June, this camp allegedly held over 5,000. In a two day period in late June-early July, over 2,000 people from this camp were allegedly killed. New arrivals in the camp kept the population at roughly 5000. 918/

741. Former Textile Factory Interplet: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Mission.) Over 2,000 people, mostly women, were reportedly held in a former textile factory in Brčko. About 1,000 women there were allegedly subject to constant rape by Serb gangs. 919/

742. The Fesfema Restaurant: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Fesfema restaurant was reported as a place of detention in Brčko. 920/ No additional information was provided regarding its operation or control.

743. The Fraser (or Faser) Car Service Company: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility was reportedly operated as a place of detention in Brčko. 921/ No additional information was provided regarding its operation or control.

744. Sports Hall/Stadium complex "Partizan": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and the Danish Helsinki Committee.) A sports hall and/or stadium complex called Partizan allegedly held over 500 people.

745. Reportedly a group of 96 Muslims were transported to this location immediately afterwhich two were killed and the remainder were forced to beat each other. A Major Dragan was said to have cut one prisoners' ear off and forced another prisoner to lick the wound. A machine-gun was supposedly placed in the middle of the hall and the guards threatened to kill everybody on the spot. Allegedly some guards placed pistols in prisoners' mouths, while others combed prisoners' hair with bloody combs. The report states that of the original 96, 26 survived two days of torture. Some were then reportedly taken to Bijeljina, others to the Luka camp. 922/

746. The Hotel Galija: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Mission.) Where more than 500 female Muslims were allegedly held for the sexual entertainment of Serb forces. 923/

747. Luka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Mazowiecki and the British Defence Debriefing Team The brick factory and port facilities located on the Sava River; the primary detention camp in Brčko, notorious as a death and torture camp. 924/

748. The Serbs detained prisoners at the Luka port facility from at least 8 May 1992 until late July or August 1992, when, it seems, the Luka camp was shut down and surviving prisoners were transferred elsewhere. Reports suggest that the camp population ranged from 1,000 to 5,000 inmates with the total number of people who passed through unknown. Supposedly about 95 per cent were ethnic Muslims and the remainder Croatian; however, there are reports of Serbs held and killed at the Luka camp also. Additionally, it seems that all those detained at the Luka camp were from around Brčko. 925/

749. During the camp's operation, many prisoners were released, some bribed their way out and others were saved by personal intervention of influential Serbs. Up to three thousand prisoners may have been killed in the Luka detention complex and all inmates were subjected to inhumane living conditions and a variety of brutal assaults, including rape and torture. The perpetrators of such acts were guards, administrators, soldiers and paramilitaries. Many survivors have rendered statements and may be available to testify. 926/

750. The Luka camp had five main parts: an administration building, which included barracks, offices, interrogation rooms, and rooms where women were held to be raped; a large warehouse divided into three compartments, where the detainees were held; a police barracks; a small building used as barracks by groups of front-line soldiers who visited the complex; and a second large warehouse, where visiting soldiers could obtain small arms and equipnment. (The warehouse held a new model of rifle manufactured by the company in Serbia that usually supplied the JNA; some trucks making deliveries to the warehouse had license plates from Serbia.) The visiting soldiers, especially members of Arkan's forces, appear to have been responsible for many of the beatings and killings. 927/

751. From early May, Luka's commander was reportedly Major Petar Djokić; the Deputy Commander was an identified Captain. Both men wore JNA uniforms. The Major was known by locals to be the richest man in the Semberi region of Bosnia and had a house in Dvorovi. 928/ They appeared before the prisoners sparingly. Djokić reportedly oversaw or participated in some beatings and at least one killing of prisoners. They did not inform prisoners of their rights and responsibilities, nor did they apparently take necessary steps to maintain discipline within the Luka camp. They were directly involved in arranging for the transfer to the "Serbian Republic" of the property of at least some Muslims interned in the camp, in concert with representatives of the Arkanovci. They appear to have had repeated, direct contacts with various paramilitary leaders (including Arkan, Captain Dragan, and Captain Mauser, a local paramilitary). 929/

752. Until late May, the commander of the halls in which prisoners were held was an identified individual who reportedly committed numerous beatings and killings and was present for many others. This man had keys to the second warehouse, where arms were stored. He was reportedly succeeded as commander by a young man. This young man was from Brčko, was well known to detainees, and had worked in Luka from early May. After assuming command, he registered detainees; which the former commander had not. Both men were members of the local police (SUP). Nearly all guards in the camp (and all those seen after Kosta took command) wore blue SUP uniforms. Paramilitaries, in particular the Arkanovci and Draganovci, participated in the transportation of detainees to and from Luka. 930/

753. A Bosnian Muslim from Brčko provided an account of his arrest and imprisonment at Luka from the inception of its use as a camp. He stated that Serbian forces stormed into the suburb of Novo Brčko. "Četniks", including White Eagle forces, shot rifles into the windows of residences and drove people into the street. All residents were put into six trucks, which made about three trips to ferry the people to an area where three schools were collocated. 931/

754. The residents of Novo Brčko were gathered onto the combined athletic fields of the schools. With megaphones, the captors directed Serbs to one part of the field, Croats to another, and Muslims to yet another. Members of mixed marriages and children were not permitted to remain together. Along with a group of males aged 13 and older, the witness was among the first prisoners taken to the Luka camp. He was forced to sign documents "selling" his property in Novo Brčko at a low price to a Serb. 932/

755. During his first days at the camp, the captors called out names of

prisoners from electoral rolls. All those who were members of the SDA (a Bosnian, primarily Muslim, political party) or who had held positions of leadership in business or industry were killed. Shootings often occurred at 4:00 a.m. The witness estimates that during his first week at Luka more than 2,000 men were killed and thrown into the Sava River. 933/

756. After four days of mass shootings, there was a lull. From the fifth day, prisoners who were ethnic Serbs and were accused of being disloyal to the "Četnik" cause were taken for interrogation and beatings. 934/

757. The witness was interrogated on the seventh day of his captivity. This was the stage when detainees with property or money were subjected to questioning and torture. The witness, who was affluent, would not describe his own beating. By this point, all prisoners known to have been politically active had already been killed. 935/

758. Following his second week in the Luka facility, the witness saw guards torture or kill Serbs who had hidden or helped Muslims. The camp commander designated a Bosnian Serb who had been a waiter at a Brčko hotel to seek out specific ethnic Serb prisoners for interrogation because he knew most of the Brčko area residents by name. 936/

759. After the witness had been interrogated, he was taken with other prisoners to Hanger Two of the loading dock, where they were forced to look at a pile of more than 200 corpses or torsos. Most of the body parts had been chopped off: hands, arms, and genitals. The prisoners standing outside Hanger Two were told they would end up like that if they told lies while being interrogated. 937/

760. Looking out the window during one of his interrogations, the witness saw the soldiers gang-rape a woman whom he had known since his high school days, and murder her husband. A Brčko school teacher among the guards, an ethnic Serb, was shot dead for refusing to join in the torture and killing of this couple. 938/

761. The witness identified the second camp commander, among others as responsible for the atrocities at Luka. This commander showed serious concern over the fact that some guards carried out their "duties" with knives. Most other guards at Luka were also visibly afraid of the knife-wielding guards, who were regularly seen castrating male prisoners. 939/

762. He also observed the beating of "handsome" male prisoners, aged 20 to 30, on the genitals repeatedly and for extended periods of time. 940/

763. The witness reported that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, guards raped teen-aged girls. Also, certain other guards routinely lined up handsome young men, Croat against Muslim, in rows of three or four. The male prisoners were forced to perform sodomy on one another while being taunted by laughing guards. 941/

764. According to the witness, the younger handsome males at Luka suffered the most horrific abuses by far of any group of prisoners. 942/

765. This witness observed eight to 10 teen-age girls brought to the camp commander's office building on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between about 1,400 and 1,800 hours. The teenagers came only two days of the week. 943/

766. The camp commander would take his time selecting a girl, who was then escorted upstairs. Once the commander had made his choice, three or four guards selected one girl to share among them, and so on. Only the commander was permitted a girl to himself. 944/

767. The witness identified one perpetrator as the well-known daughter of

Brčko's leading prostitute. She bragged about her job of going around town to "buy and prepare" the girls, and she was assisted by three men who participated in the "delivery service", as well as serving as "police" at the Luka camp. The witness identified all of the aforementioned people, and provided names of girls known to be dead and presumed to have died from being gang-raped at the Luka camp. 945/

768. The female perpetrator reportedly brought a nurse to Luka to "prepare the girls and make them calm". The girls apparently had no idea what was going to happen to them because they were only slightly frightened. The witness implied that the nurse was coerced into "treating" the girls. 946/

769. The nurse, also a fellow refugee, said that this female perpetrator had stabbed one girl, who had resisted being sent to the soldiers, on the breast and in the vagina with the broken neck of a glass bottle; the girl bled to death. The nurse personally witnessed this incident. 947/

770. He reported that in the first week of June, the bodies of most of the 2,000 that he estimates were killed were thrown down a well and emerged later floating down the Sava River, surfacing at Brezovo Polje and even as far away as Belgrade. As Luka guards became aware of the surfacing corpses, they took to cutting open the bodies and packing them with sand to keep them submerged. This effort did not always succeed. The third approach was to chop up corpses and burn the bodies. 948/

771. It seems that upon arrival at the Luka-Brčko camp, all internees were questioned by one of the three inspectors, who then decided their fate. Internees who were members of the SDA or HDZ political parties were usually executed at the camp. The internees were also questioned as to whether they, or their neighbors, possessed any currency, gold, or weapons. Prisoners could only be released by a signature from either the police chief at the camp or from the major or captain in charge. The Inspectors themselves did not have such authority. Approximately 1,000 prisoners were released though, by having a Serbian person vouch, with his or her life, that the internee would not leave Brčko, not discuss politics, and not own any weapons, and by having these Serbian sponsors sign a document to this effect. 949/

772. Allegedly, a Serbian police officer, provided his signature to authorize some executions; however, it is understood that many killings reportedly occurred without any such signature being provided, required or even sought. 950/

773. The Serbian police seemed to have administrative control of the camp, and it was reported that Serbian police officers were always present when atrocities occurred. One witness, saw camp guards at Luka-Brčko wearing black berets, which at that time indicated membership in units belonging to Željko "Arkan" Ražnjatović. However, the witness also described the administration of Luka-Brčko as changing at least once a month. 951/

774. Apparently, the camp itself measured approximately 230 by 150 metres and was enclosed by an electrified fence constructed by the detainees. Mines were supposedly buried around the exterior of the camp. The internees lived in one of three hangers: the first, 20 millimetres by 28 millimetres in size, housed 650-700 Muslim men from Brezovo Polje; the second 20 millimetres by 40 millimetres, housed 120-180 men; and the third 20 millimetres by 40 millimetres housed 300 men, women and children. Women and children were also held in one other undisclosed area. 952/

775. The second and third hangers were connected by a large door through which the internees could see each other. Internees in the first hanger usually slept standing up because of the limited space. In the other two hangers the internees

were allowed to sit along the wall, but their legs had to remain straight out along the ground. The internees were allowed to use the toilet, located in a different building, only once a day and for no longer than one minute. 953/ After 25 May 1992, each hanger was given five 10 litre buckets, which then served as their toilets. As of June 1992, goats were also placed in the hangers and lived with the internees. It was reported that combined stench of goat and human excrement, and dead internees from behind the third hanger, was overpowering. Blood was also reported to be ankle deep from behind the third hanger where the dead bodies were usually kept until later disposed. 954/

776. It was reported that in the beginning of May 1992, each intern received food rations of 50 grams of bread and .15 litres of thin bean soup each day. This ration was later changed to 80 grams of bread per day and .08 litres of spoiled bean porridge soup per week and later drastically cut to 70-80 grams of bread only every four to five days. 955/

777. Apparently, murder and torture were a daily occurrence. Such activity often appeared to be random. Reports received describe a plethora of various acts of violence and degradation. For example, witnesses reported ears and noses cut off and eyes gouged out. Some of the internees were killed for such slight infractions of camp rules as raising a leg off the ground. Many prisoners were killed by being shot in the back of the head. Such killings were usually carried out near floor drains which emptied into the Sava river. Knives were reported to be used to cut into the skin of the internees all the way to the bone and others had their fingers cut off. 956/

778. Guards regularly beat prisoners with different types of clubs. Some prisoners were reportedly beaten with clubs to the point that their faces caved in and were then simply left to die. Another form of maltreatment was to jump from tables onto internees breaking their ribs and other bones. Many men were allegedly castrated. Such atrocities were almost always reported to have been committed in front of other detainees. The bodies of the dead, or dying internees, were often taken to the camp dump or moved behind the prisoner hangars. Other internees were required to move the bodies. Sometimes the prisoners who carried the dead were killed while carrying such bodies to the dump. The dead were also taken and dumped outside the Serbian Police Station located on Majevička Brigada Road in Brčko. 957/

779. One source indicates that these daily atrocities were committed by 10-15 Serbian paramilitary soldiers and an unknown number of Arkanovci, Šešeljovci, and Yugoslavian Federal Specijalci soldiers, as well as by Serbian police. Internees were often told to sing and those that did not sing loud enough were shot point blank. After the singing started the guards would often come in and start randomly shooting the internees. In one undated incident, approximately 50 men, women and children were killed. The internees were told that this was in retaliation for the deaths of 12 Serbian paramilitary soldiers killed at the front. This type of random shooting was reported to have occurred on a daily basis with anywhere from 15-50 victims. 958/

780. There was also reported to be a torture room at the camp, and those internees taken there never returned. Those tortured were either killed immediately or left to bleed to death in pools of their own blood. No other prisoners were allowed to help them and if they did not die on their own within two to three days, they too were then shot to death. 959/

781. It was reported that dozens of Muslim prisoners had crosses engraved into their foreheads with knives and were then given Orthodox names such as Aleksander and then required to repeat, for example, "I am Aleksander". 960/

782. Apparently, several camp guards would enter the third hanger on a daily

basis and force a prisoner to drink some sort of alcoholic beverage and swallow white pills. They would then order the prisoner to beat his fellow prisoners. 961/

783. One report estimated that "Četniks" were involved with approximately 70 per cent of the tortures at the camp. Fifty to 60 per cent of the killings were estimated to be done by Arkanovci; however, other Serbian paramilitary forces such as, Šešeljovci, Specijalci, and Draganovci were also involved in the killing and torture and Serbian Police were often present. 962/

784. According to the report "Četniks" and "STDF" forces guarded the camp and internees often unloaded ammunition from civilian trucks which was stored directly next to where the detainee's were housed. This ammunition was reported to have been used by Serbian forces belonging to the Brčko garrison. 963/

785. A Bosnian Serb who joined Serb forces and worked as a guard at the Luka-Brčko port facilities provides one of the most detailed descriptions of the camp located on the west bank of the Sava River. This description both corroborates and contradicts certain aspects of other reports on the camp. He stated that the camp was approximately 500 metres long and 100 metres wide and was surrounded by a two metre high chain-link fence with barbed wire outriggers (fence appeared part of the original port facilities). 964/

786. A single gate was located on the north-west side and provided vehicular and pedestrian access. The INA-Luka gas station was located immediately adjacent to the gate and on the same side of the road as the camp. Facing the gate from the outside of the camp, the gas station was to the left of the gate. The gate was five or six metres wide and consisted of two hinged doors, made of spaced vertical metal rods mounted on a metal frame, which moved on rollers. The gatehouse was located on the outside of the gate. The camp accomodations consisted of two one-story warehouse buildings, each measuring approximately 40 metres long and 20 metres wide. Between the two warehouses but closer to the river were the ruins of a building. 965/

787. The outside perimeter was guarded by six guards who worked in pairs in two hour shifts. These guards were lodged in a nearby house outside the camp perimeter. All six were Bosnian Serbs from the Brčko area and were ordered to participate in some of the rapes, torture and killing of male and female prisoners held at the camp. 966/

788. Male and female prisoners, no children, were delivered to the camp in military trucks and unloaded in the warehouses. No effort was made to segregate the sexes. Between 300 and 400 prisoners were confined inside each of the two warehouses, where they were kept at all times. The prisoners were provided one meal a day and forced to sleep on concrete floors. No bedding or blankets were provided. 967/

789. Between 100 and 150 Serbs from Belgrade worked in shifts of about 50 men inside the camp. They wore green camoflage uniforms and green berets bearing two white eagles. They were armed with AK-47's with folding stocks and knives that they carried either at their waists or in their boots. They were the only Serbs allowed to operate within the camp. Every day, they carried out the interrogation, torture and killing of prisoners in the small office rooms at the inside end of each of the two warehouses. 968/

790. The rapes of young female prisoners were carried out in a room known as the rape room that was an annex, measuring 2.5 by three metres, at the corner of one of the warehouses. 969/

791. The screams of prisoners and sound of shots being fired from the warehouses

were very common. Bodies of killed prisoners were immediately loaded onto military trucks and taken to the Kafilerija Farm for disposal. Some were buried in mass graves; some were placed in a garbage truck, compressed, and dumped at a dump site; some were processed for use as livestock feed. 970/

792. The witness also stated that the camp was visited daily by two or three high ranking civilian officials, in civilian cars, who remained on the camp premises for approximately two hours before leaving. Twenty-four hours a day, trucks, in convoys of two to four, brought new prisoners in while other trucks took prisoners out. Some prisoners were taken in civilian cars to the JNA base in Brčko for additional interrogation. He reports that an identified individual was in charge of the "S" Local Community in Brčko. The "S" Local Community was the fourth of four administrative divisions in Brčko. The first was the Serbian Varoš Community; the second was the Tuzla Road Community; the third was the Bijeljina Road Community. Brčko camp was located within the jurisdiction of the "S" Local Community. 971/

793. One of the more notorious incidents to have occurred at the Luka-Brčko camp was related by a Bosnian Serb who joined the Serbian forces and worked as a guard at the camp. On 17 May 1992, in the afternoon, six guards at the Serb detention camp in Brčko, selected 12 female prisoners between the ages of 12 and 25 and took them to what was known as the rape room. A small room attached to the corner of one of the two warehouses used for housing prisoners at the camp. The room had no furnishings. Part of the floor was covered with cardboard. Five of the guards were from a group of guards that had come from Belgrade. The sixth was from Bosnia. Once inside the room, the girls were forced against one of the walls. Two of the guards grabbed a 12 year-old girl, removed her clothes and pinned her to the floor. One held her hands while the other held her legs. The Bosnian guard was ordered to rape her. The other guards watched to ensure compliance with the order. After the rape, the victim dressed and the prisoners were removed. 972/

794. About an hour after the rape, a group of 80 male Bosnian prisoners, Serbs and Croats, between the ages of 20 and 50 were lined up against the wall of a ruined building located close to the river and in line with a point halfway between the two warehouses. Three prisoners between the ages of 35 and 40 who were standing closest to the guards, were separated from the group and brought to the Bosnian guard about 20 metres away. One of the other guards gave the Bosnian guard a knife about 30-35 centimetres long and ordered him to kill all three by slashing their throats. The Bosnian hesitated. The other guard grabbed his hand and forced the knife through one prisoner's neck below the ear. The knife was pulled out and the victim fell into convulsions for 30 seconds before death. The Bosnian guard was ordered to kill another prisoner in the same manner, he again hesitated so another guard pushed the knife into the prisoner's neck killing the man instantly. The Bosnian guard then tried to kill the third prisoner with the knife, failed, so finished him off with his rifle. The three bodies were loaded onto a military truck. The Bosnian guard was then ordered to kill the remaining 77. He did so with his rifle. The bodies were placed on trucks and brought to the Kafilerija farm for disposal. 973/

795. A Bosnian Serb forcibly conscripted into the Reserve Contingent of the Serbian Territorial Military Police by "Specijalci" described a situation indicative of the atmosphere at the Luka camp and amongst the guards. He was assigned to the camp on 15 May 1992, because of a shortage of guards. Upon arrival at the camp, he was picked up by a "specijalci" 974/ soldier in a camoflage uniform and posted on an open street about 50 metres from the warehouses. He replaced another guard who left with the "specijalci". After about two hours on guard, around 9:00 a.m., another soldier in camoflage came to the guard post and told him to follow. This soldier appeared to be one of those in charge. About 10 metres from a hangar, the other soldier told him it was time

to have some fun. He was told that as a Serb it's his duty to rape several Bosnian Croatian or Bosnian Muslim women to show his patriotism to the government in Belgrade that had sent "Specijalci" to Brčko to liberate local Serbs. He was told that unless he got his hands dirty like the rest he would be shot as a traitor. After threatened with death, he agreed to commit rape. 975/

796. He failed in his first attempt to rape a young woman about 25 who seemed to be Muslim. He successfully raped a 15 year-old girl who fought back and had to be held down by four soldiers. Ten to 12 "specijalci" stood outside the warehouse indifferent or bored, jeering and cursing the conscript when he protested. Over a period of one hour, he raped five women between the ages of 15 and 22. Not totally convinced of his loyalty and saying the rapes were just for fun the soldiers informed him that he must now do something more serious. 976/

797. At about 1,000, two well dressed men between the ages of 30 and 50 were brought out from one of the warehouses and placed in front of its wall. The conscript was ordered to shoot. He resisted. He was then threatened with a pointed rifle, at which time he did the job. Then to further prove his loyalty to the Serbian cause he was told to cut some throats. He couldn't do it so the soldiers guided his hand to cut the two throats of the prisoners. 977/

798. The following account of a Bosnian Muslim civilian male from Brčko who was arrested by Bosnian Serb Forces on 10 May 1992 displays the humiliation and degradation commonly reported as being suffered by prisoners at the Luka camp.

799. The man was ordered into one of a series of connected warehouses each approximately 20 by 50 metres in size. There were already about 100 prisoners there. For the first 15 minutes, the prisoners were forced to sit with their heads down while Bosnian Serb Army soldiers hit them with rifle butts and executed several of the men by shooting them in the head. After about 15 minutes, the man's name was called for a hearing. When he entered the room he saw another man on the floor pressing a cloth to his bleeding head and a pool of blood on the floor. He was immediately hit from behind with a rubber truncheon and fell on top of the other man. He was asked where his video camera was hidden. He was accused of filming events for Croatian TV. When he responded that he never had a camera, he was kicked and beaten by guards who were all from Bijeljina. The guards then asked him where they had hidden arms. He responded that he did not have any. The guards then beat and kicked him until he bled from the ears. He was next ordered to make the orthodox sign of the cross. He genuflected several times. When he made a mistake a guard kicked one of his teeth out. When he left, other prisoners were brought in. A prisoner unable to walk was killed. He was returned to the warehouse. 978/

800. A policeman from Bijeljina entered the warehouse and told the prisoners to pair off and then punch one another in the face. Other policemen would stand behind the prisoners and beat them if they did not hit hard enough. This lasted about two hours. The witness was severely beaten by the younger and stronger man he had paired off with. The guards then arranged forced boxing matches. In one case a 70 year-old had to fight a 20 year-old. For the rest of the evening, so-called Četniks would enter the darkened warehouse and beat people randomly. At about 2,200, four men referred to by the witness as Četniks entered and took all valuables to be found on the prisoners. 979/

801. The next night and each proceeding night for the rest of this man's time in Luka, men he referred to as "Četniks" came in with flashlights and took 20 to 30 prisoners. Shouts and screams would then be heard. In the days that followed, groups of four men were taken either to load bodies into refrigerator trucks or to throw them into the Sava River. 980/

802. The witness recalled that one prisoner was beaten by 12 "Četniks" clad with black baseball bats. They systematically broke his fingers, arms and knees. Then one man, who the witness calls one of the main "Četniks" from Brčko, killed that prisoner with a pistol. 981/

803. The witness reported that two days later, the "Četnik Captain", who had worked in the same factory as the witness, requested that seven men from among the detainees go over to the medical clinic to clean up broken glass. The witness volunteered. Upon his arrival at the clinic, the witness found 70, so-called, "Četniks" waiting in two rows to beat the male detainees. 982/ The witness recalled seeing a number of men already beaten who were unable to stand. One of these "Četniks" refused to allow them to be hit more than once. This "Četnik" retrieved the witness from Luka on 14 May and put him under house arrest until 14 July when, the witness reported, all Muslim men from Brčko were taken in three buses to the Batković camp. 983/

804. Another alleged prisoner at the Luka camp reported that he was never registered, interrogated, beaten or tortured while there. However, the prisoner reported that he witnessed the gross maltreatment of other prisoners, including killing, on a daily basis. 984/

805. According to this witness, he was transferred from "the military headquarters" in Brčko to the Luka camp on 7 May 1992. He remained there until 12 July 1992 when he was transferred to Brezovo Polje. He states that at Luka his personal documents were taken away from him and he was placed in Hall 2. He could witness the events going on in front of the halls through a large gate in his hall that was open during the day. Because of what he witnessed he lived in constant fear. 985/

806. He reported that "Četniks" tortured and killed prisoners with an iron spiked mace. He also reported that prisoners loaded 200-300 dead bodies onto refrigerated trucks every day from 4:00 to 5:00 a.m. According to this witness the bodies were taken to the Kafilerija food factory to be burned. 986/

807. He states that he was assigned to load dead bodies twice. He claims that 80 per cent of the dead had had their throats cut while 20 per cent had been shot or had been beaten or tortured to death. He said that almost all of the victims had been inhabitants of Brčko. 987/

808. He also provided some specific examples of brutality committed in the camp. Once, guards entered Hall 2 and randomly picked five prisoners. The guards ordered the five men to stand facing a wall. A guard or some sort of military member then drove a truck inside the hall and crushed the men up against the wall. The driver put the truck in reverse and repeated this maneuver until all five were dead. While this was going on, the 150-200 other prisoners in the hall were forced to sit down and avert their eyes. 988/

809. This witness also claims that on about 10 May 1992, "Četniks" delivered a truckload of 30-40 Muslims and Croatians to Hall 2. One of the "Četniks" called out the name of a family, a husband, wife and their five year-old daughter, and took them outside in front of the hall. The "Četnik" then held the daughter by the hair and allegedly cut her throat. The mother fainted. The father then had his throat cut. Other guards revived the mother, and then she was killed in the same way. When this was going on, the witness describes a sort of chaotic situation in the camp. Guards were drunk and drinking and firing shots into the air. 989/

810. The prisoner claimed that a Serbian front line soldier visited the camp almost every other day. On each visit, the soldier allegedly shot and killed four or five detainees in the back of the head with his pistol while the

detainess sat on the ground with their heads down. He describes another front line soldier visiting the camp on at least three occasions and executing prisoners he had apparently knew and had identified to be executed before his arrival. 990/

811. The same prisoner claims that his brother was also detained at the Luka camp and informed him of other acts of brutality. For example, on 12 or 13 May 1992, the brother supposedly claimed that "Četniks" ordered about five detainees to lie down in a line on the tar road in front of Hall 1 inside the camp. A Serbian guard then allegedly drove a truck filled with sacks of sand over their necks, killing them instantly. 991/

812. The brother also supposedly reported that on four or five different evenings in the middle of May, 1992, approximately 15 young prisoners (from 15 to 20 years old) were forced to get into a closed delivery van and transported away. The next morning, prisoners who were assigned to load dead bodies on to the refrigerated trucks noticed that among the dead bodies were the 15 young men taken away three or four hours earlier. The bodies were naked and each had two openings cut into their backs. 992/

813. Many of the prisoners killed in Luka-Brčko were allegedly buried in a series of four mass graves situated behind a local drinking establishment on the road between Brčko and the village of Brezovo Polje. The road runs parallel to and is about 500 metres from the Sava River. The mass graves lie in a wooded area between the road and the river. 993/

814. The bodies of internees from the Luka-Brčko camp were also reported to have been transported to and burned at the old "Kafilerija" animal feed and rendering factory in Brčko. 994/ This factory was approximately four miles from the camp and located where Bijeljinska Cesta ended and Vase Pelagica street began. Refrigerated and TAM-110 trucks were reported to leave Luka-Brčko camp at 4:00 a.m. each morning with approximately 20 bodies each. Additional refrigerated trucks, from other unknown locations, also arrived at this factory. When the bodies arrived at the factory they were first dumped by 10-12 internees inside a building where three large furnaces were located. Unnamed Serbian paramilitary forces then stripped the bodies of valuables before dumping them into the furnaces. This facility was also guarded by unnamed "Šešelj's" forces. The burning of the bodies started in May 1992 and prior to this time the bodies had been dumped into the Sava river until the number of bodies needing to be disposed of became too high. 995/

815. Apparently, the ECMM reported an allegation that Serbs in Brčko destroyed the cadavers of their Muslim victims by throwing them into machines designed to grind up dead animals to make animal feed for cattle. Other Muslims were allegedly forced to operate this machine and later allegedly also killed. This may very well be a description of the Kafilerija plant. 996/

816. It seems that yet another source had heard that children at the Luka camp had been killed and then thrown into cement mixers; their remains used as food for poultry. 997/

817. There was also reported to be a mass grave located on the southern side of of a local street, in the eastern part of Brčko. 998/

818. Another witness who allegedly spent some time at the Luka camp claimed that from nine to 11 May 1992, he and three other Luka prisoners were taken to the Brčko hospital to load dead bodies into a furnace. According to this witness, the bodies had been cut into pieces and placed into 50 kilogram nylon sacks. He saw body parts from men, women, and children, most with civilian clothing. The sacks were brought to the hospital in small trucks. The witness claims that he

personally loaded about 200 such sacks into the furnace over the two day period. When his group left, they were replaced by another group of four men. The men were always under armed guard.

819. Other unnamed sources have stated that as of August, 1993 there were over 3,000 ex-detainees in the free territory of Brčko (not counting detainees who have left the area already), 1,200 of whom are women and 500-600 of whom are children. Approximately 500 of these women have been reported to have been raped while imprisoned. 999/

820. The Bimex Agricultural Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and the US Mission.) A pig farm south-east of the city, about three kilometres from Brčko, was reportedly used as an interrogation and torture centre for Muslims. Those sent there never returned. 1000/ However, several Luka prisoners were transferred to the pig farm where they were required to work and continued to be subject to maltreatment at the hands of their captors. One witness reported that between about 18 May 1992 and the Spring of 1993, 32 Muslims and six Croats performed forced labour there. The men worked day and night and were allowed to sleep four to five hours a night. The prisoners were often beaten. A mass grave is reported to be located there. 1001/

821. Another witness reported three mass graves on the way to the farm. He said that he often passed three large pits, at least 15 metres long, to which bodies were taken in a certain TAM truck. He passed these pits on the way to the Bimex swine breeding farm from Brčko, three kilometres east of Brčko. 1002/

822. A mass grave was also reported to be located not far from the pig farm. Refrigerated meat transportation trucks were reportedly used to haul bodies to this mass grave. 1003/

823. Unidentified Detention Facilities: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Mission.) Two other unidentified Serbian detention facilities, near the Bimex pig farm, were reportedly located about 200 metres further west of an area restaurant at a small river port on the river Sava. 1004/

824. The Laser Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) One witness was hiding with neighbors at home when Serbs came to his neighborhood with a TAM truck, saying they were to take everyone to a factory called "Laser". Because there was not room enough to carry everyone in the neighborhood, the Serbs took only men. They took them to the restaurant at the Laser factory where there were already 200 men, women and children. The next day, 7 May buses arrived. Women, children and the elderly were taken away. One bus headed toward Čelić, the other toward Brezovo Polje. That night, two individuals and a Serb from Brčko allegedly came in to the factory, took out four prisoners, beat them and took their valuables. On 8 May, the prisoners were given the choice of going to Čelić or Brezovo Polje. Most chose Čelić because it was located in the "free territory". The witness boarded a bus and was taken to the Luka camp. 1005/

825. Another witness describes a group of 100-120 people being held at the Laser factory restaurant, on or about 6 May 1992. He reports that at night a Serb arrived. This Serb supposedly called out people's names and killed those he called out in front of the building. The other prisoners were told to keep their heads down inside the building and not to look out. Those killed had their throats cut. In a room next door about 10 women of different ages were held This Serb reportedly raped a woman in front of her mother. 1006/

826. The Hotel Bosna: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Committee on Foreign Relations of the US Senate.) Thirty-three civilians from Brčko were reportedly held in the attic of the Hotel Bosna in Brčko for seven days. Neighbors served as their guards. After seven days they were transferred to the Luka camp. 1007/

827. Three Mosques of Brčko: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources, including US Department of State and Helsinki Watch.) The three mosques in Brčko were also reported as places where Serbs housed prisoners. 1008/ One witness reported that between 100 and 150 men ages 15-80 were held in a mosque for a night after the town fell to the Serbs. According to this witness, the prisoners were forced to sing "Četnik" songs. They were ordered to squat in a single line and told that if they fell asleep they would never wake up. During the night, local Serbs from Brčko who were dressed in "Četnik" uniforms would arrive and beat the prisoners with their boots. Men, including some old men, were beaten at random by groups of three or four Serbs who entered every 10 minutes. They beat each person for about 10 minutes. One man had his teeth knocked out. Seven or eight men were taken out of the mosque never to return. A paramilitary called "Mauzer" from Bijeljina seemed to be in command. JNA recruits responded to his orders and the witness reported the visit of JNA generals to the mosque who surveyed the situation and left the paramilitaries in control. The paramilitary captors also supposedly tied a white ribbon around a prisoner's arm and sent him out of the mosque to see whether he would draw the fire of a Muslim sniper. In the morning, the prisoners were taken to the basement of the local hospital. 1009/

828. Some of the women reported to have been held at the Hotel Bosna were also later transferred to a mosque. 1010/ Another witness reported that a group of 180-200 men were held in "the" mosque for four days where they were forced to go to the bathroom on the "abdesthana", a place for religious ritual. 1011/

829. Hospital/Health Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Those that were reportedly held in the mosque for a night were taken to the basement of the local hospital the next morning, where they were interrogated. According to the same witness the prisoners were questioned every two hours for two days. The interrogators were two Serb men from Brčko and two other men. The interrogators first beat the prisoners then asked them questions. They wanted to know who had weapons in the area and who had shot at Serb forces. The witness was beaten until unconscious, revived and beaten again. 1012/

830. At the time of this captivity, Muslim forces, trying to retake the town, attacked the hospital. Serb defenders placed the witness in front of a window vulnerable to fire from the Muslim forces. A Serb paramilitary held a gun on the witness at all times. The witness reports that the Muslims stopped firing after they saw him standing in the window. The witness escaped torture at the hospital by trading his watch to a paramilitary for transport to Brezovo Polje. 1013/

831. Another witness described punishment for the smallest remarks ranging from beating on the palm of the hands with a truncheon to cutting off ears and noses and jumping from a table on to prisoners' chests. This occurred at the Brčko Health Centre. 1014/

832. Es Naselje Ghetto: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 13 July, 1992, Serbian forces swept through the Es Naselje Ghetto, a block of apartment buildings that they regularly patrolled, located near the casern, and that Serbs had turned into a small ghetto for Muslims and Croats. The Serbs collected about 450 Muslims and Croats and bused them to the Batković camp. 1015/

833. An Ethnically Mixed Apartment Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Local Serbs held Muslim and Croat residents of the building in the basement for six days then turned them over to Arkanovci. They were then transferred to the JNA casern. 1016/

834. The Hotel Posavina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Serbs reportedly took some of the Muslims and Croats that they had rounded up to the Hotel Posavina in Brčko. A massacre is also reported to have occurred there. 1017/

835. The Village of Brezovo Polje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbs occupied the village of Brezovo Polje on 15 April 1992. Allegedly, the entire village became a concentration camp for two months, after which, on 17 June the Muslim and Croatian populations were evacuated. The Serbian force that occupied Brezovo Polje consisted primarily of paramilitary forces, Arkanovci, Šešeljovci, White Eagles and the Srpska Garda (Mauserovci). The commander of the latter and some regular JNA troops was identified in the report. 1018/

836. Serbian forces immediately declared martial law and confined the citizens to certain areas within the village. Apparently, about 2,750 Muslims were held prisoner. Male Muslims were interrogated at the local police station, where some were also beaten and one or two killed. Food in town ran low. Electricity and telephone service were cut off. 1019/

837. According to one source approximately 1,500 people were detained in Brezovo Polje from around 7 May 1992 to 1 June 1992. That witness also states that four or five people were taken away daily never to be seen again. According to two witnesses, the JNA was in charge to begin with; however, Serbian paramilitaries soon assumed command and the local JNA soldiers appeared to subordinate themselves to the paramilitaries, most of whom were members of the White Eagles. 1020/

838. Another report declares that some Muslim and Croatian prisoners first taken to the Luka camp were then selected for transfer to Brezovo Polje and there tortured. 1021/

839. Another witness claimed that about 1,000 people were held at Brezovo Polje. Some later removed to Tuzla. The witness also reports that 150 girls ages 12 and above were raped by gangs of 30 or more men at a time. 1022/

840. The greatest number of prisoners claimed was 5,000 Muslims. That report also alleges the occurrence of massacres and other violence visited upon the Muslim prisoners. 1023/

841. Apparently, On 17 June 1992, the men between 18 and 50 were transferred to the Luka-Brčko camp. Women, children and some old men were transferred to Lončari 1024/, a village north of the city of Brčko.

842. Automobile Maintenance Shop, Lončari: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Once in Lončari, 70 old men and two boys were placed in an automobile maintenance shop. All 72 slept on the concrete floor of a room five by six metres in size. 1025/

843. Elementary School, Lončari: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Twelve hundred women and children were placed in three rooms of a small

elementary school next to the car shop. The two boys mentioned above were later transferred to the school. There was not enough room for all in the school, so some had to sleep outside on the sidewalk in front of the school. Everyone else had to sleep on the floor with no blankets. 1026/

844. It was an old school with no water supply or toilet. Two latrines were set up in the field next to the school. Guards brought water for the prisoners to drink. Food was delivered twice a day from a local farm, at 1,100 and 1,900 hours. Each prisoner received a small portion of bread with butter or lard. Sometimes, boiled eggs, hot tea or hot watery soup were provided. 1027/

845. Twice, a local Serbian Orthodox priest brought the 250 children fresh milk. Otherwise, children received no special ration. 1028/

846. Prisoners were generally hungry. They were required to work in the fields of a local farm and otherwise told to remain in the car shop, school and police station. Guards warned the prisoners not to wander because mines were located outside the perimeter (A statement later discovered to be false). 1029/

847. Six guards of the local police (SUP) watched the area at all times. Captain Dragan was the SUP commander in Lončari.

848. No prisoners in Lončari were ever questioned, tortured, killed or raped. 1030/

849. On 20 June 1992, 48 females between the ages of 13 and 30 were selected and taken away by bus to Karakaj where they were reportedly raped in the Glinica factory. On the same day, approximately 900 of the remaining women and children were loaded on buses and transported to a place near Tuzla. There, about 150 girls aged 12 and older were allegedly raped by gangs of 30 or more men at a time. 1031/ After 20 June, only about 300 old men and women and some younger women remained in Lončari.

850. On 29 June 1992, Lončari was abandoned as a place of detention and all remaining prisoners were transferred to Ugljevik. 1032/

851. The Restaurant "Westphalia": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Westphalia restaurant was reportedly located near Stolina across from the Bimex Pig Farm and Agricultural Complex on the road between Brčko and Brezovo Polje. Supposedly, Serbs began using the restaurant as a place of detention immediately after the occupation of Brčko. The detainees were reportedly from East and West Bosnia. From this camp, women and girls were reportedly distributed to other Serb run brothels. Girls as young as 15 were reported to be held and abused there. Those who resist the sexual acts are said to be tortured. For example, womens' breasts were cut and crosses were carved into their bodies with knives. 1033/

852. A Coffee House Near Skijana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Skijana is a Brčko suburb in the direction of Bijeljina, where a large number of girls were allegedly held and abused by Serbian soldiers. 1034/

853. A Coffee House Near Stolina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) This alleged place of detention may be the same as the restaurant Westfalia. 1035/

854. A Private House in Grčica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Grčica is an intercity neighborhood of Brčko. A detention facility was reportedly established in a house which was located 20 metres from an unidentified paint shop. This location was reportedly a site where Serbs detained females for rape. 1036/

855. Another source describes a detention facility in a home in Grčica used as a residence and headquarters by a Captain who served as the head of the Draganovci in Brčko. She also stated that a Lieutenant Colonel who was the garrison commander, often attended parties there. She states that she was raped repeatedly and forced to keep house for the four men who lived there. 1037/

856. Dragan Training Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) One witness claims that her teenage daughter had been detained at the Dragan training camp for local Dragan supporters at a storehouse complex near the old Kafilerija. Her daughter allegedly watched repeatedly as Muslims were brought to an area in front of the camp and killed with a gunshot to the back of the head. These and other bodies transported to the area were buried in a hole called the "rupa", dug by bulldozers. The bodies were then covered with truckloads of refuse and dirt. 1038/

857. The Hotel Elvis: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This hotel is also identified as a place used by Serbs immediately after the occupation of Brčko to hold women and girls from east and west Bosnia for the purpose of rape. 1039/

858. The Hotel Galeb: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility was identified as a place used by Serbs to hold females for the purpose of rape. 1040/

859. Private House Behind SUP Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) After a few days detention at the Luka camp, a woman reports being transferred to a house behind SUP headquarters in Brčko on 17 May 1992. There she was detained several weeks, and then she was moved to a home in Grčica. 1041/

860. She claims that the house was occupied by 14 Draganovci who were part of a special unit that carried out arrests for the SUP. 1042/

861. The Tanjug news service reported on 29 September 1992 that the Serbian leadership in Brčko denied an allegation by the United States administration that there were concentration camps for Muslims in Brčko. According to the report, the Brčko Serbian leadership requested international organizations to send their officials to the Muslim part of Brčko where, again according to the report, approximately 1,500 Serb women, children, and old people were being held prisoner. Also, the Serbian leadership of Brčko apparently asked international organizations to visit Brčko and see for themselves that there were no concentration camps for Muslims and that Muslims who remained in the Serbian part of Brčko lived normally. 1043/

862. According to another report, Radovan Karadžić rejected as completely unfounded the American accusations that 3,000 Muslims were killed at the Brčkc Luka camp. In addition, the report states that an American from Brčko inquired amongst friends and family in Brčko of such allegations and discovered that they were not true. 1044/

863. A Bosnian Serb Army officer believes the initial apprehension of Muslims legitimate. He concedes that later confinement may have become illegitimate. BSA forces apprehended civilian Muslim men of fighting age. Any such Muslim man found in the "combat area" around Brčko was taken into custody and delivered over to the civilian authorities. The purpose of such detention was two-fold. First, the Serbs defended themselves against potential adversaries, and second, the Serbs protected the non-combatants from the dangers of combat.

864. The Serb Captain described a situation in Brčko conducive to lawless activity and victimization of civilians. With regular army units busy on the front lines, ill-disciplined and criminal paramilitaries were free to wreak havoc in the town. Effective and law-abiding civilian authority was absent. Arkan's men, other volunteers from Serbia and local toughs took advantage of the situation, and innocent people suffered. He corroborates the stories of several alleged victims that an identified individual murdered more than a hundred Muslims. He denies the allegation of 3,000 killed at Luka, believing perhaps 600 killed at the camp and in the town between May and July 1992. 1045/

865. Gornji Rahić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, Bosnian Croat forces took the village of Bukvik, county of Brčko, in mid-September 1992. Allegedly, commanders of the 108th HVO Brigade issued orders to effect the transport of the entire Serbian population there to a camp in Gornji Rahić and to other camps. They also allegedly ordered the torture and inhuman treatment of the civilians detained. The source identifies three who then tortured and beat up civilians detained at the camp in Gornji Rahić. Apparently, they inflicted severe injuries on several people. 1046/

14. Breza

866. This county is located in the centre of BiH, just north-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of this municipality was 17,266, of which 75.6 per cent were Muslims, 12.3 per cent were Serbs, 7.1 per cent were described as "other", and 5 per cent were Croatians.

867. Breza Camp: 1047/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report, three young women from Ilijas and Visoko were captured by 10 Bosnian Muslims 1048/ on 26 May 1992, and taken to an unspecified location in Breza.

868. Initially, they were detained in a basement room of a facility containing small windows. It was reportedly cold, damp, and dirty.

869. According to the report, upon the women's arrival their captors began to rape them. The women were repeatedly raped at this location where their detention lasted two days. 1049/

870. The victims were then transferred to another room in a different building, apparently a part of the same camp, wherein five other women were interned. Conditions in the new location were almost as bleak. There was a bathroom, but the women were not permitted to shower or bathe. 1050/ They were permitted to use the washbasin, on occasion, but only for very brief periods. They were fed pieces of moldy bread or macaroni, some leftovers and soup. The women were never able to speak to one another as there was always a guard present. 1051/

871. In the new location, the women were reportedly raped by as many as 20 men at a time, one after another. When the women fainted from the abuse, their captors simply doused them with water to revive them and continued the raping. 1052/

872. The women remained in the room the majority of the time except on those occasions when they were taken out to watch the male prisoners being beaten or killed. 1053/ According to the report, the mistreatment of the men consisted of beatings, drowning, or the "tearing" of their bodies "bit by bit". 1054/

873. On one occasion, they tried to make a father rape his 17 year old daughter. Both father and daughter were beaten when they refused to obey. When the Muslims put a knife to the father's throat, he relented. 1055/

874. According to the witness, the male Serb inmates were subjected to forced labour. They were frequently taken to construction sites and made to dig. 1056/ The male workers were of all ages, there were even children among them, some as young as five. 1057/ When the men were beaten, the women were brought to watch. When the women were raped, the men were reportedly also made to watch. 1058/

875. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 11 November 1993. 1059/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

876. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the military prison in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 27 November 1992. 1060/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

877. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the military prison in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 3 March 1993. 1061/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

15. Bugojno

878. The municipality of Bugojno is located in the west-central section of BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 46,843 prior to the war. Muslims comprised the majority of the population at 47.1 per cent, Croats comprised 44.1 per cent, Serbs were 18.9 per cent, and 4.9 per cent were described as "other". One source reported that 10,000 eastern BiH refugees and several thousand refugees from Jajce arrived in Bugojno before the summer of 1993, the majority of which were Bosnian Muslims. Between 18 July and 22 July 1993, the BiH Army established control over the city of Bugojno. All HVO (Bosnian Croatian Defence Council) troops were disarmed at that time. 1062/

879. There are reports of independently verified Muslim controlled camps in Bugojno where Croatian prisoners are being held. 1063/ According to one report, 2,500 Croatian civilians and 750 members of the HVO were imprisoned in several concentration camps in the county of Bugojno. 1064/ This source did not provide the exact location or identity of any of the reported camps. There was one report of a Bosnian Croat and Muslim controlled camp where Serbian prisoners were being held. 1065/

880. BiH Hospital Bugojno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) The town of Bugojno is located in the centre of the county of Bugojno. On 6 August 1993, UN forces reportedly visited five Croatian prisoners held in the BiH hospital in Bugojno. They observed that the prisoners had been beaten on their backs and that one had died as a result of the beatings. 1066/

881. Bugojno Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) One report indicated that a Muslim and Croat controlled brothel exists in the town of Bugojno, but did not specify the location within the city. 1067/ According to this source, Serbian women are being forcibly held and subjected to repeated sexual abuse. Those who become pregnant as a result of the rapes are held captive at the brothel until they are five months pregnant, and if released, are prohibited from leaving their homes to prevent them from getting an abortion. According to this source, members of Muslim and Croatian units who are infected with the AIDS virus or other communicable diseases are deliberately brought to the brothels to rape the Serbian women. It was reported that 12 year-old girls have been raped at this brothel. 1068/

882. The 1st Krajina Corps in Banja Luka reported that Serbian women of all ages were imprisoned and subjected to rape in private prisons belonging to several Bosnian Muslims. 1069/

883. Iskra Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The main detention centre in the city of Bugojno was reportedly located at the Iskra Stadium. 1070/ According to one source the camp is under the control of the BiH Army. Three hundred twenty prisoners were held at Iskra at its "peak" during the summer of 1993. 1071/ During this time 19 prisoners allegedly died or were killed at the camp. One hundred fifty prisoners were reportedly released before August 1993 due to a shortage of food. 1072/

884. The ICRC reportedly visited the Iskra camp and interviewed prisoners in preparation for a possible exchange. The report did not provide the exact date of the visit, but it is believed to have occurred between August and November 1993. As of November 1993, 150 prisoners were still being held at the camp, and no prisoner exchange had been reported. 1073/

885. According to one report, on 20 September there were 300 civilians held prisoner in the Sports Stadium in the city of Bugojno. 1074/ As of 23 August 1993, the Bosnian civil police in Bugojno continued to detain an unknown number of HVO civil police. According to this source, some of the prisoners were transferred to the Sports Stadium and the primary school. 1075/

886. Bugojno Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) As of 23 August 1993, the Bosnian civil police in Bugojno continued to detain an unknown number of HVO civil police. According to this source, some of the prisoners were transferred to the Sports Stadium and the primary school. 1076/

887. According to one report, members of the ICRC visited a detention facility at a school in Bugojno on 7 September 1993. The report was, however, silent as to the conditions existing at this facility as well as the duration of its existence. 1077/

888. Prušac Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) It has been reported that the Prušac Detention Centre is located just outside the city of Bugojno. According to one source, 15 disarmed HVO (Bosnian Croatian

Defence Council) soldiers were imprisoned at Prušac from 18 July-23 July 1993. Several of the prisoners were released and allowed to return to their homes, and the rest of the prisoners were transferred to a detention centre at Iskra Stadium. 1078/

889. Another source reported that UN troops discovered the camp on 10 August 1993. At that time, approximately 40 HVO soldiers were imprisoned in the camp. The prisoners were reportedly well treated, and family members were allowed to visit the camp. 1079/

890. Privredna Banka Building Basement: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to one report, a temporary detention facility for disarmed HVO soldiers was set up in the Privredna Banka Building in the city of Bugojno during the summer of 1993. At the end of the summer, prisoners held here were either released or transferred to the camp at Iskra Stadium. No other information concerning the camp was provided by the report. 1080/

891. Kalin Motel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was alleged that a brothel is located at Ravno Rostovo in the county of Bugojno. One report stated that the brothel was Muslim-controlled and the women detained there were Croatian. 1081/ No other information concerning the brothel was provided.

892. Rostovo Ski Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to a report compiled in 1992, 150 Serbian prisoners were held at the ski centre, and 30 of those prisoners were reportedly Serbian women. 1082/ This camp may be the same as the Kalin Motel brothel located at Ravno Rostovo. 1083/

893. House of Relja Lukić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one source, the home of Relja Lukić, a Serb allegedly killed by Muslim or Croat forces, was used as a concentration camp for 50 Serbian prisoners. 1084/ One report estimated that 15 Serbian women were being held at this house. 1085/ The exact location of the camp within Bugojno was not provided. The report indicated that either the Army of BiH or the Army of the Republic of Croatia was in control of the camp. 1086/

894. Slavko Rodić Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The Commission has received a report of a concentration camp controlled by the Army of the BiH or the Army of the Republic of Croatia, located in the Slavko Rodić Factory. There are reportedly 700 Serbian prisoners being held at the factory. 1087/ According to one report, the ICRC visited a detention facility established at a factory in Bugojno on 28 September 1993. No information was provided regarding numbers of detainees or the conditions then existing at the prison. 1088/

895. Bugojno Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report compiled in 1992, approximately 200 Serbians are being held prisoner in the Bugojno Gymnasium building. 1089/

896. Coal Mine-Village of Bračenica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report compiled in 1992, 250 Serbian prisoners were reportedly being held in a coal mine in Bračenica. 1090/

16. Busovača

897. This county is located in the centre of BiH, surrounded by Zenica, Vitez, Fojnica and Kakanj. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Busovača's population was 18,883, of which 48.1 per cent were Croats, 44.9 per cent were Muslims, 3.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 3.6 per cent were described as "other".

898. Kaonik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The only detention centre of note in Busovača is the Kaonik Prison. 1091/ Busovača is controlled by Croatian forces and the Kaonik Prison which is run by the HVO, is under the jurisdiction of the military court in Travnik. 1092/ Most of the information concerning this prison was provided to ECMM officials by the Director of the Kaonik Prison, Zlatko Aleksovski. 1093/ This facility is the military prison for the whole region of Central Bosnia and it apparently served this function before the outbreak of hostilities. Muslims arrested during the conflict are the charge of the Busovača and Vitez HVO. 1094/ It is an open question how long the prison has been in operation or whether the facility is still in operation.

899. On 15 May 1993, the prison held 79 military and civilian Muslim prisoners; neither women nor children were detained here. 1095/ On 19 June 1993, the ECMM secured the release of 31 Muslim prisoner from Kaonik Prison. 1096/ These prisoners were probably civilians. Soldiers that are detained are POWs, while the civilians are purportedly detained for their own protection. 1097/ The Director claims that the ICRC visits the prison regularly and that the ICRC is informed when additional prisoners arrive.

900. The Director outlined several factors affecting the quality of prison life. First, there is a lack of food for prisoners. Second, there is a lack of security at the prison because most of the prison staff was mobilized and taken to the front lines. Third, the Director claims that he is compelled by the HVO brigade commanders to put the prisoners to work (he is aware that this is a violation of the Geneva Conventions). Prisoners made statements to the ECMM to the effect that they were treated well and that they had no complaints about the conditions there. 1098/

901. There are no explicit allegations of mistreatment of prisoners. However, there are indications in the report that prison guards and Busovača residents would sometimes drink too much and abuse the Muslim prisoners. The Director claimed that is was difficult to restrain those abusing Muslim prisoners, in light of the fact that prison guards do not usually carry weapons. 1099/ The only other mistreatment alleged concerns the use of prisoners to dig trenches for military defence purposes. 1100/ The ICRC has attempted to intervene with local military officials on behalf of the prisoners to resolve this question.

17. Čajniče

902. The municipality of Čajniče is situated in south-eastern Bosnia. It borders Montenegro to the south and Goražde and Rudo to its north and east. The 1991 Yugoslav census reports that the population of Čajniče was 8,919. A translation of that figure reveals that 52.9 per cent were Serbs, 44.9 per cent were Muslim, .1 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.1 per cent were described as "other".

903. Allegedly, four detention facilities were located in Čajniče. Each facility reportedly was controlled by Serbian or Bosnian Serb forces, and the

majority, if not all of the prisoners, were Muslims. Reports indicate that at least 83 people have been detained at these sites.

904. Elementary School in Čajniče: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Serbian forces allegedly used the elementary school in Čajniče as a "bordello", where several Muslim women were imprisoned and raped daily. 1101/

905. Mostina Hunting Lodge: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission and the US Mission.) The Mostina hunting lodge, also described as a hotel, was located in the forest between Čajniče and Metaljka. 1102/ Reports indicate that Serbian forces controlled the Mostina hunting lodge and used it to detain Muslims. 1103/ One report states 50 Muslim men were held in the lodge. 1104/ Another report states that Serbian forces took 40 people to the camp, and ordered them to cut trees for the firm named Stakorina. 1105/ Following their work, it is unclear whether they were taken from the camp to another location. 1106/ Consequently, these reports may describe the same prisoners.

906. Additionally, a Bosnian Muslim from reported that a Serb from the village of Stakorina entered the lodge at about 5:00 p.m. and opened fire on the prisoners. 1107/ The firing reportedly lasted for 10 minutes; 1108/ however, the evidence does not state how many prisoners were killed or wounded. According to another report, an identified individual and his assistants killed 34 civilians at the Mostina lodge. 1109/ It is unclear whether this second report is related to the shooting incident.

907. Police Station in Čajniče: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Members of the Bosnian Serb militia allegedly used a police station in Čajniče to detain several Muslim villagers. 1110/ The evidence suggests that the Serbian controlled police station was used for at least several weeks to imprison Muslim villagers from Ravno and Selište. 1111/ Forces of the Bosnian Serb militia reportedly imprisoned at the police station several Muslim villagers abducted from Ravno on 16 February 1993. 1112/ At least six of these detainees were held until 17 March 1993. 1113/ However, about five other Muslims from the village of Selište were still believed to be detained as of July 1993. 1114/ While at the police station, members of the Bosnian Serb militia questioned and threatened the detainees. 1115/ The detainees also were given little to eat, and one woman was strip searched. 1116/

908. Shipping Container: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) There are two reports of a shipping container, or simply a container, that was used as a detention facility. 1117/ One report describes the shipping container as being near Čajniče. 1118/ The second report locates the container at the Mostina hunting lodge. 1119/ Both reports might describe the same container and the second report might duplicate some of the evidence from the first report. It also is possible that the container was moveable or that more than one container existed.

909. The evidence states that the container was five or six square metres in size and that there was a barrel of petrol inside. 1120/ Serbian forces controlled the container, and at least 22 people allegedly were held inside the container at one time. 1121/ Several of the prisoners were Muslim; however, it is unclear whether all of the prisoners were Muslims. 1122/

910. According to a report, Serbian forces detained a witness and then took him to a containment area where 11 others were already imprisoned. 1123/ On

May, 10 more people were shepherded into the above-referenced containment facility. 1124/ On both nights, Serbs reportedly tortured the prisoners, and on the second night, the prisoners kept fainting. 1125/ The witness also reports that he was beaten by the brother of the town's Serbian Democratic Party leader. 1126/ This perpetrator is allegedly responsible for breaking the witness' teeth and pushing a knife deep into his throat. 1127/

18. Čapljina

911. Čapljina is located in southern BiH, near Mostar. The total pre-war population of Čapljina was 27,852, of which Croatians were a majority with 53.9 per cent, Muslims comprised 27.7 per cent, Serbians 13.5 per cent, and 4.9 per cent were described as "other". 1128/

912. According to the ICRC, as of 1 October 1992 all of the detainees formerly held in Čapljina were transferred to Mostar prison. 1129/

913. One report indicated that, according to figures available from eye-witness sources and international humanitarian agencies, 4,000 men had been arrested in Čapljina sine July 1993. HVO authorities told the Special Rapporteur's field officers that the arrests had been carried out for "security" reasons and admitted that due process had not been observed. From the information available to the Special Rapporteur it appears that only a small number of these detainees were prisoners of war. Most appear to have been arrested because they were suspected of hostility to the HVO, or to provide a pool of prisoners to exchange for Bosnian Croats held as prisoners of war, or for use on the front-line as forced labour or as "human shields" to protect the army's advance. 1130/

914. Detention Facility, Gabela: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) The Gabela detention camp is located near Čapljina. 1131/ The Gabela camp was formerly used as a logistics base by the JNA. Bosnian Croat authorities allegedly operated the camp under the command of Boko Brevišić. Brevišić was reportedly an HVO military police officer.

915. Reports indicated that the camp was overcrowded and the inmates were physically abused and mistreated. Additionally food was scarce and facilities for personal hygiene were lacking. Many inmates reportedly suffered from malnutrition. 1132/ Bosnian Croat authorities who allegedly ran the camps admitted to Helsinki Watch representatives that conditions at the camps were substandard. They blamed overcrowding as the reason for the substandard conditions. 1133/

916. Conflicting reports of the physical description of the camp were received. There are reports that at any one time between 1,500 and 3,000 men were held in two hangars. 1134/ However there also are reports that the prisoners were housed in three large storage sheds and that approximately 650 prisoners were housed in at least one of the sheds. 1135/

917. The prisoners were allegedly fed once a day. The daily meal consisted of a small portion of rice, beans, macaroni soup, and bread. 1136/ The prisoners received 650 grams of bread to be shared between 16 prisoners. 1137/ When HVO forces suffered defeats the prisoners received no food. 1138/

918. Outside observers were not allowed to visit Gabela until August, 1993. 1139/ At this time the ICRC registered 1,100 inmates. 1140/

919. Munitions Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been

corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Reports indicated that women were confined in an overheated metal shed that was a former munitions warehouse at an abandoned JNA barracks outside of Čapljina. The camp was allegedly run by a Major of the Croatian Defence Association of the Party of Rights (HOS). Another report stated that a former JNA ammunition warehouse in Gabela, south of Čapljina, was one of the main detention centres in Čapljina. 1141/

920. Dretelj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) The Dretelj camp is located between three and 15 kilometres outside of Čapljina and is a one and a half hour drive from Mostar, opposite Počitelj. 1142/ Prior to the war, the camp was the site of JNA barracks. 1143/ More recently, the location was used as a prison camp, first by Bosnian Croat HOS forces and then by the HVO. 1144/

921. The camp was reportedly overcrowded and the inmates were physically abused. There was a lack of food and many inmates suffered from malnutrition. There was also a general lack of hygiene at this camp. Bosnian Croat authorities who allegedly ran the camp admitted to Helsinki Watch representatives that the camp conditions were substandard. They blamed overcrowding as the reason for the substandard conditions. 1145/

922. Reports indicated that as many as 1,500 Serbs were detained here. 1146/ Both men and women were imprisoned at this camp. 1147/

923. Several women initially were housed in a two by three metre cell. After a month at the camp, all prisoners, both male and female, were placed in five separate hangers where they slept on concrete floors. 1148/

924. Available reports suggest that one of the hangars housed approximately 400 people and another hangar--which was approximately 260 square metres--housed approximately 540 people. 1149/ Some 70 women of different ages were reportedly housed in at least one other hangar. 1150/

925. The camp's physical plant was contained under tin roofs, which became extremely hot in the warm weather months. Several prisoners died from dehydration brought on by the heat. 1151/ Others were forced to drink urine to avoid dehydration. 1152/

926. Allegedly prisoners were also detained in four tunnels, in complete darkness. The only light seen, crept in when the prisoners were fed the slice of bread and the few spoonfuls of soup that they received each day. Up to 600 people were reported to be in each of these tunnels which were only big enough to accomodate 170 people. 1153/

927. It is possible that the treatment of the inmates was not uniform throughout the facility. Conflicting testimony concerning whether the prisoners were fed once or twice a day was received. 1154/ For some, the meals consisted of rice, beans or macaroni, and one slice of bread. In some cases, the inmates' families were permitted to bring them food. Deprivation of food was reportedly also used as a form of control and punishment. For example, between 13 and 15 July 1993, sources suggest that none of the prisoners were fed, in response to losses suffered by HVO forces in Dubrave. 1155/

928. There are reports that the inmates were regularly beaten and subjected to torture. 1156/ All men were reportedly beaten with sticks, wood, rifle butts and fists upon their arrival at the camp and also during interrogations. Beatings usually occurred at night. 1157/ Additionally, the prisoners were

forced to engage in fisticuffs, and if the beatings were not to the guards' satisfaction, the guards would intercede, imposing severe beatings. 1158/

929. The inmates were reportedly subjected to various forms of torture including having needles pushed under their finger and toe nails, being burned with candles and cigarettes, having their tongues impaled with knives, being forced to give guards rides on their backs, and being forced to eat grass and drink their own urine. 1159/ Other prisoners were forced to lick the toilets clean. 1160/ At least two prisoners were reported to have been scalped. 1161/ Several others were reportedly made to wear JNA uniforms when western reporters were given access to the camp, although witnesses report that none of the inmates were combatants. 1162/ During this visit, any prisoner with visible signs of abuse were hidden in separate rooms. 1163/ The soldiers reportedly threatened to kill any inmate who refused to confess to foreign reporters that the reason for his imprisonment was because he was a combatant. 1164/

930. Reports indicated that the women were also interrogated and tortured. They were allegedly beaten during interrogations. The torture included needles stuck under their finger nails and cuts to their breasts. They were reportedly raped and forced to watch the soldiers beat the men. 1165/

931. The inmates were also subjected to a variety of sexual abuses. Women, at least for a period of time, were raped daily by groups of men and were also forced to engage in same-sex sexual intercourse. 1166/ The rapes were committed in front of the other prisoners, including their relatives. 1167/ Reportedly, the rapes of the female detainees stopped after approximately 10 days, although the physical mistreatment of all inmates continued throughout their detention at the facility. 1168/ Male detainees were forced to perform same-sex sexual acts upon one another while other prisoners watched, 1169/ as well as being forced to engage in acts of necrophilia. 1170/

932. According to one report, several prisoners managed to survive detention at this facility, 1171/ although an undetermined number of prisoners were tortured and killed at Dretelj. 1172/

933. Meanwhile, another report insists that only a few of the people detained at this location survived. 1173/ This information, however, seems unlikely based upon several reports detailing the release of hundreds of prisoners. For example, in one account occurring on 10 July 1993, approximately 400 civilian men between the ages of 18 and 60 were transferred from Dretelj prison to the Rodoc detention facility in Mostar. 1174/ Other prisoners were transferred to the Grebovina prison near Mostar on 17 August 1992 and ultimately released from Rodoč camp as part of a prisoner exchange. 1175/

934. Additionally, on 28 August 1993, a group of approximately 400 prisoners were released from Dretelj and expelled to Jablanica. The sources suggest that these former prisoners were in poor physical condition resulting from the physical mistreatment and lack of food at the Dretelj camp. 1176/ Outside observers were not allowed to visit Dretelj until September 1993. 1177/ On 1 September 1993, 350 prisoners were released. 1178/ On 6 September 1993 the ICRC registered 1,200 Muslim prisoners at this camp. 1179/ The Dretelj camp reportedly was partially closed in early October, 1993 when a number of prisoners were released. 1180/

935. The Dretelj camp was allegedly run by Mr. Aničić, the commander of the HVO military police in Čapljina. 1181/ His nickname was Dida. 1182/ In August, 1993, another indivdiual reportedly replaced Mr. Aničić as the commander of the Dretelj camp. Allegedly conditions at the camp, particularly with regard to beatings, became much better when the new commander took over.

Inmates report that this new commander tried to prevent the beatings. 1183/ There was also a report that a completely different individual was the commander of the detention facility in mid-1992. 1184/

936. Reports allegedly that the camp was operated by the HOS who handed it over to the HVO in September, 1993. The HOS guards dressed in black Ustaše uniforms, carried Ustaše flags and saluted the way Ustaše did. They were heavily armed with machine-guns and daggers. This information is not entirely consistent with the reported change in command in August, 1993. 1185/ A commander of the Croatian armed forces from Ljubuški allegedly visited the prison often. 1186/

937. A young investigating officer, reportedly supervised interrogations at the Dretelj camp. 1187/ On his order, beatings and other abuses were inflicted upon the prisoners. The abuses included the removal of tips of the inmates' fingers or the crushing of the bones in their hands. During one period, this officer allegedly believed the prisoners had become somewhat indifferent to the beatings and the camp commander then order the beatings to be stopped for a 10 day period. During this period other forms of punishment were implemented. For example, one man was forced to bark like a dog while a noose was around his neck and his captors kicked him. The man then was forced to eat a pack of cigarettes and to drink a half liter of oil. 1188/

938. Several sources identified guards who allegedly participated in the torture reap and murder of the inmates at the detention facility. 1189/

939. Tobacco Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian women and some men were arrested and allegedly taken to a tobacco processing station in Čapljina, reportedly the headquarters of the HOS. 1190/ The prisoners were subjected to torture. 1191/ Reports indicated that women were raped at this camp and subjected to daily abuse. 1192/ The guards placed a hot iron on at least one woman's bare flesh. The women were forced to walk naked in the street where they were called Četnik prostitutes. 1193/ Several women tried to kill themselves. The guards told one woman that she would not die until she gave birth to an "Ustaša". 1194/

940. Several male prisoners were put in a hermetically sealed cell that was filled with tobacco dust. After a period of time, the guards entered the room and beat the men. These men were subsequently transferred to the Poduh tobacco processing plant at Metković and from there to several other camps. 1195/

941. Gasnice Camp: 1196/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, on 3 August 1993 the entire remaining Muslim population of Stolac, including approximately 4,000 women, children and elderly were arrested and imprisoned at the Gasnice camp in Čapljina. 1197/ Although this report was provided by official sources, the veracity of this very serious allegation has not been confirmed. UN representatives attempted to verify this information, but were unsuccessful in doing so. 1198/

942. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a police station in Čapljina 1199/ on 31 July 1992. 1200/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

19. Cazin

943. Cazin is located in the north-west corner of BiH. As of 1991, its population was 63,406, of which 97.6 per cent were Muslim and 2.4 per cent were classified as "other".

944. Detention Facility, Cazin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) There are reports of a Muslim-run detention facility in Cazin, but no information regarding its exact location nor dates of existence. There are simply reports that Team Hotel of the ICRC monitored the release of 25 Serbian prisoners held by "Muslim forces" in Bihać and Cazin on 3 November 1992. 1201/ These 25 prisoners were ultimately transferred to Belgrade. 1202/

945. The ICRC then visited the camp on 11 March 1993; they found no prisoners at this time. 1203/

946. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a factory in Cazin on 28 March 1992. 1204/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

947. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a prison in Cazin on 13 August 1992. 1205/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

20. Čelinac

948. Čelinac is located approximately 12 kilometres east of Banja Luka in BiH. The territory had a pre-war population of approximately 7,000 residents, of whom 88.9 per cent were Serbs, 7.7 per cent were Muslims, and 3.4 per cent were Croats and others. 1206/

949. In April 1992, the Serbs took affirmative steps to completely occupy the territory. 1207/ They began by firing all Muslims and Croats from their jobs. 1208/ This was followed by the setting of a 24-hour curfew--the violation of which was punishable by death. 1209/

950. The Serbs also established detention facilities to effectively manage the non-Serbian population, whom the Serbs "evaluated as individuals who have been carrying out negative activities". 1210/ Detention sites included "home ghettoes", the Miloš Dujić Elementary school (some 1,200 individuals were reportedly detained there), the Stanari Coal Mine and the Mramor company. 1211

951. "Home Ghettoes": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM.) The creation of home ghettoes in the territory in Čelinac was evidence of a new method employed by the Serbs to ethnically cleanse the region of non-Serbians. 1212/ The non-Serbian community was small by comparison. Muslim and Croatian homes were concentrated in one area of Čelinac with the majority of the population of both groups residing on two adjoining streets. 1213/

952. On 23 July 1992, following a meeting of the Serbian War Presidency of the Municipality of Čelinac, the War Presidency issued an official "Decision" regarding the management of the territory's non-Serbian citizenry. 1214/ The decree pronounced that all non-Serbs were subject to a 24-hour curfew; 1215/ tha

non-Serbs were not permitted to use telephones or any telecommunications devices; that they were not permitted contact with their neighbours; that they were not permitted to walk out of doors and not permitted in the streets, restaurants or any other public places. 1216/ They were also not permitted to travel to other towns without appropriate authorization and further not permitted to communicate with relatives who were non-residents of Čelinac. 1217/ In effect, the non-Serbian population were prisoners in their own homes.

953. Occasionally the Serbs allowed the non-Serbian women to buy permission to shop for food. 1218/ The only time that Muslim and Croatian men were permitted to leave their homes was to complete "the tasks of compulsory work" assigned them. 1219/ When so obligated, the men were escorted by Čelinac police to the locations to perform their assigned tasks. 1220/ Additionally, while the men were working, masked Serbs searched the homes of non-Serbians in an effort to recover any and all possessions of firearms. 1221/

954. There was reportedly a battle in Derventa, on or about 23 August 1992, in which several Serbians were killed. Allegedly in retaliation, the Serbs burned 20 homes in Čelinac belonging to Muslims and Croats. 1222/ They reportedly also threw grenades into other Muslim and Croat homes which resulted in injury to four children and two women. 1223/ When one man tried to carry his wounded child out of the house, he and his child were reportedly killed by machine-gun fire. 1224/ Reportedly, following this incident, Muslims and Croats attempted to leave the area, however, the Serbs would not permit their departure. Instead the Serb captors detained them in the Miloš Dujić Elementary School. 1225/

955. Miloš Dujić Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) According to a report issued by the United Nations, 17 Muslim homes in the village of Čelinac were destroyed following accounts that local Serbian soldiers had been killed in combat. 1226/ Due to the difficulty in fleeing the region, some 650 Muslims were reported to have sought refuge in the local school. 1227/ The report stated that the ICRC was not permitted to visit the school despite their communicated concerns regarding possible starvation and famine suffered by Čelinac Muslims. 1228/ United Nations representatives visiting the area were also denied an opportunity to visit the school. 1229/

956. In one report, some 1,200 individuals were held at the local school for seven days. Reprieve was only granted to women, who were allowed to leave the school to buy food. 1230/ The report alleges that four brothers were taken away and not seen again when the Serbs learned that their fifth brother was serving in the Croatian Army. 1231/

957. At one point the detainees allegedly demanded to see the ICRC, but the Serbs refused to accommodate their request. After approximately a week in detention, the inmates were allowed to return to their homes. 1232/ Reportedly, the Serbs then permitted the ICRC to come and see the empty school. 1233/ The Serbs reportedly would not allow the ICRC to distribute food to the Muslims and Croats. 1234/

958. Stanari Coal Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A refugee from Čelinac reported the existence of a detention facility at the coal mine in Stanari. 1235/ The facility was allegedly operational "because coal was still available even though the Serbian men who had worked there were fighting at the front". 1236/ The refugee surmised that prisoners were being used as forced labour to obtain the coal. 1237/

959. Mramor Company: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to an unofficial report provided to the UN, a group of eight Serbian reservists forced all the Muslims from the village of Čelinac into the centre of town. 1238/ The women, children, and the elderly, totalling 56, were forced at gunpoint to walk back and forth across the Vrbanja River. 1239/ A group of the men were detained in an "improvised" facility established at the Mramor company. 1240/ No further information was given regarding the length of duration, nor the operation or control of the facility.

21. Čitluk

960. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Čitluk county was 14,709. Of that number 98.9 per cent were Croats, .7 per cent were Muslims, .1 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining .3 per cent were described as "others".

961. Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Information from this county in southern Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the existence of concentration camps and prison camps is rather slim. One report makes reference to the existence of a prison camp in the village of Čitluk. 1241/ The report states that on 15 September, 1242/ a humanitarian team visited the prison and found no prisoners of war. 1243/919 No other information regarding location, operation or control was made available.

962. Gabela: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Another report indicates that on 2 July 1244/, all Muslim HVO soldiers in the area of Stolac, a reportedly Muslim-dominated community, were demobilized and interned in Gabela. 1245/ The report estimates that as many as 10,000-15,000 individuals may have been interned "under very difficult circumstances" at Rodoč and in Dretelj and Gabela. 1246/

22. Derventa

963. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the municipality of Derventa had a population of 56,328. Of that number 40.8 per cent were Serbs, 39 per cent were Croats, 12.6 per cent were Muslims, and the remaining 7.6 per cent were described as "others".

964. Derventa is one among the eight municipalities which comprise the Bosanska Posavina region in northern BiH. The region is situated along the Sava river which borders the Republic of Croatia. 1247/ On 11 and 12 July 1993, Serbian forces occupied Derventa, forcing thousands of Croats to flee the region and seek refuge in Bosanski Brod and Croatia. 1248/

965. Reports suggest that the Serbian objective was to control this vital northern corridor and expel or destroy its non-Serbian citizens. 1249/ Accordingly, between April and November 1992, Serbians "ethnically cleansed" Croats from Derventa and the surrounding Posavina area. 1250/

966. Derventa Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Derventa was the site of one of BiH's most notorious concentration camps. Several thousand individuals were noted to have passed through this camp. 1251/

967. The inmates at this facility were reportedly subjected to severe physical abuses. Among the forms of mistreatment used by Serbian forces at this and other area camps were the summary execution and slaughter of detained civilians. 1252/

968. Shoe Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) SDS extremists and military government personnel had reportedly organized a camp for over 100 persons of Muslim descent in the shoe factory "Sloga". The factory was located in Prnjavor near Derventa. 1253/

969. Grain Mill: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Another report alleges the existence of an additional camp in Prnjavor. This one was said to have been established in an abandoned grain mill. 1254/ Reportedly some 50 men and 10 women were intially interned at the facility. 1255/

970. The physical plant was only one level and reportedly surrounded by a fence and mines. The inmates were made to sleep on wooden pallets and were not permitted to wash for 60 days at a time. 1256/ There were no toilets, and the detainees urinated and defecated in the common area of containment. Food was also scarce. Reportedly, one tin of beans was shared between 12 to 14 people. 1257/

971. The report suggests that the facility was controlled by members of Šešelj's military police, who, one witness recalls, conducted the interrogations. The witness identified them as having had special Četnik cockades and were either White Eagles or White Wolves. 1258/

972. The procedure for interrogations included beatings applied by heavy electric cable, truncheons and the flat side of swords. 1259/ The reporter witnessed the death of two fellow inmates as the result of these beatings. 1260/ One report states that a father and son were arrested. The captors forced the father to beat the son and vice versa. This witness also recalled that there was a paralysed man who was beaten until unconscious. 1261/

973. Omeragići Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report alleges the existence of a camp in Omeragići which interns Croatians. The village of Omeragići is located just west of Derventa. The report alleges that one inmate who was granted official permission to leave was denied exit by his Serbian captors. 1262/

23. Doboj

974. Forced deportations from the county of Doboj were not unusual. Many village inhabitants and former camp detainees were taken by train from their previous location to Doboj and forced to migrate to Croatian/Muslim controlled territories. During their trip to Doboj, many encountered a variety of hardships at the hands of Serbian soldiers and guards.

975. In May 1992, the residents that remained after the Serbians took control of Grapska and Sjenina were forced to march to Doboj. Along the way, people were periodically pulled out of the column and shot. 1263/

976. Individuals formerly held in the Sanski Most Sports Centre and Krinks Factory were loaded into freight trains and taken to Doboj. After being unloaded, the detainees were forced to walk across the bridge over the Spreča River and drop all their personal belongings and documents into the river. 1264/ At the other side, the detainees were turned over to the Territorial Defence. 1265/

977. The inhabitants of Blagaj, located in north-western BiH, were taken to Doboj in cattle cars. 1266/ The trains left at 7:00 p.m. and arrived in Doboj

the next morning. 1267/ The cars were overcrowded and the air vents were closed. 1268/ At Doboj, the people were given water. 1269/ The women and children were allowed to flee to Travnik in south-central BiH. 1270/ The men were sent to a detention facility at the stadium in Bosanski Novi, also located in north-western BiH. 1271/

978. Some former detainees from the Trnopolje detention centre in north-western BiH were put on rail cars and sent to Doboj. 1272/ The first convoy that left Trnopolje consisted of five cattle trucks filled with 1,800 people. 1273/ During the two day trip, the detainees were not given any food. 1274/ In addition, the cars did not have any ventilation. 1275/ The detainees collected money which they gave to the soldiers to purchase food for the children but the soldiers never came back. 1276/ In some instances, the soldiers required that a ransom be paid by a specific car of detainees to ensure that the children contained within would not be killed. 1277/ At Doboj, the detainees were marched along a mined road. 1278/ Then, the detainees crossed the bridge where they were met by HVO troops and Muslim soldiers. 1279/

979. In early July, 1992, another account records Trnopolje detention centre detainees that were released and taken by cattle cars to Doboj. On the way to Doboj, soldiers stopped the train and demanded money, gold and jewelry from the detainees. Upon arrival in Doboj, the men whose ages ranged from 18 to 60 were separated from the others. The remaining detainees were told to walk over a clothing-covered bridge. Serbian soldiers used young boys as shields to stop the Croatian and Muslim gunfire in the crossing. 1280/

980. Doboj School Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the New York Times and Helsinki Watch.) After villages in the Doboj region were taken over by Serbians, the men and women were separated and sent to different detention facilities. 1281/ The women were taken to a school in Doboj. 1282/ Between 600 and 2,000 women and girls were held at this detention centre. 1283/ When the women arrived at the school, they were "classified" according to their education, financial status and appearance. 1284/ The ugly and poor women disappeared. 1285/

981. The school centre was a three story gray building with a large sports hall, connected by a corridor to the school. 1286/ The school's second floor was designed to look down on the first floor from a railing. 1287/ The third floor was comprised of enclosed classrooms. 1288/

982. The female detainees were kept in the gymnasium at the school. 1289/ The gymnasium was very large with a main playing floor and various smaller courts with spectators' seats and even a balcony. 1290/ Women sat in all the areas. 1291/

983. Four different types of soldiers were known to be at the camp, the local Serbian militia, the JNA, the police forces from the Knin, and members of the paramilitary group, "White Eagles". 1292/

984. Upon arrival, the young women were taken to the gymnasium where they were physically abused. 1293/ The Serbian "Četnik" soldiers tore off the women's clothes, cut their breasts and the bellies of women who wore traditional Muslim baggy trousers. 1294/ In addition, the women were raped in front of all the other detainees. 1295/ Some women were shot and killed. 1296/ Their bodies were left in the gymnasium where the other detainees could see them. 1297/ The next day the bodies were thrown into the river. 1298/

985. During the day, the women were forced to sit in the hall with their knees pulled up to their chests and their heads down. 1299/ They were told not to look at the soldiers so that they would not be able to identify them. 1300/ The women

were not allowed to talk with each other. 1301/ If a woman was caught talking, the soldiers would beat her, and more than the usual number of men would rape her. 1302/ The women were not allowed to change their clothes or to wash themselves. 1303/

986. The detainees were fed every two or three days. 1304/ The guards would just drop the food at the entrance to the hall. 1305/ The women close to the food ate and those women at the back of the hall often did not get anything. 1306/

987. At night the women were raped by as many as 10 men. 1307/ The women would be forced to have both oral and vaginal sex at the same time with the different men. 1308/ Often the local Serbian soldiers wore black stockings or paint over their faces as a disguise. 1309/

988. The women were removed from the gymnasium in groups of 40 each day. 1310/ They were led to individual classrooms in the school and raped. 1311/ The guards told the women they were being held to "make Četnik babies". 1312/

989. If the Serbian soldiers were physically unable to rape, they raped the women with guns, beat them, and urinated on them. 1313/ The Serbian soldiers also brought non-Serbian male detainees to the detention centre and threatened to shoot anyone who would not rape the women detainees. 1314/

990. The Serbs who guarded the women would accept money for the release of a detainee. 1315/

991. Many of the women became pregnant as a result of being raped at the Doboj School Gymnasium. 1316/ Pregnant women were not exchanged but were transferred to a hospital and fed well so that they could bear the soldiers' offspring. 1317/

992. Occasionally, the daily routine of rapes would break when the Serbian paramilitaries went off to fight, leaving the women under the guard of local Serbs. 1318/ When the paramilitaries came back after losing a battle, they would be particularly brutal to the women. 1319/

993. Red Cross Refugee Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) A Serbian Red Cross refugee centre was established at a high school in Doboj. 1320/ In the spring of 1992, the camp contained approximately 160 Serbian refugees and 20 Muslims and Croatians. 1321/ The non-Serbians at the camp were treated as prisoners. 1322/ Food was denied to the non-Serbian refugees. 1323/

994. Soldiers, in fatigues with the insignia "SMP," would come to the camp in the evening and take the non-Serbian women to apartments in the surrounding area where the women would be repeatedly raped. 1324/ Different groups of soldiers, usually four at a time, came to the camp for women every three to four days. 1325/

995. Bare Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) The Bare Military Barracks/Warehouse consisted of a number of military warehouses that each held approximately 200 detainees. 1326/ The detainees were primarily from the villages of Taravci, Dobruja, Oteza, and Kladari. 1327/ The camp was run by Bosnian Serbs and Montenegrins, some of whom wore yellow hats with Četnik symbols. 1328/ The detainees were men and women between the ages of 30 and 55. 1329/

996. Each structure held approximately 200 detainees. 1330/ The detainees were primarily from the villages of Taravci, Dobruja, Oteza, and Kladari. 1331/ The

camp was run by Bosnian Serbs and Montenegrins, some of whom wore yellow hats with Četnik symbols. 1332/ The detainees were men and women between the ages of 30 and 55. 1333/

997. At first, the detainees slept on concrete floors, but then they were eventually provided with wooden pallets. 1334/ The detainees were given meager portions of bread to eat and had to dig outside for corn to have additional food. 1335/ The detainees were allowed outside only from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. 1336/

998. At night, the detainees were forced to relieve themselves inside the warehouses. 1337/ In the daytime, the detainees were permitted to construct and use latrines outside the warehouses. 1338/

999. Some former detainees describe the two Serbian camp managers as "good men". 1339/ However, on weekends when they were not present, the detainees were beaten by the Serbian prisoners. 1340/ The Serbian guards allowed the beatings but did not participate. 1341/

1000. In June, 1992, the Red Cross removed the women and children from this facility but left the men of military age. 1342/

1001. The men appeared to receive different treatment than the women. Serbians beat the male detainees with police batons, axe handles and the butts of rifles. 1343/ The male detainees were also forced to dig shelters at the front lines for the Serbian soldiers. 1344/ In addition, the detainees were forced to farm, load trucks and plunder the villages around Doboj for livestock and furniture for the Serbians. 1345/

1002. Usora Military Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The military camp was located near the Usora river and the Bosanka juice factory in Doboj. 1346/ Three hangers were established at this location to house all the people from the area that were detained when Doboj was taken by the Serbians. 1347/ The first hanger was for the Muslims and Croatians arrested by the military police. 1348/ The second hanger was for Muslims and Croatians that were arrested by the civil police. 1349/ The third hanger was for Serbians that were found to be disloyal to the occupying authority. 1350/

1003. The women detained at this camp were routinely raped. The Serbs had a man who professed to be a gynecologist at the camp to give the women medical examinations. 1351/ If a woman was found to be pregnant, she was prohibited from buying release or exchange until late pregnancy. 1352/ Women who did not get pregnant were beaten more often and their release was put up for ransom. 1353/

1004. Central Prison in Doboj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Canadian Mission.) The Central Prison in Doboj was used as a detention centre for men of the region. 1354/ Approximately 250 detainees were confined in a room that was 16 metres by 20 metres with cement floors. 1355/ The detainees had to use hand held cans for toilets. 1356/ The detainees were interrogated and beaten, usually two or three times a day. 1357/ Some men died from the beatings. 1358/

1005. Military Barracks at Ševarlije Kod Doboja: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Starting in early June, 1992, approximately 300 men, women and children were detained in a basement under military barracks outside Doboj. 1359/ The room was about 30 metres long and 10 metres wide. 1360/

1006. All the detainees could not sleep at the same time because the room was too small. 1361/ As a result, the men slept during the day, and the women and children slept at night. 1362/

1007. The detainees were fed toast and sugar. 1363/

1008. The detainees were not allowed to leave the premises. 1364/ On 18 June 1992, after 18 days, the women and children were released. 1365/

1009. SUP Building Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The SUP Building was the Headquarters for the Serbian Police and Investigative Service. 1366/ In the adjacent annex, the Serb police detaineed individuals that they deemed of high interest. 1367/

1010. The detainees were brought from the annex to the main building for interrogations. 1368/ The detainees were subjected to torture during questioning. 1369/

1011. Poljoremont Repair Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A warehouse built as part of a plan for extending the Poljoremont Repair Plant was converted into a detention centre. Approximately 2,000 Muslims from Doboj were detained at this location. 1370/

1012. Vila Disco Bar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbs detained between 200 to 412 Muslims in a building/bar in Vila. 1371/ The building was owned by Kasim Perco, a Muslim who fled during the hostilities. 1372/

1013. The detainees were interrogated and beaten. At least one detainee was beaten for six hours and stabbed with a knife. 1373/

1014. Approximately 50 detainees were removed from the camp to be used as a "living shield" by soldiers. Twenty-three of the detainees were killed. 1374/

1015. Četvrti Juli: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Canadian Mission.) An army barracks in Doboj called Četvrti Juli was used as an interrogation and detention centre. 1375/

1016. Stanari Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees.) Detainees were interned at the Stanari Mine in Doboj. 1376/ They were forced to dig coal. 1377/ Even the women and children detainees had to dig coal with their bare hands. 1378/

1017. All the men up to age 55 from the village of Omeragići were taken to Stanari. 1379/

1019. Kovinotehna: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Croatian and Muslims from Grapska were detained at a detention centre called "Kovinotehna". The Serbs detained an equal number of Croats and Muslims, however, the Serbs released or exchanged a majority of the Croatian detainees. The Muslim detainees were all that remained. 1380/

1019. The detainees would get one piece of bread every three days. 1381/

1020. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established at a hospital in Doboj on 25 June 1993. 1382/ No additional information was provided regarding the operation or control of this facility.

24. Donji Vakuf

1021. The municipality of Donji Vakuf is located in west-central BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Bugojno, Pucarevo, Fojnica, Prozor, and Kupres. According to the 1991 census, this county had a population of 24,232. The county was predominantly Muslim and Serb, the Muslims comprising 55.3 per cent of the population and Serbs comprising 38.7 per cent, and the remaining 6 per cent were described only as "other".

1022. Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) in Donji Vakuf: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A civilian detention facility for Bosnian Muslim males was located in the Secretariat for Internal Affairs building in the city of Donji Vakuf. The city of Donji Vakuf is located in the centre of the municipality of Donji Vakuf. In May 1992, Bosnian Serbs reportedly took control of the city of Donji Vakuf. 1383/ According to one report, many Muslim residents fled the city at that time and approximately 700 Bosnian Muslims remained. This source stated that on 30 May 1992, Bosnian Serb forces arrested an unspecified number of Bosnian Muslim males. The soldiers took the prisoners to the building of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs where they were imprisoned from 30 May 1992 until 10 June 1992. 1384/

1023. The report indicated that the detention facility was operated by Bosnian Serbs but does not state whether the prison was run by military or civilian personnel. Two Bosnian Serbs, the Chief of the Police station and a Senior Inspector, were identified in connection with the administration of the facility. 1385/ According to the report, several Bosnian Serb "Četniks" reportedly visited the camps, carried out the executions, beatings and torture of prisoners. These individuals are identified in the source materials. 1386/

1024. The prisoners held at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were Bosnian Muslim males from the city of Donji Vakuf arrested in late May 1992 when Bosnian Serbs conducted searches of all Muslim homes in the city. It was reported that during the 10 days the prisoners were held, an additional 21 Bosnian Muslim prisoners arrived at the prison. 1387/ An estimated 90-100 prisoners were held at the facility between 30 May and 10 June 1992. 1388/

1025. The prisoners regarded as "intellectuals" and those prisoners who had "confessed" to committing crimes against the Serbs were transferred to Manjača. 1389/ The report did not indicate the date the transfer occurred. On 10 June 1992, five prisoners were transferred to the Vrbas-Promet detention camp located in the city of Donji Vakuf. 1390/

1026. The prisoners held at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were subjected to interrogations and torture at the detention facility. The report indicated that several prisoners were beaten to death and others were executed. 1391/

1027. Vrbas-Promet Detention Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The Vrbas-Promet detention camp was a civilian camp in the city of Donji Vakuf. The city of Donji Vakuf is located in the centre of the municipality of Donji Vakuf. The camp was a former warehouse that had been converted into a detention facility by the Bosnian Serbs when they took control of the city in May 1992. 1392/

1028. Male Muslim prisoners that had been held since 30 May 1992 in the building which housed the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were transferred to Vrbas-Promet on 10 June 1992. The report provides no information concerning the length of time the prisoners were held. 1393/ One report received by the Commission of Experts stated that 860 prisoners were held at the camp as of October 1992. 1394/

1029. Donji Vakuf Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to one report, prisoners were held and beaten at the police station in the city of Donji Vakuf. 1395/

1030. The report identified two Serbian police officers responsible for the arrest and beating death of at least one Muslim woman. The first officer was identifed as a commander of the police station. 1396/ The second officer was identified as the old Deputy Police Chief. 1397/

1031. The report indicated that at least one prisoner was selected for arrest based on her Muslim ethnicity and the fact that her son was in the Bosnian forces defending Sarajevo. 1398/

1032. House in Donji Vakuf: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report submitted by an examining physician indicated that six women were detained and raped in an unidentified house in the city of Donji Vakuf. The report stated that the house was located near a gas station in the city but did not provide any other identifying information. One young woman was imprisoned in the house and raped from 27 April to 1 October 1992. 1399/

1033. The report stated that the women were travelling by bus from Donji Vakuf to Bugojno when the bus was stopped by JNA soldiers. The soldiers ordered six young women and 10 young men off the bus and took them to a house near the gas station. The source reported that these young people were detained and raped by a Serbian civilian and a JNA soldier. Both were reported to be between 28-30 years old. 1400/

1034. Warehouse on Omladinska Street: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) The Commission has received reports concerning the location of a camp at an unidentified warehouse somewhere on Omlad Street in the city of Donji Vakuf where 440 prisoners were reportedly being held in 1992. The reports specify neither the ethnicity of the prisoners nor that of the controlling party. 1401/

25. Foča

1035. The city and county of Foča are located approximately 35 miles to the south-east of Sarajevo, in BiH. The Drina River runs north to south through the middle of the county which borders FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) on the west. The city of Foča lies on the eastern bank of the Drina River. Pre-war population of the region was approximately 41,000. About 52 per cent of the population was Muslim, 45 per cent Serb, and 3 per cent were described as "other". Foča is hilly and forested. 1402/

1036. The attack on Foča began in April 1992. Apparently, members of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) issued an ultimatum to Muslim representatives of the local area demanding an ethnic division of the region. The ultimatum rejected, violence ensued. After artillery bombardment, Serbian infantry forces moved in and quickly gained control of the town. 1403/

1037. Several individuals have been identified in the source materials as those primarily responsible for the attack upon and ethnic cleansing of Foča. 1404/ One of them apparently called in additional forces from Nikšić, Montenegro. Bringing the total number of Serbian forces in and around Foča to about 4,000 by the end of April. 1405/

1038. Some suspect that a Major General planned the attack, or at least served as a significant actor in the planning of the attack because many residents noticed his frequent visits to the Bosnian Serb military headquarters in Miljevina, a few kilometres west of the city, in the weeks just prior to the attack. Another individual, with the same name but unrelated to the general, was present during the apprehension of many Muslims after the Serbs gained control of the area. He was, at the time, a lieutenant colonel and former JNA officer. 1406/

1039. The Serb forces (former JNA, paramilitaries, and armed and mobilized local Serbs) quickly gained control of the area and continued their assault upon the villages of the region throughout the following months as late as July and August 1992. During this campaign, Serbian forces employed the same basic strategy. They would deliver an ultimatum. That ultimatum unmet, bombardment with artillery would commence followed by infantry and/or paramilitary assault.

1040. A Muslim school teacher from Foča related the following account of events in the city. On 7 April 1992 it was unusually quiet. Serbian children did not go to school and Muslim children were turned away at school. A Serb nurse warned a Muslim colleague to go home as there would be an attack upon the city. On the eighth, unidentified Bosnian Serb units attacked. Military and civilian vehicles were used to block all roads into Foča. Muslims and Croats attempting entry were turned away. Some were apprehended. 1407/

1041. The attack upon the village of Jeleč was typical of Serbian tactics throughout the region. Bosnian Serb soldiers blocked roads leading to Jeleč and its surrounding villages on 18 April 1992. This area contained a population of about 1,200 Muslims. A Bosnian Serb delegation entered Jeleč and demanded that the Muslims turn over their weapons to the military complex in Miljevina by 12 noon on 22 April. All members of the delegation were dressed in civilian clothes except one who wore a JNA uniform with the old emblem replaced by a Serbian Republic of BiH flag. 1408/

1042. The deadline passed and no weapons had been turned in. Small arms fire was heard in the hills surrounding Jeleč on 23 April. Many Muslims fled. Most took up residence in nearby hills and waited to see if military action would actually occur. Between 1 and 3 May, the Serbian military bombarded the Jeleč area with artillery and one unidentified military aircraft dropped bombs on various targets. On 4 May, paramilitary troops from various units arrived in seven military buses and began a systematic roundup of Muslims left in the area. These units, according to a soldier involved with the witness' apprehension, included White Eagles, the Montenegro Guard, and the Vukovar unit, commanded by Pero Elez An unknown number of Muslims were captured and transported to detention facilities. Many found in remote areas were simply lined up and shot. 1409/

1043. According to one female witness who lived in the predominantly Serbian area of Čukovac, Foča located on the banks of the Drina, Radovan Karadšić's wife Linda and a Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) leader, Biljana Plavšić, visited the town and appeared at a rally in the stadium to congratulate the fighters, especially the White Eagles, responsible for the delivery of Foča. Although the town was occupied she reported that was not forced to leave her home immediately because it was a predominantly Serbian area.

1044. In July, she reported, the Serbs began killing the Muslims of Čukovac. Many were allegedly killed at a "Tito" sign on a hill overlooking Foča and thrown into the Drina. Several times over a four to five day period a yellow mini-van coming from the direction of the Foča prison (KP Dom) delivered a number of men who were disposed of in like manner. This witness reported that she was later abducted and raped. She reported that she spent a number of days in a rape house. The house was owned by a man reportedly imprisoned by the Serbs in KP Dom and apparently still alive and interned there as of December 1992. 1410/

1045. Collection of non-Serbian peoples of the Foča region commenced and continued contemporaneously with the battle. In the city, uniformed Serbs, many masked, turned residents out of their homes and delivered them to various places where a screening took place. Serbian residents were advised to move to certain outlying villages for their own protection against the possibility of future fighting in the area and Muslims were transferred to various detention centres. The initial screening stations included a civil defence bunker located under a large apartment building. 1411/

1046. One witness stated that shortly after BiH declared its independence on 8 April 1992, the head of the local branch of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) ordered that the Muslim population of the city be rounded up and deported to various camps. He claimed that Muslims and Croats were picked up 100-200 at a time and held for a few hours at local high schools before being sent to various camps. He stated that the first taken were intellectuals, city officials, and police officers. 1412/

1047. Solana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) After these screenings, a number of Muslims were moved and held in two warehouses known as Solana because they were formerly used to store salt. As Solana filled up, Muslims intended for detention there were instead held in various houses and apartments. 1413/

1048. KP Dom: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The primary place of detention was, and may still be, the Foča Prison, also known as Kazneno Popravni (KP) Dom (House of Criminal Rehabilitaion). 1414/ The prison had been one of the largest in the former Yugoslavia with a 2,000 inmate capacity. On or about 1 April 1992, Foča prison guards allegedly set an unknown number of inmates free. All but 20 of the original inmates reportedly left the prison compound. Some time later in April, the mobilized Serbian residents of Foča took control of the prison. On or about 10 May, control was transferred to the Foča Police.

1049. About 35 people worked at the prison in three shifts. Seven guards on duty during the day and three or four during the night. Extra guards were posted when fighting increased in the surrounding area. Most guards were prison employees, although the Muslim guards had been dismissed in early April. Prison personnel traditionally wore blue-gray uniforms and caps; after April, 1992, the cap emblem was changed from a red star to the Serbian flag.

1050. The prison reportedly served as part of a "crisis headquarters". 1415/

1051. The Foča Prison complex reportedly consists of two four story buildings and one L-shaped one story building. All three buildings are surrounded by two walls: an inner wall 3.5 metres high and an outer wall five metres high. Four steel guardshacks are positioned on the corners of the outer wall. At night the prison grounds are well illuminated with lights affixed to the outer wall and the grounds outside the wall. The westernmost building was reportedly used for administration and interrogation. Two rooms used for interrogation were located on the ground floor. The eastern building housed the detainees. The administration and detention buildings were eight metres apart. The L-shaped building was a prison workshop. The administration and detention buildings have sloped, bricked roofs and the workshop building had a sloped aluminum roof. An inner wall separated the buildings from a courtyard that reportedly contained antipersonnel mines. 1416/

1052. One source reported that on 19 May 1992, there were 130 Muslim detainees in the Foča men's prison, and between 19 and 25 May, 400 new detainees were brought in. Inmates estimated at least 36 prisoners were killed by guards in June. Guards would typically enter a cell between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., call out inmates' names, inform them that they were to be exchanged, and take them away. These prisoners were never heard from again. 1417/

1053. Approximately 200 inmates were taken from the prison for unknown reasons in late August, most inmates believed they were killed by guards. Thirty-five prisoners were taken away on 15 September and 12 more at the end of the same month, allegedly for a prisoner exchange. Prisoners released since that time failed to locate any of these men. Prisoners on the fourth floor observed guards carrying blankets containing what seemed to be human bodies and dumping them in the Drina River. Thirty-six blankets from May to October. Muslim inmates estimated that in early August the prison held 570 inmates, and that by 13 October it held 130 detainees. 1418/

1054. Each new prisoner brought into Foča prison was interrogated and spent time in a solitary confinement cell. Periods of confinement varied but the average stay was 30 days. Some prisoners were placed in solitary before interrogation, and some afterwards. Interrogations also varied with some conducted immediately after a detainee's arrival and others conducted up to three months later. During interrogation a detainee was questioned about his political affiliation, his property holdings and the status of Muslim defence forces in his area of residence. At the end of the interrogation each detainee was required to sign a statement detailing the subjects discussed during interrogation. Personnel files, which included biographical data and circumstances of apprehension were kept on all detainees. On 30 September, Red Cross files were opened on all inmates, but the Red Cross had not visited as of April 1993. 1419/

1055. Apparently, the ICRC first visited the KP Dom on 23 June 1993 and found 70 detainees. They reportedly visited again on 4 August 1993 when they found 52 detainees. 1420/

1056. Reportedly, many Muslims who earlier fled to Serbia and Montenegro believing it was safe, were later tracked down and returned to the Foča prison. 1421/

1057. Helsinki Watch reported the stories of two men who claimed they were detained at the Foča KP Dom and not mistreated. According to one, Serbian forces arrested him and 27 other men in Foča at the end of April 1992. The Serbs told those arrested that they were being taken to a place where they would be required to make a statement. 1422/

1058. All those arrested with this man were later questioned. According to the witness, his interrogator told him that he did not know what he was supposed to ask him and that he had a paper which required an interrogation. The witness was then required to sign a document. As the man arrested walked out of the office, he reported that another guard walked into the office and asked the interrogator whether the witness had confessed. The interrogator then supposedly replied, "Did he confess to what?" The guard then reportedly said that if the special forces arrived the arrested man would confess to everything. 1423/

1059. The 28 reportedly arrested were detained at the prison four months. According to the same witness, approximately 560 men were detained in the prison throughout his detention. The number detained fluctuated depending on whether or not prisoner exchanges took place or if new inmates were brought to the prison. 1424/

1060. This witness was detained in a room with 74 others. The room was divided into quarters. The prisoners were given a place to sleep, some socks, and sponges to wash themselves. He reported that others were held in jail cells. 1425/

1061. He reported that prisoners were fed three times a day. He stated that they received cabbage, macaroni and water daily. According to this and another witness, the prisoners also received 15 decagrams of bread a day to be shared among 20 prisoners. 1426/

1062. Helsinki Watch reported the story of another witness who stated that he was placed in room number 22 with 44 other men, after which, they were individually questioned. The questions primarily concerned membership of the SDA and the number of weapons in his village. He stated that cots and blankets were provided to the prisoners and that neither he nor his son were mistreated. 1427/

1063. Both of the above men were reportedly released from the KP Dom and deported from the region on or about 30 August 1992. One of the men claimed that 250 men remained in the prison at the time of his release. 1428/

1064. Helsinki Watch included the story of another alleged prisoner of Serb forces in Foča. He reported that detainees were beaten in the prison. This individual claims that all those interrogated were also threatened. He states that for three and a half months he was held in one room. The number of prisoners in that room, he stated, gradually increased from about 30 to 75. According to this man, a police officer would come to the room in the evening and read out the names of some men who would then be taken from the room and beaten. Although he was not beaten, he claims that some were beaten severely. Some men who were taken out reportedly never returned.

1065. The above witness was released from the Foča prison on 29 August 1992. They were to be taken to Nikšić, Montenegro. On the way, Pero Elez stopped the bus and ordered it back to the prison. There, two police officers identified 20 of the prisoners and took them away. The remainder returned to the bus and left for Montenegro. 1429/

1066. Probably the same Muslim school teacher from Foča mentioned above described the murder of prisoners at the Foča Prison. 1430/ Bosnian Serbs captured him and interned him in the men's prison from May to December 1992, when he was released in a prisoner exchange. 1431/ Between 12 June and 20 June 1992, at least five or six prisoners were taken nightly from their cells and interrogated in the administration building opposite the detention building. Prisoners could see their fellow inmates taken into the two interrogation rooms on the ground floor of the administration building opposite and were able to see individuals from the waist up through windows looking into the two rooms. Two prisoners were taken into the interrogation rooms while the others waited outside under guard. Prisoners in the detention building heard screams for 20 minutes, after which a second pair of prisoners were brought into the two rooms.

1067. Prisoners on the third floor of the detention facility could see over the administration building to the road and the river. They watched as guards carried blanket wrapped bundles of what appeared to be bodies to the river, where they were dumped. Guards carried such bundles to the river only after such interrogation. Those brought to interrogation were never seen again. This witness identified 13 victims. 1432/

1068. Another man reported being arrested with his son and 18 other men in his neighbourhood and taken to the KP Dom on 27 April 1992. He stated that 560 Muslim men from the Foča area were interned there. He claimed that the Serbs running the camp maintained written records and biographic files on all those interned. Interrogations reportedly focused on discovering which Muslims in town had weapons. According to this man, about four prisoners were beaten each night between midnight and 1:00 a.m. 1433/

1069. A Muslim woman from Foča reported that on 18 April 1992, she was arrested by masked men calling themselves "Četniks". She was taken to the KP Dom and interrogated. After the interrogation, she alleged that she was beaten with a rifle butt until she bled from the mouth and ears. She then states that she was thrown into a cell holding men. A half an hour later, a Muslim man who had a bullet wound and who had been beaten on the head was thrown into the cell. Other beaten prisoners were later thrown in and she was threatened and forced to surrender her wedding ring before being eventually released. 1434/

1070. Another teacher at the school in Foča was treated well as a prisoner. Unidentified individuals from Foča frequently visited this teacher, who would then relay information to the other prisoners. For example, a Bosnian Serb soldier, a former teacher at a school in Foča, told the teacher/inmate that an identified prisoner was killed on 18 June 1992. This information was then passed along to others. 1435/

1071. Several witnesses describe bodies dumped into the Drina River and washing up on the shores of Goražde. Many, former inmates of the KP Dom. 1436/ Corpses which are believed to be those of Muslims executed in Foča prison camp were seen daily in the River Drina at Goražde. Amongst them were children as young as seven. Corpses were frequently mutilated and carried signs of torture. There were seven to eight corpses a day as late as end of July 1992, although Serbs claimed Foča ethnically clean. 1437/

1072. Another source claimed that she and her daughter were arrested by Serbs in her house in the middle of August 1992 and taken to the KP Dom where they were both raped. She states that she was raped twice and her daughter several times. According to this witness, she and her daughter spent 10 days imprisoned at the KP Dom, 10 days "in another place" and seven days in a camp before they escaped. 1438/

1073. White Eagles surrounded the village of Kremaluša on 5 May 1992. They opened fire with mortars and machine-guns and continued firing until 6 May when they moved into the village and began to search the houses and round up the residents. A Muslim Kremaluša villager detained at the KP Dom until mid-December, 1992, when he was exchanged near Sarajevo, reported the greatest number of prisoners held there at one time was 586, all male, during the period of June to September 1992. 1439/

1074. According to this witness, interrogators wanted the names of people who possessed weapons, the location of weapons caches, and the identities of members of the Muslim Party (SDA). Interrogators also attempted to extract confessions of "crimes committed against the Serbs". Alleged torture was common and committed in the same building where interrogations took place. Each day three to five prisoners who had confessed to such crimes were removed to the Drina River, executed and dumped into the water. Prisoners had one meal a day. The meal consisted of water diluted leftovers from the guards' meals. This witness also provided a list of inmates as of December 1992. 1440/

1075. According to one of the teachers detained, there were 95 prisoners in Foča Prison on 12 December 1992. Ninety-three Muslims, one Croat, and one Slovenian journalist who had been on assignment for an unidentified French media company. 1441/ However, one heard rumours that as late as May, 1993 there were 500 men still detained in the prison. 1442/

1076. A BBC reporter apparently interviewed the Deputy President of the (Serbian) Municipality of Foča, Ljubomir Todović and a Muslim prisoner held at the KP Dom on 26 and 27 August 1993. 1443/ The reporter saw KP Dom. He was not allowed to know how many prisoners were there. The Commandant was identified by name in the source materials.

1077. According to the Deputy President, as reported:

> "Check wherever you want, but during the fighting and after the fighting in Foča, there were no prisons for civilians, i.e. for women, children and other people. Only for people who were capable of fighting . . . and I haven't heard anybody saying that they have taken in women, children and old people. . . . As far as I know, none such actions took place here, because the military/government/police didn't authorise such actions. In fact the authorities were the buffer zone for the Muslim civilians here, until the Muslims decided to go." 1444/

1078. The reporter was allowed to interview a Muslim soldier captured by Serb forces in the summer of 1993 and held at the KP Dom. Apparently, the prisoner participated in an attack upon Serb civilians in the Jošanica valley. He provides no other information relating to his incarceration. 1445/

1079. Miljevina Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) Miljevina is a village in the Foča province, located a few kilometres to the west of the city of Foča. Bosnian Serb military headquarters were supposedly located there prior to the conflict and witnesses often referred to the Miljevina Motel as a Serb Headquarters. 1446/

1080. As in all other villages conquered by the Serb forces, Muslims were rounded up and placed in detention for various amounts of time. Reportedly, Serbs used the Miljevina jailhouse to imprison all the men of the village on 11 June 1992. 1447/

1081. A woman reported that on 6 August 1992, a Serbian police officer took her and her 11 month old son, her mother-in-law and her two children to the prison in Miljevina. Although the others were released she was held in a cell with another man and a woman. After four hours the police officer took her to another room and raped her. He then released her. 1448/

1082. On 20 June 1992, a man was imprisoned at the Miljevina jail and held for seven days and beaten after which he was used to clear mines. He was forced to drive a car in front of a convoy to clear a path or at least ensure the location of a safe path through minefields for Serb forces. He was later imprisoned at the KP Dom. 1449/

1083. On or about 18 August 1992, 20 men in uniforms of Serbian nationality arrested five men and a girl and took them to the house of Nusret Karaman. After spending a night there, they were taken to the Miljevina police station where the girl was questioned and released. The men spent 15 days at the police station when they were transferred to the KP Dom. 1450/

1084. Elementary School in Donje Žepče: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 16 April 1992, Serbs ambushed a truck carrying 45 soldiers committed to the defence of Foča near the village of Donje Žepče. Three Muslims were wounded; the others taken prisoner and placed in the elementary school in Donje Žepče. The wounded were taken to the Foča hospital. Eight prisoners were immediately released. Later, the Serb captors released another two Muslim prisoners because they looked exhausted. Those who remained in custody were reportedly beaten by three identified men. Upon request of the Muslim defence forces it was agreed to release the remaining prisoners on 18 April 1992. At the time of the release two prisoners were accidentally killed crossing the Muslim barricades. 1451/

1085. Foča Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One man claims to have been captured by Serbian irregular forces in the village of Zubovići and detained from 14 April to 3 May 1992 when he was paroled. According to this man, two other men repeatedly interrogated him and other prisoners at police headquarters in Foča. He states that he was not maltreated but claims that a number of inmates lost weight because they were not given enough to eat. 1452/

1086. Bug/Buk Bijelo Workers Barracks/Construction Site: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) On or about 3 July 1992, some local Serbs and some Montenegrins reportedly held some women from the village of Mesaje for one night in the workers' barracks. They were interrogated about possession of weapons. 1453/

1087. Various Houses and Apartments in Foča: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) After arrest by a group of 26 Serbian soldiers claiming to be Šešeljovci from Trebinje, a group of women and children were separated into four groups at the police station and taken to separate houses confiscated from Muslim owners. A soldier told one of the women that women, children and old people were being taken to these homes because they were not worth a bullet. 1454/

1088. This woman was placed in a group of 28 women and kept in a house for 27 days. The prisoners ranged in age from 12 to 60 years-old. Four to five local Serbs stood guard at all times. Soldiers came to the house day and night to select women and girls for beating and rape. Frequently, the soldiers sought mother-daughter combinations. The captors also forced some of the prisoners to drink alcohol and eat pork. Many women threw up and were then beaten for getting sick. On 18 August 1992, the women were allowed to leave on a convoy evacuating Muslims from Foča. 1455/

1089. A woman who had been imprisoned for one month at the Kalinovik High School was allegedly taken from there by two Montenegrins to a house in Foča occupied by an individual from Trnovača. She was held there five days then taken to the Miljevina Bordello by the same two men. 1456/

1090. In Miljevina, the apartments of Zoran Samardžić and Nedžo Samardžić were reported to be places where women and girls were detained for the purpose of rape. Each holding two or three women or girls and including at least one transfer of a prisoner from Zoran's apartment to Nedžo's apartment. In fact, a number of apartments seem to have been maintained by a group of soldiers and paramilitaries led by Pero Elez. 1457/

1091. Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report claimed that the women and children of Miljevina were imprisoned in a gymnasium for about three days. In that time, the report alleges that all of the females between the ages of 12 and 35 were taken out every evening and raped. After three days, the women and children were taken to Goražde and left there. 1458/

1092. Another source reported the story of a woman who claimed to have been held in a gymnasium in Foča with 30 women and children. She and her daughter were allegedly raped there, her daughter several times. After 10 days at the gymnasium the witness reported being moved to a school in Kalinovik. 1459/

1093. Foča High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A woman from the village of Mesaje describes the typical roundup and separation of Muslim men, women and children by Serbian forces around 15 April 1992. Taking the men to prison in Foča and leaving the women and children behind. On or about 3 July, 500 "Četniks" surrounded the forest near Mesaje, where the remaining Muslims had fled, and killed and captured those within. Approximately 70 women and children and five old men were taken to a collection camp located in the High School in Foča. 1460/

1094. The witness describes the school as a woman's transit camp at the high school, Ahmeda Fetahovića Street, Foča-Aladja. All 70 were kept there from 3 July to 17 July 1992. All were forced forced to stay in a former classroom 10 metres by 10 metres. They were able to use mattresses and blankets left behind by Serbian soldiers who had occupied the school earlier. Toilets and water were available. The food was very bad. The first week they received no warm food. Twice a day a loaf of bread was given to 10 persons. A warm soup of potatoes or peas was occasionally received later in the day. Believed soup a mixture of leftovers from a military mess hall. The military guard consisting of two soldiers standing outside was changed every eight hours. All women between ages 15 and 45 were continuously raped by Serbian military members. 1461/ This happened in other rooms at the school or outside in empty formerly Muslim homes in the town. 1462/

1095. On 8 July 1992, the source and seven other women were raped by 10 "Četniks" in another room in the building. She resisted and therefore struck on her back with the butt of a rifle. A former acquaintance ("Četnik") interferred on her behalf and rescued her from rape and any further abuse, escorting her back to the detention room. The guards frequently raped the women they guarded. 1463/

1096. Partizan Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 17 July all those detained at the high school were transferred to the Partizan Sports Hall in the centre of Foča on Samoborska Street. 1464/ There the above witness and her relatives were detained until 13 August 1992 when all were transferred by bus to Rožaj, Montenegro where they lived with local Muslim families until 9 May 1993. Almost all of the prisoners were from Mesaje with a few from Foča. They stayed in the former gym which was 15 metres by eight metres in size. They slept on the floor without mattresses or blankets. Toilets and water were available inside the building. They were unable to take a bath or shower. They had no soap or other hygienic utensils. The food situation was as bad as at the school. Children received no milk, fruit, or vegetables, and everyone was always hungry. They were forbidden to leave their billets or receive visitors. "Četniks" continued to rape women as they did earlier at the school. 1465/ As there were no other rooms available in the building, women were occasionally raped in the gym in front of all the detainees, including children, or outside the building on the meadow. Most of the time, however, women were taken out and driven in a car to empty, former Moslem, apartments or houses in town. Each time they were kept all night. On several occasions, several women were kept several days and nights at one place and raped every night by a different group of "Četniks". 1466/

1097. As far as this witness knew, no women or children were killed at either place. Women were not tortured but were beaten if they refused sex. Often, especially at the beginning, women who resisted returned in the morning with bloody faces. Many women became pregnant. Several weeks later many aborted the foetuses in Rozaj. Three Muslim girls from Mesaje were not released on 13 August. They were forced to stay in a brothel in Foča as objects of pleasure for Serbian soldiers. These women were identified by name in the report. 1467/

1098. Velečevo Women's Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serb forces allegedly used the Velečevo Women's Prison in Foča as a concentration camp for Muslim women. 1468/ Women were reportedly held there as late as April 1993. 1469/

1099. According to one source, the prison contained approximately 500 female inmates prior to the conflict; another source indicates 50. 1470/ The first source claims that younger Muslims were imprisoned with the criminals there after the Serb attack and round-up of Muslims in the area. The same source believed that most of the criminal inmates were later killed, leaving 120 females from Velečevo's original prison population surviving. 1471/ The second source reported that the 50 female inmates who had been housed in the prison before April 1992 were moved to an unidentified facility in Puz on 12 April 1992. 1472/

1100. Velečevo prison is four kilometres south of the KP Dom in Foča. It is a multi-storied building surrounded by wire fencing covering an area of about 200 by 200 metres. 1473/

1101. BiH Government authorities claimed that the girls and young women held there were tortured, raped, often killed, and otherwise maltreated. 1474/

1102. Sources reported that the mobilized Serbs of Foča set up there headquarters in or next to the Velečevo Women's Prison. 1475/ Radovan Karadžić said that he was unaware of any such headquarters. He also said he had not known that Velečevo was the sight of a women's prison. 1476/

1103. Miljevina Motel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One girl describes being captured by three men dressed in camouflage uniforms with the insignia of Serbian Voluntary Guard. They brought her to a place she described as Serb headquarters at a motel in Miljevina where she spent one night. She was then taken to Ismet Bašić's apartment. 1477/

1104. Ismet Bašić's Apartment: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The girl mentioned above was kept in Ismet Bašić's apartment from about 10 June 1992 to November 1992. After two months of detention, Pero Elez reportedly raped her. She alleges he raped her continually until he was killed in December of 1992 when she was transferred to Nedžo Samardžić's apartment. 1478/

1105. Miljevina Bordello: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Several sources described a bordello in Miljevina which could be the same place described as the Miljevina Motel or Serb Headquarters in Miljevina. 1479/ According to one woman, Pero Elez was the "main Četnik" in Miljevina. According to her, he knew everyone in the village and therefore did no harm; however, his soldiers were criminal, and among them the Montenegrins were supposedly the worst. She stated, though, that it was understood that Elez took five 12 year old girls from Kalinovik and brought them to what the witness reported as Elez's bordello in Miljevina where they were kept as concubines. 1480/

1106. Another woman describes being taken to a Nusret Karaman's house and held there six months with other young women and raped. 1481/ According to another woman, the Miljevina Bordello was located in a three story white house with an orange tile roof, owned by Nusret Kareman, a Muslim who worked in Germany. The bordello was 50 metres from her window across the Bistrica River. 1482/ Another woman confirmed the existence of the bordello. She, too, could see it from her home. 1483/ According to another source, by 3 September 1992, the only Muslims left in Miljevina were bordello girls. 1484/

1107. Another source reported that on or about 2 September 1992, 10 girls 12 years-old or less were being held in the brothel in Miljevina. 1485/

1108. Former Prison for Underage Delinquents: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported 131 Muslims held in the former prison for under-age delinquents in Foča on or about 2 September 1992. According to the report there had been as many as 600 prisoners held there in June and July of 1992. Many had purportedly died as a result of beatings and abuse. Many were allegedly shot or taken away to the mines of Miljevina, Gacko, Montenegro, Serbia or to unknown locations. 1486/

1109. Identification of Perpetrators: The perpetrators were identified by name in the source materials.

26. Fojnica

1110. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the county of Fojnica had a population of 16,227, of which 40.9 per cent were Croats, 49.4 per cent were Muslims, .9 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 8.8 per cent were described as "others".

1111. Fojnica is located in the southern region of BiH, approximately 50 miles south of Sarajevo. One report received from this area described a Muslim controlled facility in or about which several Croatian soldiers and civilians are buried. 1487/

1112. According to the report, Croatian civilians are presently living and detained in the community, however the conditions of their detention were not specified. 1488/

1113. On 29 September 1993, a prisoner exchange between Fojnica and Kiseljak was arranged. Additional information regarding future prisoner of war exchanges suggested that five Croats would be released for Kiseljak and a team would be permitted to exhume the bodies of the buried Croats. 1489/

1114. Fojnica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report alleges the existence of a camp in Fojnica. There are no details provided in the report. 1490/

1115. Fojnica School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a school in Fojnica. The ICRC first visited the camp on 3 August 1993. 1491/

27. Gacko

1116. The municipality of Gacko is located in south-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Bileća, Nevesinje, Kalinovik, Foča and FRY. According to the 1991 census, Gacko had a prewar population of 10,844. Serbs comprised the majority of the population at 62.4 per cent, Muslims comprised 35.3 per cent, and Croats 2.3 per cent. In 1992, 37 per cent of the region's 10,000 population was Muslim who formed the middle classes and constituted a majority inside the town of Gacko. 1492/ Serbian forces began arresting young men in the Gacko area in early June and July of 1992 and began to incarcerate the civilian population in camps. Approximately 136 people were killed in the town and many were sent to a camp in Bileća. 1493/ One source provided a list of all prisoners transferred from the municipality of Gacko to Bileća. 1494/

1117. According to one source, a witness from Bileća reported that over 200 refugees who had escaped from Bileća to Gacko. In Gacko, the refugees were imprisoned by commanding officers Popović and Ćalasan. 1495/ The report did not indicate the exact location in Gacko the refugees were held. The witness also recounted an incident in which a female prisoner was pushed while alive into a fire. 1496/

1118. According to one source, former detainees from Gacko and Bileća fled to the Dubrovnik area. One man, an employee of the thermoelectric power station of Gacko, was reportedly arrested on 1 June 1992 because of his ethnicity as a Muslim. 1497/ He was imprisoned for 15 days, released, and then arrested again seven days later. He was then transferred to a camp in Bileća. 1498/

1119. Military Casern Avtovac: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) It was reported that a Serbian controlled concentration camp was located 4 miles south-east of the town of Gacko in Avtovac. 1499/ One hundred and ten Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim males were captured by Bosnian Serb forces and imprisoned from 1-5 June 1992 at the military casern in Avtovac. 1500/ On 5 June 1992, the prisoners were transferred to a processing centre in the basement of the Samački Hotel. 1501/ It was reported that 1,000 people were held at this camp as of November 1992. 1502/

1120. A separate report described the ethnic cleansing and imprisonment of Muslim civilians in the city of Gacko in March through July 1992. 1503/ A Muslim witness reported that the Serbian Army initially entered Gacko in March 1992 on the way to the front in Mostar. 1504/ Local members of the "White Eagles" paramilitary group allegedly destroyed Muslim owned cafes, apartments and shops. In the middle of May the "White Eagles" began shooting into homes and making arrests. 1505/

1121. According to an eyewitness, on 1 June, Serbian soldiers arrested Muslim men at the Gacko Power Plant as they finished their shift. One hundred prisoners were placed in military transport and taken to the military prison in Avtovac, five kilometres from Gacko. 1506/ Serbian soldiers then moved from house to house arresting more Muslim men and taking them to Avtovac and then to Hotel Terma, outside Gacko. 1507/ On 4 July, Serbian forces reportedly went from house to house for any remaining Muslims. The soldiers entered the home of the reporting witness and told her that she had two minutes to leave the house. The witness and 980 Muslim residents were taken by bus and train to the Serbian-Macedonian border. A Muslim relief organization took them to Skopje. 1508/

1122. Hotel Terma: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Male Muslim prisoners from the city of Gacko were transferred from Avtovac to the hotel. The report provided no other information concerning a camp at this location. 1509

1123. Gacko Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) In the beginning of June 1992, Serbian forces in Gacko arrested 200 Muslims that had been held (the report is unclear about this point) on the ground floor of the hotel. 1510/ Fifteen Muslim male prisoners were killed by the Serbian captors which caused the rest of the prisoners to panic. The witness reported that the Serbians began robbing and torturing the prisoners, extorting money and seizing property and cars. 1511/ The prisoners were mistreated the entire month of June. The prisoners were reportedly beaten if they refused the demands of the soldiers. Beginning of 18 June, all the Muslim villages near Gacko were set on fire. The burning and looting continued until 1 July. Some of the Muslim inhabitants, older men and women, were brought to Gacko. 1512 Some of them were allegedly killed at Kula. 1513/ On 4 July, all prisoners held at the hotel were taken to the TE Hotel. 1514/

1124. TE Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) According to one report, one hundred male civilians were separated from their families and transferred to the TE Hotel from the Gacko Hotel on 4 July 1992. 1515/ Women and children were put onto 11 buses and driven to Macedonia via Montenegro. 1516/

1125. TPP Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In April 1992, the city of Gacko and surrounding Muslim villages were attacked by Serbian forces. According to one report, some of the Muslim residents were held in this hotel before being transferred to a concentration camp in Bileća. 1517/ Bosnian Muslim women and children were allegedly transported to a camp in Kalinovik where they were reportedly subjected to physical mistreatment and rape. 1518/ The report stated that 10 minor women were transferred to a bordello in Miljevina. 1519/

1126. The report provided the names of Serbians who allegedly took part in the crimes committed against Muslims in Gacko. 1520/

1127. Samački Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Samački Hotel was located in the south-east end of town of Gacko. 1521/ On 5 June 1992, prisoners from the military casern in Avtovac were transferred to a processing centre in the basement of the Samački Hotel in Gacko. 1522/ The conditions in the basement were poor as a significant amount of water had reportedly leaked in. 1523/

1128. Male Bosnian Muslim prisoners who were captured by Serbian "White Eagles" paramilitary forces near the Košuta Motel on 18 June 1992, and imprisoned at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) building in Gacko were transferred to the basement of the Samački Hotel sometime after 18 June. At least six prisoners were killed at the hotel before 136 prisoners were transferred on 1 July 1992 to a prison in Bileća. Four prisoners were shot and killed by Serbian forces as they were being loaded into trucks for transport. 1524/

1129. Another report stated that the Serbian offensive in the city of Gacko began in the beginning of June 1992. The "Četniks" reportedly captured as many Muslim males as they could. Those residents of Gacko who were not captured escaped with their families into the mountains and Borovina woods on the east side of the city. The male prisoners were then reportedly taken to a "prison in the basement of a hotel in a Gacko suburb". 1525/

1130. A separate witness statement stated that Serbian forces shelled the villages around the town of Gacko on 18 or 19 June 1992. 1526/ The reporting witness fled to Basici west of Gacko after leaving Gacko. Those who survived the shelling on 18-19 June were captured by Serbian forces and taken to a prison in "a hotel in the suburbs of Gacko". 1527/ This appears to be consistent with previous descriptions of the Samački Hotel. 1528/

1131. Another witness reported that sometime in early June 1992, "Četniks" took 320 men prisoners to a prison in the basement of a hotel in a Gacko suburb. 1529/ Eleven men reportedly died within 15 days of confinement after being subjected to interrogation, physical abuse and deprivation of food and water. 1530/ The prisoners were transferred to the town of Bileća, between Gacko and Trebinje to the military camp which was converted into a concentration camp and to the police station. 1531/ On 28 June 1992 the Muslim village Patorci was destroyed.

1132. Gacko Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) Serbian forces attacking the city of Gacko in June 1992 positioned themselves approximately two kilometres from the city on a small hill called Glavice, in a house belonging to Zejnil Tanović. The Serbian forces reportedly positioned an anti-aircraft machine-gun at the top of the hill and launched attacks on the refugees who had fled into the mountains east of the city. 1532/ The leader of the Serbian forces at Glavice reportedly also worked at the Steam Power Plant in Gacko. He was appointed by the Serbs after the former plant director, Branko Grk, refused to give Serbian forces a list of employed Muslim males born in 1973 and 1974 during the JNA mobilization of new recruits in June 1992. Those who resisted conscription were reportedly imprisoned. 1533/

1133. The reporting witness and family were part of a group of 200 Muslim and Croatian refugees who surrendered to Serbian forces on 12 July 1992. The refugees were loaded into trucks and taken off the mountain. At Bohuša near the city of Gacko the refugees were taken out of the trucks and detained for three or four hours. The Serbs interrogated the refugees about the location of the men from the city. One group of civilians were sent back to the mountain and the other group of refugees were taken to the Gacko police station. 1534/

1134. The refugees were held at the police station until 4:00 p.m. on 12 July. The witness stated that the police station was filled with items that had been plundered from Muslim homes. 1535/ The younger women were reportedly questioned by Vitomir Popić. 1536/ The reporting witness and her cousin were interrogated regarding the whereabouts of their fathers, brothers and neighbours. 1537/ The prisoners were then loaded into trucks and transported to Trebinje and then Bileća. 1538/

1135. Another witness reported a Serbian assault on the city of Gacko in April 1992. 1539/ Inhabitants of the city fled into the mountains near the village of Meduljići where they remained for 22 days. The witness and her children were captured along with 100 civilians and taken to the Gacko police station. 1540/ At the police station, the prisoners were reportedly interrogated for several hours. 1541/ The report did not indicate how long the prisoners were held at the police station before they were transported by truck to Trebinje. 1542/

1136. Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Commission has received a report from the U.S. Department of State that Bosnian Muslim males were held prisoner by Bosnian Serb forces at the Secretariat of Internal Affairs building in the town of Gacko. 1543/ The report stated that on 18 June 1992, the Bosnian Serbs controlling Gacko announced that all Bosnian Muslim and Croat residents could leave town. One hundred men, women and children left Gacko in a convoy heading towards Montenegro. Serbian paramilitary member of the "White Eagles" intercepted the convoy approximately seven kilometres south of Gacko near the Košuta Motel in Zborna Gomila. 1544/ All able-bodied male prisoners were taken from the convoy, forced to lie down on the road, and searched by the paramilitary members. 1545/ The men were stripped of their valuables, and the women and children were forced into several military trucks and taken back to Gacko. 1546/ An identified Serbian soldier from Gacko was allegedly responsible for the shooting death of at least one prisoner. 1547/ The male prisoners were transported by military truck to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) building in Gacko. 1548/

1137. An identified Serbian was reportedly in charge of the SUP in Gacko. 1549/ The prisoners were interrogated and tortured by two inspectors who were identified in the materials, both from Gacko. 1550/ After the prisoners had been tortured, the Serb leader transferred the prisoners to the basement of the Samački Hotel. 1551/

1138. The BiH War Crimes Commission published the names of men accused of committing war crimes in Gacko. Their identities are available in the source materials. 1552/

1139. Gacko Electric Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A Serb-controlled camp was located at the Gacko Electric Plant in the city of Gacko. 1553/ The camp was reportedly established under the direction of the SDS (Serbian Democratic Party) Commander in Eastern Hercegovina. 1554/ The report stated that Muslim and Croatian prisoners were held at the camp. 1555/

1140. Gacko Power Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UN Economic and Social Council.) Muslim and Croat men were reportedly imprisoned by Serbian forces in the Gacko Power Plant in June 1992. 1556/ The prisoners were allegedly beaten repeatedly, especially at night, to prevent them from sleeping. Ten of these prisoners have reportedly disappeared after guards called them by name. One former prisoner is reported to have witnessed the arbitrary executions of five prisoners on separate occasions. 1557/

1141. Fazlagić Tower: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Bosnian Muslim witness described the "ethnic cleansing" of a cluster of villages referred to as Fazlagića Kula in the Gacko area. 1558/ On 19 June 1992 Serbian forces from the villages Miholjače, Srdjevići and Medjulić entered Fazlagić Kula, reportedly looted the homes and stole livestock. Approximately 200 to 300 village residents fled into the surrounding mountains and remained there for 27 days. 1559/ Serbian forces allegedly bombed the mountain in an attempt to force the villagers out. On 25 July, the Serbian forces communicated with the villagers by megaphone demanding that they give themselves up and promising them protection. Approximately 200 to 300 women and children reportedly responded and came out of the mountains. 1560/ The women were taken to Gacko by Serbian forces and then loaded in four military convoys and transported through Bileća to Trebinje. The transport was rejected at Trebinje so they were dropped off at Bileća. 1561/ After 15 days in Bileća, the witness fled to Montenegro. 1562/ A Serbian controlled camp was located at the Fazlagić Tower. The report did not indicate which city in the municipality of Gacko the camp was located. 1563/

1142. Hotel Košuta: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) Hotel Košuta was located 10 kilometres south of Gacko, 500 kilometres from the road. 1564/ Part of the Serbian headquarters were reportedly located at the hotel, and the other part were located at the Gacko police station. 1565/ According to one source, Muslim residents who had remained in the city of Gacko during the Serbian shelling of the city had been issued written passes from Serbian authorities which permitted them to leave the city. As a group of the Muslims attempted to leave the city, they were intercepted by members of the "White Eagles" paramilitary group. 1566/ The Muslim males were beaten and "dragged by hands, heads or legs all over the parking lot" in front of the hotel before being taken back to prison in Gacko. 1567/ The men and women were robbed of personal possessions, and their cars were stolen. 1568/ The Serbian forces set prisoners on fire after dousing them with gas and beat prisoners on their heads with rifle butts. 1569/ The women and children were forced to watch the incident from the cars. 1570/ The Muslim women were raped at the hotel and then taken into the woods a few kilometres from the hotel and murdered. 1571/

1143. One female Muslim prisoner who was among the group of Muslim prisoners ambushed by the "White Eagles" near the Hotel Košuta. 1572/ The soldiers reportedly entered the cars of the prisoners and drove the women to the hotel. The witness stated that some of the men who had been arrested by the Serbs were at the hotel when the women arrived, and that they were so bloody and beaten that they were unrecognizable. The witness stated that the soldiers began beating the men again forcing the women and children to watch. 1573/ After conducting the beatings, the soldiers began to search the women. The women were reportedly taken to a large room in the hotel and robbed of jewelry and any other valuables in their possession. 1574/ After being robbed, some of the female prisoners were reportedly taken into various hotel rooms and raped. 1575/ The men were taken to the Gacko prison for 10 days and the women were sent back to Gacko. 1576/

1144. Unidentified Hotel in Gacko: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) Another witness was reportedly arrested at his home by one identified individual and two unidentified Serbians. According to the witness, he and his wife were beaten and robbed before being taken to a hotel in Gacko. 1577/ One of the perpetrators was an unidentified Montenegrin who threatened to kill those who had not responded to the draft. 1578/ The male and female prisoners were separated and the men were taken to the basement of the hotel and the women were sent to Macedonia. 1579/ Several prisoners were allegedly killed in the basement of the prison. 1580/ After what appears from the report to be a brief detention, the male prisoners were transported to Bileća in two trucks by military police. 1581/

1145. A separate report stated that the witness was confined in the basement of a hotel in Gacko. 1582/ A Bosnian Muslim male from south of Banja Luka reported that in late April and early May 1992 Serbian infantry forces attacked Mostar. 1583/ The city residents reportedly fled into the hills surrounding the city. Serbian forces captured 15 refugees and transported them by truck convoy to a hotel in Gacko on 1 June. 1584/ The prisoners were reportedly beaten by the Serbian soldiers before being imprisoned in the basement of the hotel. 1585/

1146. When the prisoners arrived at the hotel, 100 prominent Bosnian Muslim citizens of Gacko were imprisoned in the basement of the hotel. 1586/ These included wealthy businessmen, civic leaders and teachers. One Croat citizen was among the prisoners. Each night, eight or nine prisoners were taken upstairs and interrogated about military information and beaten for two to three hours. Fifteen prisoners disappeared. It was alleged that those who disappeared were buried in a mass grave in Gacko's World War II Partisan Cemetery. 1587/

1147. During the night of 28 June, a Serbian guard from Gacko reportedly fired into the basement killing one Muslim prisoner and wounding another. 1588/ In July, 1,100 prisoners were taken out of the basement in groups of 10 and beaten as they passed through a gauntlet of Serbian guards. The prisoners were told that they were being taken for exchange. Three prisoners were shot as guards loaded the prisoners into a large truck. 1589/ Instead of being exchanged, the prisoners were taken to a former JNA Reserve Officer training academy in Bileća commanded by a Serb from the Sarajevo area. 1590/

1148. Hotel Rudnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report indicated that the Gacko prison was located in the Hotel Rudnik Basement and the Gacko Power Plant. 1591/ Muslim and Croat men were reportedly imprisoned by Serbian forces in the Gacko Power Plant in June 1992. 1592/ The prisoners were allegedly beaten repeatedly, especially at night, to prevent them from sleeping. Ten of these prisoners have reportedly disappeared after guards called them by name. One former prisoner is reported to have witnessed the arbitrary executions of five prisoners on separate occasions. 1593/

1149. One male Muslim prisoner who had been captured by the Serbs at Hotel Košuta was among male prisoners taken to the part of the Gacko prison located at Hotel Rudnik. The witness reported that the prisoners were beaten continuously and that the worst period of the day was from 5:00 p.m. until midnight because the soldiers beat the prisoners to prevent them from sleeping. 1594/

1150. In the rooms of Hotel Rudnik the "Interviewing Platoons" which reportedly guarded the prisoners. 1595/ Their commander was an active duty officer who the reporting witness was unable to identify. His deputy was identified. 1596/ The head officers or main soldiers in the platoon were also identified. 1597/ It was reported that they acted on the orders of the Ministry of the Interior (SUP) in Gacko. 1598/ Those in charge at the SUP were an individual identified as the Chief of Police, another described as the Commander, a third who was said to be the Inspector, and one simply described as a policeman. 1599/ The witness stated that those men and another man also identified were ideological leaders of the Serbian population.

1151. A male Muslim prisoner reported that members of the "White Eagles" and JNA soldiers reportedly conducted most of the beatings at the prison. 1600/ The witness stated that the prisoners were beaten until the soldiers tired. 1601/ Prisoners reportedly began to disappear from the hotel. Some were beaten by soldiers and returned to the prison, while others disappeared permanently. 1602/ The witness reported that one evening a drunk Serbian soldier entered an area where prisoners were being held and demanded that the prisoners identify persons whose pictures he was carrying. When none of the prisoners identified these people, Sušić took out his gun and began firing at the prisoners randomly. One prisoner was shot in the head and died from his wounds and one prisoner was shot in the colon and survived. 1603/

1152. The prisoners were taken from the cellar of the hotel, loaded into trucks and transported to a camp in Bileća. Serbian soldiers beat the prisoners as they entered the truck. 1604/

1153. Gacko Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) On 19 July 1992, Serbian forces shelled the mountains east of Gacko where the Muslim and Croatian residents of Gacko had fled. 1605/ Six Muslim women were arrested and taken to the Gacko prison, interrogated and then released. The report did not provide any other identifying information concerning the Gacko prison or its location. Another report stated that the Gacko Prison was located at the Hotel Rudnik and the Gacko Power Plant. 1606/ The Serbians who had detained the women demanded that the women give the men a message to surrender. 1607/

28. Glamoč

1154. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the municipality of Glamoč had a population of 12,421. Of that number 79.3 per cent were Serbs, 18.1 per cent were Muslims, 1.5 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 1.1 per cent were described as "others".

1155. Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The one report available from this area suggests that members of Serbian and Montenegrin paramilitary units and nationalist members of the Serbian Democratic Party were responsible for the creation and control of a concentration camp in Glamoč. 1608/ The report states that some 400 of the areas most respected Muslims were imprisoned in the camp established at the stadium. 1609/

1156. The above-mentioned extremists were reportedly also responsible for abuses suffered by the Muslim detainees. 1610/ The author noted that included among the examples of atrocities committed against the Muslim people was the drawing of vital quantities of blood from detainees for use in Serbian hospitals in the treatment of Serbs. No regard was given to the fact that this loss of blood necessarily resulted in loss of life to the donors. 1611/

29. Goražde

1157. The village of Goražde is a strategically and pragmatically important village for Serbs. It is located adjacent to a highway linking the Serbian capital of Belgrade with Serb held villages to the south-east. The village of Goražde has a population of approximately 65,000. Its status currently is that of a UN protected area and is safe haven for hundreds of refugees from some eight surrounding villages. Goražde is also one of the few remaining Muslim enclaves along the Drina river valley. 1612/

1158. In Goražde, there allegedly are four camps for detaining mainly Serb civilians, 1613/ but the evidence only provides names for three of the four detention facilities. BiH Government or Muslim forces reportedly operated the three named facilities. Reports indicate that at least 480 Serbs were detained in these camps. However, the report from the ICRC's visit to Goražde on 2 August 1993 states that the Government of BiH held 24 prisoners. 1614/ Additionally, previous Red Cross reports from 6 May 1993 and 22 June 1993 indicate that the BiH Government held 29 prisoners in Goražde. 1615/

1159. Caves de Ville: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslim forces allegedly operated a prison for Serbs at Caves de Ville in Goražde. 1616/ No additional information was provided regarding the location, operation or conditions at this facility.

1160. Šašići Village: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports indicate that BiH Government forces detained as many as 100 Serbs in the village of Šašići. 1617/ No additional information was provided regarding the location, operation or conditions at this facility.

1161. Vitkovići: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reports indicate that BiH Government forces detained as many as 380 Serbs in the village of Vikovići. 1618/ One report also alleges that Serbs detained at Vitkovići were tortured. 1619/ Additionally, between 3 and 5 May 1992, Muslim "Green Berets" from Goražde, a former waiter among them, reportedly killed several Serbs from Vitkovići. 1620/ The report also alleges that Serbian women were raped and Serbian children were killed. 1621/

30. Gornji Vakuf

1162. Gornji Vakuf is located in west-central BiH. The pre-war population of the city and province of Gornji Vakuf was about 25,130. Approximately 56.1 per cent Muslim, 42.6 per cent Croat, and 1.3 per cent others. 1622/

1163. On 17 May 1993, UNPROFOR reported that the continued detention of 45 Muslim prisoners in Gornji Vakuf illustrated the direct control of HVO military police within brigades by the OZ commander. Apparently the MP commander refused to obey the orders of the brigade commander in Gornji Vakuf. He only took orders from the OZ Commander. 1623/

1164. After intervention by UN and ECMM teams, the above-mentioned 45 Muslim prisoners were reportedly released. 1624/

1165. The ECMM actively monitored the situation in relation to prisoners of war in Gornji Vakuf. On 26 July 1993, BiH forces reported to an ECMM team that it held 300 to 500 POWs from Bugojno. 1625/

1166. On 10 September 1993, an ECMM team reported that after clashes between BiH troops and HVO troops, there were about 500 POWs and at that time more than 300 had been released. The Croatians however claimed that there were more than 300 POWs still being held by BiH authorities at the time. ECMM personnel expected more POWs to be released within seven days. 1626/

1167. On 10 September 1993, the "Civil Police" reported to an ECMM team that 70 Muslim POWs were being held in Trnovača. It seems that the same "civil police" admitted that they let Croat POWs dig trenches. 1627/

1168. On 16 September 1993, the ECMM reported that BiH forces continued to use POWs to build earth works on the front lines. In fact, on 15 September 1993, one HVO prisoner was wounded while digging trenches at BiH positions near Gornji Vakuf. He was evacuated to the hospital in Bugojno. 1628/

1169. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reported the existence of a detention facility in a private home in Gornji Vakuj. Their first visit to this facility was reported to have been on 12 March 1994 No additional details were made available regarding the operation, control nor conditions of this facility. 1629/

1170. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reported the existence of a detention facility in a private home in Gornji Vakuj. Their first visit to this facility was reported to have been on 29 March 1994. No additional details were made available regarding the operation, control, nor conditions of this facility. 1630/

1171. On 22 March 1994, the ICRC announced that BiH forces handed over six Croat captives at a camp in Gornji Vakuf. 1631/

31. Gradačac

1172. The municipality of Gradačac is located in northern Bosnia and bordered by Modriča to the west, Bosanski Šamac to the north, Brčko to the east and Srebrenik to the south. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Gradač had a population of 56,378; of that 60.2 per cent were Muslim, 19.8 per cent were Serb, 15.1 per cent were Croat and the remaining 4.9 per cent were described as "other".

1173. Srnice Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Srnice was the only Serbian village in the vicinity of Gradačac. After the HVO forces surrounded the village, most of the Serb inhabitants were evacuated. Approximately 94 Serbs remained. These individuals were taken to the Sports Hall. They remained there for a few days. 1632/

1174. Gradačac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A number of Serbs were arrested in July 1992 and held in the prison in Gradačac. The detainees were never charged with an offence. 1633/

1175. They were released only to labour for the Croatians, for example, agriculture, wood-cutting, and digging trenches. If the detainees refuse to work they were sent back to the prison. 1634/

1176. According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established at a prison in Gradačac on 17 July 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the conditions or the length of the facility's existence. 1635/

1177. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Different groups of Serbian detainees were held in homes. At first, the detainees were held in the homes under guard. Later, the detainees were placed without a guard but with certain families that kept watch over them. 1636/

1178. Gornja Tramošnjica School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Area Serbians were arrested and detained in a school building in Gornja Tramošnjica. The detainees were forced to work in the fields. 1637/

32. Grude

1179. The municipality of Grude is located in south-western BiH, on the Croatian border. It bounds Posušje to the north and Ljubuški to the south. Grude's prewar population was 15,976, of which 99.8 per cent were Croats, .1 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining .1 per cent were described as "others".

1180. Farm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) According to reports, a farm in Grude was used as a camp to detain male and female individuals from the region. 1638/

1181. No additional information regarding this facility was made available, consequently, the identity of witnesses, victims and perpetrators as well as conditons existing during detention remain unknown.

1182. Garage: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) The Commission has received reports that approximately 300 Serbs were detained in a garage in Grude. 1639/ The camp was operated by members of the Croatian-Muslim armed forces. 1640/ The ICRC visited the Grude camp on 16 September 1993 and reported that no POWs were found. 1641/

1183. At least one Serbian man, Aleksa Janjič 1642/, reportedly died as a result of injuries incurred while detained at this camp.

33. Han Pijesak

1184. Han Pijesak is located north-east of Sarajevo. According to 1991 census data, the population was 6,346. At that time, the population was reportedly 58.3 per cent Serb, 40.1 per cent Muslim, and 1.6 per cent were described as "other". 1643/

1185. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reportedly, there was a detention facility in Han Pijesak where men were killed and women and young children raped. It has been previously reported that many people are also buried there. 1644/ The reports, however, did not provide information regarding the operation, control nor the length of the facility's existence.

34. Jablanica

1186. This county is in the south-west quarter of BiH, south-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Jablanica had a population of 12,664, of which 72.1 per cent were Muslims, 17.8 per cent were Croats, 6.1 per cent were described as "other", and 4 per cent were Serbs.

1187. As a result of Muslim military aggression, the HVO or Croatian forces lost a great deal of territory. 1645/ Reportedly, after 14 April 1993, telephone lines were cut and the Croats of Jablanica were not permitted to work. 1646/ They were reportedly assigned to "work brigades" and used as forced labour to cut wood and dig trenches. 1647/

1188. Museum of the Revolution: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) According to sources, 800 Croats reportedly were, and may still be, interned in this Muslim-run detention centre. 1648/ All the prisoners slept on concrete floors, without blankets, were insufficiently clothed and were reportedly kept in appalling hygienic conditions. 1649/

1189. According to another report, as of 28 June 1993, some 200 Croatian civilians have been imprisoned in the museum. 1650/ The new detainees are, reportedly, in addition to the 500 civilians already said to have been detained here by members of the BiH Army. 1651/

1190. One report was offered by an employee of the power plant in Grabavica who was detained in the area for several days. The witness was transported to this location in the afternoon of 11 May 1993. 1652/ The witness was interrogated and reportedly not physically mistreated. By 9:00 p.m. that evening, he was allowed to leave. 1653/ Reportedly, because he was unable to return to his home, he remained overnight in the prison. Throughout the night, he heard others being beaten. It was his opinion that the individuals being beaten were members of the HVO. He recalled that the people administering the beatings were from Sandžak. 1654/

1191. According to one source, 500 Croats have reportedly been interned at Jablanica since March 1993. 1655/ There is strong evidence of a food shortage in the area which brings into question the fate of those detained. There are also reports of the detainees being used as human shields and forced labour. 1656/ One source suggests that Croatian prisoners are made to dig trenches in mine fields in the immediate vicinity of the front lines. 1657/

1192. Jablanica Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is only one report which refers to a detention facility at this location. 1658/ According to the report, two of four HVO soldiers, who were in Doljani at the time of the Armija attack, were reportedly incarcerated in the Jablanica prison. 1659/

1193. Jablanica Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Jablanica. The ICRC first visited the camp on 21 April 1993. 1660/

1194. House in Doljani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) It was reported that during a battle between Muslim and Croatian soldiers in the village of Doljani on 27 July 1993, about five armed and uniformed HVO soldiers, an armed male civilian and five unarmed civilians fled the village. Upon reaching a meadow they were shouted at to lie on the ground and as the group dropped they were shot at from two opposite directions. They were then approached by about 20 Muslim soldiers. The wounded and an HVO soldier were ordered to remain behind 1661/ while the two women and a civilian man were taken to a house by two of the Muslim soldiers, where they were imprisoned on the ground floor. A wounded HVO soldier was already being detained in the house when the three civilians arrived and the four remained incarcerated in the same room. 1662/

1195. Unknown Jablanica Camp(s): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source.) The Special Rapporteur, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, reported being aware of appalling conditions in a detention camp in Jablanica where many civilians are held. Reportedly, among the detainees are a number suffering from psychiatric illness. There is no specific location given and no details are provided. 1663/ Several other reports also refer to the existence of a camp in Jablanica. 1664/

35. Jajce

1196. Jajce is located in west-central BiH. The pre-war population of the city and province of Jajce was 44,903. Approximately 38.8 per cent Muslim, 35.1 per cent Croat, 19.3 per cent Serb, and 6.8 per cent were described as "others". 1665/

1197. Old Town Fortress: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There were reports that Muslim forces ran a camp holding about 500 Serbs in the old fortress or Old Town Fortress in Jajce. 1666/

1198. The ICRC reported a place of detention in Jajce under common Bosnian Croat control as of 1 October 1992. 1667/

1199. On 11 August 1993, the President of the LRC Jajce met with an ECMM team in Livno and asked for assistance in relation to a group of Croats probably being held prisoner by Serbs, who occupied Jajce, in the Berta Kučar School in Jajce. 1668/

36. Kakanj

1200. This county is located in central BiH, north-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the county had a population of 55,847. Muslims constituted 54.5 per cent of the population, Croats were 29.8 per cent, Serbs were 8.8 per cent, and the remaining 6.9 per cent were described as "other".

1201. House in Kakanj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A number of sources refer to an incident involving a young woman from Kakanj who was detained for almost a month in her grandmother's home by two Muslim soldiers. The soldiers reportedly raped her on a daily basis, eventually impregnating her. 1669/

1202. Power Plant in Katići-Termoelektrana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, more than 500 Croatian men are being detained at this location just outside of Kakanj. The report suggested that the location was being monitored by UNPROFOR, but that the detainees were not permitted to leave the facility. 1670/

1203. Kakanj Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Kakanj. The ICRC first visited this camp on

28 September 1993. 1671/

37. Kalesija

1204. The county of Kalesija is located in north-eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 41,795, of which 79.5 per cent were Muslim, 18.3 per cent were Serb, and 2.2 per cent were described as "other". 1672/

1205. Caparde "Bordello": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) It is reported that 40 young Muslim women from the town of Brezovo Polje were held and systematically raped in a makeshift bordello in a furniture warehouse in Caparde following the capture of the town by Serb forces in early summer 1992. 1673/ On 17 June 1992 1674/, about 1,000 women, children and old people were taken away from the village by Serbian forces, arriving in the town of Caparde several days later. 1675/ At Caparde, the older women were separated from the younger women (15-25) 1676/. The younger women were then held for several nights in a furniture warehouse and repeatedly raped before rejoining the older women and later being released. 1677/

1206. Warehouse, Gornje Vukovinje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) A woman 1678/ was beaten and raped in her home on 18 May 1992 by two Muslim men. 1679/ She was then taken to Gornje Vukovinje where she was detained for seven days, without toilet or washing facilities and without bedding. 1680/ She was questioned about having a radio station in her house to contact the Serbian Army and was threatened but was not mistreated. 1681/ There is no indication that there were others held here.

1207. Osmaci Village Camp: 1682/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp is reported to exist or have existed in Osmaci Village in Kalesija. 1683/ No additional information was provided regarding operation, control nor the duration of the facility's existence.

1208. Camp at Unknown Location in Kalesija: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A Muslim woman 1684/ from Zvornik reported being taken by Serbs on Sunday, 31 May 1685/ with about 150 women and children in two buses in the direction of Tuzla. 1686/ The woman and two others were sent to Tuzla and Kalesija while other women and children were kept to be exchanged for captured Serbs. 1687/

1209. Camp at Unknown Location in Kalesija: 1688/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that between 17 and 19 June, "extremists" bussed non-Serbian civilians in 12 buses from Brčko to Bijeljina. These people were allegedly tortured for several days at Majevica, and then some of them returned to Bijeljina, while some were taken to Caparde in Kalesija county, where after two days of torture, they were released and managed to flee to Kladanj and Tuzla. 1689/

38. Kalinovik

1210. The municipality of Kalinovik is located in south-eastern BiH and is bordered by the municipalities of Trnovo, Foča, Gacko, Nevesinje and Konjic. According to the 1991 census, the population of Kalinovik was 4,657. The ethnic majority in the municipality were Serbs at 60.6 per cent, Muslims comprised 37.1 per cent, and Croats 2.3 per cent.

1211. Kalinovik Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) It was reported that a concentration camp was located in the city village of Kalinovik. The Serbian controlled camp reportedly held 60 civilian prisoners. The prisoners were men and women of all ages. 1690/

1212. A refugee from the town of Gacko reported that 1,000 Bosnian Muslims fled Gacko when Serbian soldiers entered Kalinovik and began destroying Muslim homes. 1691/ The refugees stayed at an unidentified location on Zelengora Mountain until "Četniks" began shelling the area on 1 July 1992. Some of the refugees were killed immediately and others were reportedly pushed down the "Previla Cliff" by Serbian soldiers. One hundred eighty-seven of the refugees were captured by the soldiers and taken to the Kalinovik Elementary School. 1692/

1213. All prisoners were allegedly physically and psychologically mistreated by the Serbian soldiers. 1693/ One former prisoner reported that he and his family were imprisoned in the school without food for one month. 1694/ before being transferred from the school to a Muslim house in the town of Foča where he was held for three days. 1695/ One former prisoner stated that women of all ages were raped in front of their relatives, and many disappeared. 1696/ On 1 August 1992, 12 young women age 12-19 were taken from the school and were never seen again. 1697/ Another former prisoner reported that young girls were subjected to severe torture at the camp and many were repeatedly raped. 1698/

1214. Two Serbian perpetrators were identified in the report. The first was identified as Pero Elez, and the second was also identified in the source materials. 1699/ This report identified a Montenegrin perpetrator who wore a camouflage uniform. 1700/ A Bosnian Muslim female from Gacko, arrested in a nearby village, along with her family, by Serbian forces at the end of June 1992, was reportedly held at the school for one month. 1701/ She reported that two armed Montenegrins dressed in camouflage uniforms came to the school at the end of July. 1702/ The witness identified one of the men by both his name and his nickname. 1703/ The second man was identified only by his nickname. 1704/ The witness stated that she and her family were taken to a house in the town of Miljevina in the municipality of Foča by the two men. 1705/

1215. Yet another report refers to a concentration camp located in a school in Kalinovik. 1706/ A Bosnian Muslim family from Jeleč was reportedly taken prisoner by "Četniks" from Miljevina. The family was detained in the police station for two hours and then taken by truck to Foča. 1707/ They were imprisoned in "Partizan Hall" in Foča for 10 days and then loaded into trucks with several other families and brought to the Kalinovik School. The former prisoner's wife and daughter were allegedly raped at the Kalinovik School. 1708/

1216. According to a female victim from the village of Berač, she and her family attempted to escape the aggression in the area by going in the direction of Konjic. 1709/ They were allegedly arrested by the Serbian army and detained for a few days in Ulog, just outside of Konjic, after which, they were taken to and detained at this school in Kalinovik for a month. 1710/

1217. The witness reported that she and others received very little food over the course of the month. The witness was reportedly then taken by two Montenegrins to a private home in Foča where she was raped repeatedly. 1711/

1218. Barutni Magazin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Commission has received one report of a concentration camp located in Jelašačko Polje where 150 civilians were held at the a gunpowder store called "Baratni Magazin". 1712/ One witness reported that on 2 August 1992, four prisoners were taken out of the camp. The report stated that their bodies were discovered 10 days later in the town of Rugoj. 1713/ The report stated that the bodies had been mutilated and the hands of the victims were tied together. It is unclear from the report who found the bodies. The bodies were reportedly buried in the village of Dujmovići. 1714/ On 5 August 1992, 14 prisoners disappeared from the camp and never returned. 1715/

1219. On 5 August 1992, 23 prisoners were taken from the camp to the village of Ratine to a stable owned by Mustafa Tuzlak where they were shot by soldiers. 1716/ A witness who survived the killings stated that the victims were brought in to the stable, doused in gasoline and set on fire. 1717/

1220. Camp Kalinovik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Commission received one brief report concerning the location of a Serbian run camp in the village of Kalinovik where Muslim women were allegedly subjected to rape and torture. Local "Četniks" and members of local Serbian paramilitary reportedly controlled the camp. The female Muslim prisoners were from the municipality of Kalinovik, and from Nevesinje, Gacko, Podrinje and the Drina River valley region. 1718/ According to the report, a former 12 year old female prisoner from the village of Jeleč near Foča stated on video tape that she had been raped by Serbian soldiers on nine occasions, and on each occasion she was raped multiple times. 1719/

1221. The Serbian soldiers released male prisoners from the camp and detained 50 female prisoners. 1720/

1222. Kalinovik Powder Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the BBC.) The Commission of Experts has received one report of a concentration camp located at the Kalinovik Powder Plant where 10 Muslim prisoners were held. 1721/ The report mentions two "local Četniks" responsible for taking male and female prisoners from the camp.

1223. Kalinovik Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Independent). The only hotel in Kalinovik was used as a rape camp for Msulim women being held at the Kalinovik camp. Various reports use the names "Kalinovik camp" the Kalinovik Elementary School," the "Kalinovik School" and the "school gymnasium" interchangeably so that it appears that all refer to the same camp. The witness was among Muslim refugees from the town of Gacko and other towns in the area who fled to the Zelengora Mountains after Serbian forces began arresting and murdering Muslim inhabitants. 1722/ The Serbs captured 105 Muslim women and transported them in open trucks to Kalinovik where they were imprisoned in the gymnasium. 1723/

1224. The reporting witness stated that initially the women were not mistreated by the Serbian guards. However, in early August those guards were replaced by Šešelj's "White Eagles" paramilitary forces. 1724/ The witness described the men as "filthy" and stated that they shouted obscenities at the female prisoners. 1725/ A woman with long brown hair who identified herself as a member of the "White Eagles" ordered the female prisoners to examine their babies to see if they had been circumcised. 1726/

1225. On 2 August 1992 the reporting witness and 11 other young women being detained in the Kalinovik Elementary School with 100 young Muslim women were taken by Serbian militiamen from the camp to the only hotel in Kalinovik where they were subjected to systematic rape. 1727/ The women were allegedly chosen based upon their child bearing potential and those who were already pregnant were left alone. 1728/ The witness reported that she was raped by two "Četniks" who told her she would be killed if she did not comply with their demands. She stated that she was repeatedly raped by Serbian soldiers for one month. 1729/

1226. A former prisoner who escaped being raped by convincing the Serbian militiamen that she was pregnant reported that the Serbs came to the gymnasium each night and took several young women by force to the hotel to be raped. Many of the women were in their early teens, and the militiamen selected certain girls repeatedly. 1730/ The witness identified three of the militiamen responsible for the rapes. The first, who she described as the worst of the three men, was named Pero Elez from Miljevina. 1731/ The second was also identified. 1732/ The women held at the gymnasium were released on 28 August 1992 for Serbian prisoners in Croatian hands. 1733/ At least 15 of the women who became pregnant as a result of being raped by the militiamen obtained abortions in Mostar and Jablanica. 1734/

1227. During the day, the women were forced to clean the hotel, after which they were returned to the camp. Rapes began on 2 August 1992 and by 28 August. All but 10 of the 105 female Muslim prisoners held at the Kalinovik camp had allegedly been gang-raped by Serbian soldiers. 1735/ The women identified the perpetrators as Serbian members of Vojislav Šešelj's "White Eagles" paramilitary group. 1736/ Several of the victims stated that Serbian militiamen placed four and five year old children on a table with knives held to their throats to persuade the mothers to relinquish jewelry and money. 1737/

39. Kiseljak

1228. The county of Kiseljak is located in central BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Kiseljak was 24,081. At the time, the population was 51.7 per cent Croatian, 40.9 per cent Muslim, and 7.4 per cent were referred to as "other". 1738/

1229. Kiseljak Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that ICRC has been denied access to the prison in Kiseljak. 1739/ The ICRC provided a list of camps visited including a camp in a prison which was first visited on 28 February 1994. 1740/

1230. Barracks, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established in a barracks on 25 April 1993. The report was silent as to the identity of both the detainees and the controlling party as well as the conditions at the facility. 1741/

1231. Hospital, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established in a hospital on 20 July 1993. The report was silent as to the identity of both the detainees and the controlling party as well as the conditions at the facility. 1742/

1232. Duhri Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that all males are detained by the HVO in the Muslim village of Duhri near Kiseljak. They were taken to a municipal building in Kiseljak on 7 July 1743/ where they are forced to dig ditches at night. 1744/

1233. Concrete Hangar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Deputy Commander of 3 Corps in BiH, Ramiz Dugalić, reported a camp holding 150 Muslims in a concrete hangar in the HVO barracks in Kiseljak. 1745/

1234. Unknown Camp in Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Five people are reported to be detained by Croatian forces in an unidentified camp in the area of Kiseljak. 1746/

1235. On 10 June 1993, an "Agreement among the parties to halt the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina" was signed. Article II concerned the release of prisoners/detainees and displaced persons. A Joint Humanitarian Commission (JHC) was established on 14 June. The JHC agreed to release all prisoners and displaced persons step by step, and it was agreed that BiH should start to release all prisoners from the prison in the Zenica area, presuming that HVO would release all prisoners from Kiseljak, Busovača, and Vitez. 1747/

1236. Town Jail, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) It was reported that on 20 June 1993, a total of 66 prisoners were released from the town jail. 1748/

1237. It was reported that on 23 June 1993, a convoy of 19 buses was observed crossing from Serb-held territory to Kiseljak. It is felt that the most likely explanation is that they were prisoners being released in the latest example of BSA/HVO liaison. 1749/

40. Kladanj

1238. The municipality of Kladanj is located in eastern Bosnia. The pre-war population of Kladanj was 16,028. Muslims comprised the majority of the population at 73.3 per cent, Serbs comprised 23.9 per cent, and 2.8 per cent were listed as "other".

1239. The Commission received a report that stated that 95 Serbian civilians and one child were imprisoned since May 1992 in the village of Stupari, eight kilometres north of the town of Kladanj. 1750/ The report quoted the Mayor of Kladanj, stating that the prisoners were being held "for their own security, to protect them from retaliation by the Muslim population." 1751/ A team from the ECMM reported that they visited the three buildings in the town of Stupari where the prisoners were held. 1752/

1240. According to the report, the prisoner's homes had been burned by Muslim forces. The prisoners were guarded by five armed soldiers who allowed them to go outside for one hour a day. The prisoners sometimes were not given anything to eat for three days. The prisoners reported that guards were frequently violent toward them and that no medical care was provided. The ICRC reported that the prisoners appeared to be "psychologically worn out and very weak". 1753/

1241. Stupari Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In early August 1992, Serbian prisoners who had been exchanged in Malinjak, reported that approximately 1,000 Serbs from the villages of Lupoglava, Matijevići, Majdan, and Kočajevići were detained in the Stupari Elementary School. 1754/ Conditions in the camp were reportedly very poor. According to the report, an identified physician forcibly took blood from the Serbian prisoners for wounded Muslims and Croats. 1755/

41. Ključ

1242. Ključ is a province in north-west BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a total population of 37,233, of whom 49.5 per cent were Serbian, 47.6 per cent Muslim, and 2.9 per cent were described as "other".

1243. There are reports of four Serb-run camps in the region: the sports hall at Ključ, the Jedinstvo School in Tomina, Jezerce, and the Sanica Elementary School. Many of the prisoners from these camps were ultimately sent on to the Manjača Camp in Banja Luka. Others were sent to Sanski Most and Stara Gradiška, Croatia. 1756/

1244. There is also one report of a camp controlled by the BiH government in Ključ, but no precise information about where it is located or who it holds. 1757/

1245. Sports Hall at Ključ: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) The sports hall located in the centre of Ključ was established by Serbian forces. The prisoners kept there are Muslim villagers from the region who were arrested upon the siege of their villages. In particular, there are reports that men, women and children from Velagići and Vukovska Brda were taken to the sports hall in May and June 1992. 1758/ It appears that the camp was first founded somewhere near this time. 1759/

1246. These reports describe the sports hall as a sort of "collecting centre" where prisoners were interrogated and stripped of their valuables before being sent off to another camp. 1760/ Apparently, men between the ages of 16 and 60 were to be taken to Manjača. 1761/ The ex-prisoners of the reports here describe being detained for only one or two days before they were sent somewhere else.

1247. One report describes the shelling of the village of Velagići and the arrest of its inhabitants on 27 May 1992. 1762/ At this time, many women and children escaped by foot to the nearby village of Pastajre. Those that remained were arrested and taken to the sports hall at Ključ. Approximately 70 men and a number of women, children and the elderly were captured. According to the witness, the men were interrogated at the sports hall during the evening of 28 May and the morning of 29 May. They were asked about the locations of weapons and positions of Croatian and Muslim special forces. During these interrogations, they received harsh beatings with wooden and rubber sticks. They were also beaten and kicked by a group of civilians and soldiers who lined the corridor leading to the interrogation room. 1763/

1248. The Serbs in charge of the camp are not named, but it is reported that the local Serbs responsible for the attack of Velagići itself were assigned to the Sixth Krajina Brigade based two kilometres north of Velagici along the Sanica River. 1764/

1249. In this case, the male prisoners were transferred to the prison at Stara Gradiška in Croatia after interrogation. 1765/ In the late afternoon of 28 May 1992, about 400 of them were put on three buses and left for the camp. The women and children remained at the sports hall for another two days and were then released. 1766/ Apparently, those that remained at the camp were forced to work in the fields. 1767/ The exact character of their duties is not explained.

1250. A second report about the camp at the Ključ sports hall comes from a man who was arrested on 26 June 1992. 1768/ He was arrested with 14 other men and brought to the sports hall. There, he and the others were interrogated and beaten. Three men died as a result of these beatings.

1251. The witness does not mention precisely who ran the camp but claims that the men who arrested him were either members of the Serbian police or army. 1769/ They wore camouflage or olive uniforms and were accompanied by men in civilian clothes with beards.

1252. After one day at the sports hall, the witness was transferred with 120 other prisoners to the Manjača Camp in Banja Luka. 1770/

1253. Jedinstvo School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Jedinstvo School is in Tomina. Tomina is in between Sanica Donja and Sanski Most in the Ključ province. Apparently, this school held Muslims who had been defending the towns of Tomina, Vrhpolje, and Hrustovo, yet it is also described mentioned in some detail in a report about the Muslim prisoners of Sanica Donja. 1771/

1254. Apparently, the 6th Krajina Brigade of the JNA started shelling the village of Sanica Donja on 29 May 1992. The Muslim villagers successfully defended themselves for about a month, but were ultimately defeated in late June. They were arrested and taken to Jezerce. 1772/ From there, they were sent on to Sanski Most by truck. En route, they stopped at the Jedinstvo School. Here, the driver of the truck talked to a camp guard and told him that he was bringing more prisoners. The guard told him that they should be taken to Sanski Most.

1255. Before continuing on their journey, the prisoners waited outside the camp. During this time, they witnessed the decapitation of nearly 100 prisoners in front of the school. Male prisoners were brought out of the school three at a time. They were walked over to three soldiers who laid them down and cut their heads off with a curved knife about 30 centimetres in length. Four men in civilian clothes, presumably prisoners, then loaded the heads onto one truck and put the decapitated corpses onto another. 1773/

1256. The prisoners in the truck described Jedinstvo School as a three-story building with all of the windows covered over or opaqued. Two livestock transport trucks were parked on the square at the time that they were there. 1774/

1257. Jezerce: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Jezerce is a village near Sanica Donja. Villagers of Sanica Donja were initially detained at Jezerce upon their arrest in late June 1992. They were accounted for by name and loaded onto a truck heading for Sanski Most. 1775/ They stopped en route at Jedinstvo School as described above.

1258. Sanica Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is also a report of a camp at the Sanica Elementary School. 1776/ From the report, it appears that the school is somewhere in the Ključ region, but there is no indication of its exact whereabouts. Apparently, villagers from Batonjići, Crnolići, and Gornji Budelj were held there. The witness explains that sometime near the end of June 1992, every man from the village of Gornja Sanica was arrested by "Serbian soldiers" and taken to Sanica Elementary School. There, they were held for two nights. During this time, they were not given any food and were beaten and tortured. Then, he and 250 other men held at the school were transferred to Manjača. 1777/

42. Konjic

1259. The county of Konjic is located the central part of BiH. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Konjic was 43,636. Of that number, 54.5 per cent were Muslim, 26 per cent were Croatian, 15.2 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 4.3 per cent described themselves as "other". While the Serbs comprised a minority of the total population in the district, they made up the majority in the following villages: Bjelovčina, Blace, Borci, Bradina, Cerići, Čičevo, Dolovi, Donje Selo, Dubravice, Jezero, Kula, Sitnik and Zagorice. 1778/

1260. By Bosnian Serb historical accounts, several aggressive measures have been taken since the second World War to discourage Serbian presence in the area. 1779/ On 30 October 1990, the desecration of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Konjic marked the beginning of what Serbs believed to be renewed attempts to reduce Serbian presence even further. 1780/

1261. Reportedly, on 19 April 1992, joint Bosnian Croat-Bosnian Muslim forces attacked the JNA military facilities at Čelebići. 1781/ The grossly outnumbered Bosnian Serb forces were rendered powerless and compelled to retreat. Serbian soldiers were then arrested, paving the way for full Croat-Muslim occupation of Čelebići and, from there, of the greater Konjic municipality. 1782/

1262. According to Bosnian Croat chronicles, in early 1992, Serbs began shelling Konjic from the villages above the region. 1783/ As the battles with Serbs developed, Croats organized themselves, forming the HVO, and shortly thereafter Muslims organized into the BiH Army. 1784/ The HVO and BiH forces positioned themselves in the hills above the villages of Konjic and, by joint effort, successfully resisted Serb occupation. 1785/

1263. Regardless of which historical position is adopted, by March 1993, the political rampart constructed by Croat and Muslim forces had begun to crumble, and on 14 April 1993, fighting broke out between Muslim and Croatian forces in Klis. 1786/ The Muslims, assisted by Mujahedin, were a formidable force in the region, and Croatian villages came under siege and eventually under Muslim occupation. 1787/

1264. By 16 April, BiH forces attacked Croatian HVO positions in Konjic, resulting in the overthrow of Croatian forces and the complete Muslim occupation of Konjic. 1788/

1265. In the following accounts, the first 16 camp descriptions detail those locations cooperatively controlled by Croatian and Muslim forces. The subsequent 11 accounts describe facilities controlled solely by Muslims, and the two remaining locations fall under undetermined authority. There are also several reports that allege the existence of a camp or camps in Konjic without supplying enough detail to determine the exact location or by whom they were controlled. 1789/

1266. Čelebići Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the Thomson Mission.) In May 1992, following the withdrawal of the JNA from its barracks in the village of Čelebići, Croatian-Muslim forces assumed control of the barracks and transformed them into a detention centre for Serbian prisoners. 1790/

1267. Immediately after its creation on 4 May 1992 and continuing through to the suspension of operations in December 1992, camp Čelebići interned several hundred citizens from the municipality of Konjic. 1791/ The number of detainees changed regularly.

1268. Men and women were separated, with men interned in several locations including a concrete tunnel called hangar Number 9, a sheet metal hangar called Number 6, a depot called Number 22 and, on occasion, in concrete manholes believed to be oil storage sites. 1792/ Women were imprisoned either in an administrative building, located at the camp entrance, or in a shaft excavated in the ground next to the tunnel at hangar Number 9. 1793/

1269. The detainees were brought to Čelebići from all corners of Konjic. 1794/ On 22 May 1992, Croatian and Muslim forces allegedly attacked the Serb villages of Bjelovčina, Cerići, and Donje Selo. Reportedly all surviving members of the Serb population in these villages were taken to camp Čelebići. 1795/ In another report, members of the "TO B-H" invaded the village of Brdjani on 15 June 1992 and ordered all the men to surrender. Forty-eight Serbian prisoners were put on trucks and taken to Čelebići. Some 200 individuals from Bradina were already in residence when they arrived. 1796/

1270. In another report, a Serbian resident from the village of Bradina recalled that he and some 50 other men were instructed by Croatian and Muslim forces to report to headquarters in Podorašac. Upon arrival, the witness and others were loaded onto a tarpaulin-covered truck and transported to Čelebići concentration camp. 1797/

1271. According to several reports the conditions at the camp were deplorable. Hangar Number 9, which was an abandoned atomic shelter/ventilation tunnel, measured approximately 120 centimetres in width, 30 metres in length and 2.5 metres in height. Air entered through a small glass window in the door, and there was absolutely no illumination. Reportedly, because of the construction of the tunnel, it was impossible for an individual to stand upright. 1798/

1272. The 50 or so detainees in the tunnel defecated in a bucket that was emptied infrequently. Human waste accumulated up to 10 centimetres at one end of the tunnel. The detainees were not permitted to wash during the first 20 days of their internment, and for the first three days they were not provided with food. 1799/

1273. According to one inmate, throughout the first one and a half months of detention, the inmates were fed small pieces of stale bread and some vegetables three times daily. In the two months that followed, they were fed only bread. 1800/ He recalled that the men had no choice but to perform all bodily functions in one corner inside the hangar. Muslim soldiers often placed the prisoners food in the same locations and often times dropped the plates, spoons, or bread into the excrement. 1801/

1274. The several reports detailing the initial acts of mistreatment suffered by the inmates at the hands of their captors appear to be in agreement. Upon arrival at Čelebići, Muslim soldiers were lined up at the entrance in two rows. 1802/ The detainees were made to pass between the rows of soldiers with their hands clasped behind their necks. As the inmates passed, the soldiers beat them with blunt objects, iron bars, shovels, pickaxes, thick electric cables, and rubber truncheons. 1803/

1275. The prisoners were then placed in manholes for several hours at a time. 1804/ These manholes were formerly oil storage reservoirs. The lids were replaced on the manholes serving to cut off the flow of air. As a consequence, men collapsed from suffocation. 1805/

1276. For those inmates assigned to hangar Number 9, once removed from the manholes they were subjected to additional beatings at the entrance to hangar Number 9. In one report, the guards beat 25 inmates with shovels so severely that 12 shovels were broken in the process. 1806/ After a period of time spent in Number 9, the inmates were then transferred to Number 6. 1807/ In some cases, due to the space limitations in hangar Number 9, some detainees were sent directly to Number 6.

1277. For those assigned to hangar Number 6, the guards came and collected all the valuables from the inmates. 1808/ The inmates were then taken in groups of 10 to a nearby building called "the Command"--which was so-called because the JNA command had previously been located there. 1809/ Once inside the Command, the prisoners were ordered to stand on tip-toe facing the wall with their hands raised high above their heads. Muslim soldiers then conducted interrogations regarding alleged "Četnik" activity, strategy and weapons locations. 1810/

1278. Following the initial, somewhat routine abuses, the specific acts of mistreatment appear from the reports, to some degree, to be haphazard. The variation on the methods of mistreatment included beatings with batons, wooden clubs, truncheons, chains, iron rods; imprisonment in drainage shafts; scorching and cutting by hot knives pressed to the inmates' faces, bodies and chests; spraing with gunpowder and setting alight; binding male genitals with low-burning fuses, the breaking of ribs, arms and legs; and the cutting off of ears and fingers. 1811/ Some inmates report being detained in manholes filled with water for 24 hour periods. Occasionally, using their feet, the Muslim guards forced the inmates under water and held them there to near suffocation. 1812/

1279. The inmates detained in the sheet metal hangar, Number 6, noted that in August 1992, when the day's heat was at its worst, the doors and windows of their containment facility remained closed. Temperatures reportedly reached 50 degrees Celsius or 148 degrees Fahrenheit. 1813/

1280. In another report, two male detainees had their trouser-legs--below the knee--doused with a flammable liquid and then ignited. As the men's legs began to burn their Muslim captors reportedly forced them to sit down and forbade them to extinguish the flames. 1814/

1281. Reports also suggest that all imprisoned women were systematically raped. Women were usually raped by more than one guard. 1815/ Serbian women were reportedly housed in or near the Command building and ushered to the appropriate locations when required. 1816/ Male prisoners were also sexually molested by forcing them into same-sex anal intercourse or oral sex. 1817/

1282. The entire Čelebići facility was initially controlled by Croatian forces and manned by Muslim guards. Due to shifting political winds, Muslim forces later assumed control. However, before this change, Croatian, "Š", was the commander of the camp, and "č" 1818/, a Muslim, was his deputy. A number of reports suggest that "č" was directly responsible for the mistreatment, torture and murder of a great many of the inmates. 1819/ Prisoners were abused or killed on the orders of deputy commander "č". "č" ordered prisoners to fight each other. If "č" did not feel satisfied that the blows were severe enough, he ordered the guards to beat both prisoners. 1820/

1283. Reportedly, prisoners were forbidden to sleep. "č" selected one prisoner to keep the others awake. If "č" found anyone asleep the prisoner in charge was severely punished. 1821/

1284. In another report, a female prisoner at Čelebići alleged being raped by "č". She alleged that she was beaten and kicked during several interrogations regarding the whereabouts of her son and husband. 1822/

1285. Additionally, the witness alleged that she was stripped naked by young men who held knives to her throat and held lit cigarettes to her eyelashes, burning her eyelids when she screamed. 1823/ She was subjected to multiple rapes by a variety of men, many of whom she was unable to recognize because of the dark night. She alleged that she was taken to an office where the rapes lasted from three to four hours at a time. 1824/

1286. The witness stated that she was detained in a room near hangar Number 9. 1825/ She recalled that some 39 men were held there, and she witnessed the men being beaten, kicked and tortured. She recalled that the tunnel was poorly lit and poorly ventilated. She stated further that she witnessed "č" kill one of the inmates. 1826/ It was her understanding that "č" raped every woman brought into the prison. 1827/ She alleged that some 120 women were raped by "č". 1828/ Women were reportedly set aside solely for his pleasure. 1829/

1287. Several reports note that although "č" was notorious for his cruel actions, a young guard called "š" 1830/ was worse. 1831/ He was said to have participated in all the murders and a great many of the rapes in the camp.

1288. "š" reportedly beat prisoners with baseball bats and made them kneel while he beat them about their breasts and stomachs. 1832/

1289. "š" is noted for wrapping slow-burning fuses around the legs or waist of inmates, putting another end between the inmate's legs or in his pants and then lighting the fuse. 1833/ The burning fuse which was wrapped in plastic, clung to the victim's body as it melted. The victim's family was usually forced to watch this torture. 1834/

1290. Another inmate was made to wear a gas mask with the air filter sealed so that he was unable to breathe. 1835/ "š" forced him to wear it for an hour while standing in the hot summer heat. Consequently, the victim collapsed several times. 1836/

1291. In still another report, prior to a visit by an Arab TV crew, "š" selected three prisoners to tell about their "crimes" against Muslims. One among them was ordered to say that he had killed Muslims and Croats in Mostar and burned down their homes. 1837/ When the man refused, "š" beat him with a soldier's belt until he bled. 1838/ "š" reportedly doused the prisoners with gas and gunpowder and then set them alight, causing severe burns and wounds. 1839/

1292. In another incident, "š" subjected two young brothers to severe mistreatment. He reportedly deformed their faces, then put gas masks over their heads and closed the air filters. 1840/ Thereafter, he compelled the brothers to engage in oral sex with one another and also to strike each other about the genitals. 1841/

1293. In one report a detainee from Čelebići witnessed "č" and "š" beat 15 or 16 Serbs to death. 1842/ Another witness reported that the two ordered inmates to run away. When the inmates complied and attempted to escape, they were beaten. If an inmate continued running after receiving the beating, he was killed. 1843/

1294. Čelebići camp was temporarily closed in December 1992 and was re-opened on 20 April 1993, with a smaller number of Serbs in detention at the camp and a greater number of Croats imprisoned as a result of the collapse of the Croat-Muslim coalition and the ensuing conflicts that arose between the two groups throughout BiH. 1844/

1295. Several other reports corroborate the existence of the camp at Čelebići. 1845/

1296. Members of the Thomson Mission visited this facility on 3 September 1992. Mission members identified 109 Serb individuals detained in the oil storage area of this Muslim-controlled facility. The majority of the detainees were reportedly from the villages of Bradina and Donje Selo. The report goes on to state that "neutral sources report executions in Konjic, and a wooden wall at the entrance with extensive bullet holes suggests a sinister purpose." 1846/

1297. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC.) According to one report, an elderly Bosnian Serb farmer was arrested on 9 May 1992, in his village of Idbar, near Konjic. He was taken to the police station in Konjic where he was detained for 21 days. Thereafter, he was removed to the camp at Čelebići, some six kilometres away. 1847/ No additional information was available regarding his treatment, the facility nor its operation or control.

1298. The ICRC reported the existence of the camp in the Police Station in Konjic. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 4 November 1992. 1848/

1299. Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Although all relevant reports agree that this facility was controlled by Muslim forces, there is considerable disagreement regarding the inmate composition. According to one report, all arrested Bosnian Serb civilians from Konjic and Bradina were taken to this location and later transferred to the camp at Čelebići. 1849/ Another source suggests that only in some cases were detainees brought to this facility, beaten, and then transferred to designated detention facilities. 1850/ Another report suggests that only women, children, and the elderly were interned at this location. 1851/

1300. Village of Donje Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports suggest that on 22 June 1992, Croat and Muslim authorities transformed the village into a prison camp for Bosnian Serbs. 1852/ Guards were set up around the periphery of the village to discourage Serb detainees from leaving the area. 1853/ The reports suggest that although men were resident prisoners at this location, women and children were either interned in greater numbers or abused in greater numbers. 1854/ While no specific numbers were made available, the vast majority of the documented accounts of atrocities have been offered by or concern women and children. These sources suggest that women were raped on a daily basis. 1855/

1301. One report from a male detainee at Donje Selo reveals that men were subjected to considerably less abuse and mistreatment than women. 1856/ Each night the Muslim soldiers arrived in groups and barged into the homes containing women, raping all the women and girls. 1857/ According to the witness, during the day the guards did nothing more than walk around "monitoring" the situation. Quite frequently ex-camp inmates were re-arrested and sent back to one of the camps in Konjic without warning or provocation. 1858/ Prisoner swapping of some Donje Selo inmates occasionally took place in the village of Trnovo. 1859/ Other reports also alleged the existence of a detention facility in the village of Donje Selo. 1860/

1302. Devetka Tunnel in Bradina: (The existence of this detention facility as well as the number of alleged individuals hereby detained has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) Bradina was reportedly the largest Serbian village in the Konjic area with 750 inhabitants. Following the taking of this village on 25 May 1992 by Croat-Muslim forces, the village was renamed Donji Repovci and a great many of the Serbs were expelled. Many of the Serbs who steadfastly remained were reportedly either killed by paramilitary forces or interned in various detention camps. 1861/

1303. One of the largest Serb inhabited detention facilities in the Konjic area was located at the Devetka Tunnel. According to reports, some 3,000 Serbs were detained at this location. 1862/ The Serbs were reportedly lined up against the wall, made to remove their clothing, and then tortured and beaten for several hours at a time. 1863/ The detainees were reportedly forced to participate in Muslim prayer and song and to learn the Koran. Those who refused were beaten and in some cases killed. 1864/ Although no dates were provided, several reports suggest that the facility was eventually closed and the prisoners were released. 1865/ Another report also alleges the existence of this camp. 1866

1304. Musala ("Sportska sala") sports centre: 1867/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Thomson Mission.) According to several reports, Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat prisoners were detained at this facility. Reports suggest that as few as 110 and as many as 170 Serbs were detained at the sports hall beginning in May 1992. 1868/

1305. On 15 June 1992, 13 Serbs were reportedly killed and 12 wounded when Muslim forces from the hills above Prevalj shelled the sports hall. 1869/ The attack on these prisoners was reportedly wilful. 1870/

1306. By May 1993, following the eruption of fighting between Muslims and Croats, the total number of Bosnian Croats detained in the sports hall reached 400. 1871/ Bosnian Croat prisoners detained here were organized into forced labour groups. One such group was reportedly made to dig trenches for the BiH Army across from HVO lines south of Konjic. 1872/ Other Croatian detainees were made to serve as human shields and still others were forced at gunpoint to serve as blood donors. One report suggests that over the course of two days, some 50 detainees were forced by Muslim medical personnel to serve as blood donors. 1873/

1307. Sources suggest that conditions at the sports hall were insufferable. The prisoners were poorly fed, some even went without food for weeks at a time. 1874/ When they were fed, one report suggests that half the meal of one Muslim guard was used to feed as many as eight inmates. 1875/ There were no beds. The prisoners were made to sleep on carpets that originally belonged to the gym. 1876/

1308. There are also reported incidents of rape at the facility. One report states that on the night of 27 May 1992, Muslim soldiers raped five young women. 1877/ According to one report on the night of 29 May 1992, 10 girls and women imprisoned in the camp were raped. In other report, on 31 August 1992, a Serb man and woman were forced to engage in sexual intercourse while as many as 15 prison guards looked on. 1878/ In still another report, a 25 year-old woman was brought to the camp and raped repeatedly by some 15 Muslims. Her captors apparently then led her, naked, up and down the camp, drew "lilies" on her breasts and stomach with a lit cigar, chopped off her hair, disfigured her and then forced another male inmate to rape her and shove a rifle barrel into her vagina. 1879/

1309. Of the 400 Croats detained, 50 were reportedly exchanged in June 1993, 50 more were exchanged in August 1993 and the remaining 300 were exchanged in Jablanica on 19 October 1993. 1880/

1310. Thomson Mission members also visited this detention facility on 3 September 1992. According to their report, some 167 Serb individuals were detained in the gymnasium. Most were reportedly from the surrounding villages. The conditions of hygiene appeared to be normal. 1881/

1311. "Zvonimir Beliša Nono" Elementary School, Bradina: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The detention facility at this location primarily housed women, children and the elderly. Several reports allege that female Serbian inmates were regularly subjected to rape. 1882/ One report states that on 13 July 1992, 15 women were raped by Muslim Green Berets. 1883/ Reports also state that Muslim and Croatian forces subjected inmates to "severe mistreatment" and threats of death. 1884/

1312. Brothels: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reports suggest that Croat and Muslim-run brothels have been established throughout Konjic. Reports allege the existence of a brothel in Buturović Polje 1885/ and another at the "Amadeus" Cafe. 1886/ Serbian women reportedly were forcibly brought to and detained in these facilities. The women are impregnated and held captive until the fifth month of their pregnancy and then not permitted to leave the area. One report suggests that "members of Muslim and Croatian units who have contracted AIDS and other communicable diseases are deliberately sent to brothels to sexually abuse Serbian women" and young girls. 1887/

1313. House in Džepa: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a house in the village of Džepa in the municipality of Konjic, was turned into a rape camp operated by Muslim Green Berets. Women were reportedly tortured at this facility and forcibly impregnated. 1888/

1314. Unidentified facility, Ljuta: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on the Serb village of Bradina on 25 May 1992 by Muslim forces, a great many Serb citizens were captured. 1889/ One Serbian male reported that he was taken to Ljuta and that some 50-100 uniformed men came to interrogate him and those detained with him. 1890/ According to the witness, two or three of the detainees were pushed to the ground and beaten. 1891/ Thereafter their Muslim captors screamed verbal abuses and insults at them. Next their hands were tied behind their backs with wire and they were made to walk four to five hours to Trnovo. 1892/ Each prisoner reportedly had one guard, with the remaining 50 to 100 men following. Upon arriving at Bjelašnica mountain, they were put into two trucks and driven to the Muslim village of Šabići. 1893/

1315. School in Šabići: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report Serb civilians were detained in a school in Šabići. The report alleges that the Serbian inmates were insulted and humiliated by the Muslim guards. From there, they were transferred to Hotel Famos in Bjelas. 1894/

1316. Konjic Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, several prisoners were transferred to this facility on 31 August 1992 from camp Čelebići. The detainees identified Hebibović Ismet, called "Bročeta", as the camp commander. The report states that "Bročeta" was commonly regarded and described as "good". None of the inmates spoke of the conditions at this location. The inmates were released from this facility on 23 December 1992. 1895/

1317. Hotel "Famos": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to reports, civilian prisoners from Bradina were transported to the hotel located in Bjelas 1896/. They were beaten and interrogated in a room in the basement of the hotel by both uniformed and civilian Muslims and Croats. 1897/ The detainees were forced to admit that they were "Četniks", "registered" and then forced to walk through a path with approximately 20 men on either side. 1898/ As the detainees passed, the men beat them with rifle butts. The detainees were then placed on trucks with their hands tied behind their backs and transported to Čelebići. They were reportedly interned at this location from June through 31 August 1992. 1899/

1318. According to another report, upon the arrival of Serb detainees at the hotel, they were made to lie on the floor in a line and beaten and kicked with the soldiers' heavy boots and pistol butts. Some detainees had guns shoved into their mouths and had their lives threatened. 1900/

1319. Following the beatings, they were taken to some sort of dark concrete cellar, where they were beaten by Muslim and Croat guards. 1901/ When they lost consciousness they were revived and beaten again. The next day, the prisoners hands were again bound, they were blindfolded, and loaded onto trucks. 1902/ As they boarded the trucks, they received beatings with shovels, blunt objects, iron pipes, or anything that their captors could find. They were then transported to Tarčin. 1903/

1320. Buturović Polje Prison: 1904/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Serb civilians were reportedly detained by Croat-Muslim forces at this location. 1905/ The report does not, however, provide additional information regarding either the conditions or the operation of the facility. Other reports alleged the existence of a detention facility in the village of Buturović Polje. 1906/

1321. Technical High School in Konjic: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serbian civilians were detained in the gymnasium of the high school. The facility was reportedly controlled by Croat-Muslim forces. 1907/ The report does not provide additional information regarding either the conditions or the operation of the facility.

1322. Hrasnica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports of the existence of a Muslim run camp in this village were not supplemented by information regarding the specific location or duration of existence. The camp was reportedly composed of Serbian prisoners. 1908/

1323. Konjic Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) One report cites the existence of a Muslim-controlled facility at this location as of 11 April 1992. 1909/ However, no additional information was made available regarding conditions or operations at this facility. This detention facility is also alleged to exist in another ICRC report. The ICRC first visited this place of detention on 4 November 1992. 1910/

1324. Konjic Military Police: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) One report cites the existence of a Muslim-controlled facility at this location as of 11 April 1992. 1911/ However, no additional information was made available regarding conditions or operations at this facility.

1325. Gornje Višnjevice: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to reports this village is situated just outside of Konjic. One report alleges that some 192 Croats were or are currently detained at this location. 1912/ No additional information was available regarding the operation or control of the detention facility in this village.

1326. Nevizdraci Prison: 1913/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, civilians from several Croatian villages including Crni Vrh, Donja Vratna Gora, Gornja Vratna Gora, Doščica, Homatlije, Solakova Kula, Lukšije, Donji Prijelog, Gornji Prijelog and Buščak have been imprisoned at this location. 1914/ Members of the BiH Army were said to be responsible for the operation and control of this facility. 1915

1327. Parsovići Prison: 1916/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, civilians from several Croatian villages including Crni Vrh, Donja Vratna Gora, Gornja Vratna Gora, Doščica, Homatlije, Solakova Kula, Lukšije, Donji Prijelog, Gornji Prijelog and Buščak have been imprisoned at this location. 1917/ The identity of the detainees at this prison is unclear, however one report suggests that primarily women and children were interned at this location. 1918/ Members of the BiH Army were said to be responsible for the operation and control of this facility. 1919/

1328. Salko Sultić's House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on the village of Trusina, members of the BiH Army detained civilians at the home of Salko Sultić. Army members forced inmates to carry the bodies of dead Croats and threatened detainees with harm for non-compliance. 1920/

1329. Building in Homolj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 11 April 1993, approximately 200 men, women, and children from the village of Ovčari attempted to reach the three remaining Croat-controlled villages by crossing the Neretva River at Donje Selo when they were detained by members of the BiH Army. 1921/ Thirty men from among the refugees together with 40 Croats from another group were taken to Homolj, just north of Konjic. 1922/ When the group reached a location just outside of Homolj, 10 prisoners were segregated from the ranks, beaten and shot. 1923/ Those remaining continued on to Homolj and were housed for the evening in the basement of one of the buildings. 1924/ No information was provided regarding the exact location of the building. The following day, the prisoners were removed from the basement and taken to Podorošac where they were later transported to Tarčin. 1925/

1330. Unfinished House in Homolje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslim forces 1926/ reportedly invaded the village of Donje Selo and forced citizens to emigrate to the village of Homolj. The more than 200 Croatian civilians were forced to carry the soldiers weapons and walk to the village of Homolj. 1927/ Once there, the report states that the men were placed in an unfinished house and subjected to severe physical mistreatment. Shortly thereafter, the men were transferred to the village of Podorosac. 1928/

1331. House in Trusina: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following an infantry attack, reportedly launched by the BiH Army in the Croatian village of Trusina, Muslim forces detained 28 Croatian civilians in Vida Drljo's home and forced the detainees to carry ammunition and the bodies of the wounded to a nearby hill. The detainees were reportedly fired upon while they performed their required tasks. 1929/

1332. Turija Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ECMM.) According to one report, following the Muslim occupation of the municipality of Konjic, some Croats were expelled from the city and placed in a detention facility in the village of Turija. 1930/ No information regarding exact location, operation or the demographics of the inmates was provided by the report.

1333. Zabrdje i Zaslivlje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ECMM.) According to one report, following the Muslim occupation of the municipality of Konjic, some Croats were expelled from the city and placed in a detention facility in the village of Zabrdje i Zaslivlje. 1931/ No information regarding exact location, operation or the demographics of the inmates was provided by the report.

1334. Boračko Jezero: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report alleges the existence of a detention facility at this location. No information regarding operation, duration, prisoner composition, or control was made available. 1932/ Other reports also alleged the existence of a camp at this location. 1933/

1335. New Residential Suburb, Konjic: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports alleged the existence of a detention facility in the new residential suburb of Konjic holding approximately 1,500 Serbs. 1934/

43. Kotor Varoš

1336. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of the county of Kotor Varoš was 36,670. 1935/ Of that number, 11,161 were Muslims, 13,966 were Serbs, 10,640 were Croats, and 883 were of other nationalities. 1936/ Between April 1992 and July 1992, some 3,000 citizens, or 8.2 per cent of the population were displaced. 1937/ The expulsion doubled in the months that passed.

1337. This displacement is most notably the result of the Serb aggression which occurred on 11 June 1992. 1938/ JOS paramilitary groups from Banja Luka and Knin in cooperation with local Serbian paramilitaries layed siege to and occupied the territory of Kotor Varoš. 1939/

1338. Reports suggest that the Muslim village of Hrvaćani was completely destroyed by artillery fire; the Croatian villages of Bilice, Večići and Viševice were devastated by toxic and scatter bombs; and the town of Kotorište was destroyed by incendiary grenades. 1940/

1339. One source suggests that on June 11 300-400 corpses were seen laying in the streets. 1941/ Another suggests that over the course of a several days of Serbian occupation, more than 500 people were killed. A large number of dead are reportedly buried in mass graves at Donji Varoš and Vrbanjci. 1942/ According to one of the gravediggers, the estimated minimum number of people buried at one location is 1,000. 1943/

1340. In addition to the wave of bombing and mass killing, the Serbs also established detention facilities throughout the area. With respect to the numbers of individuals interned, and the number of existing detention facilities, the information is unclear.

1341. The reports suggest the establishment of detention facilities at the Kotor Varoš Prison, 1944/ Pilana, 1945/ Maslovare Camp, 1946/ Koza Proletaria Fur Factory, Osnovni Sud Court House, Vrbanja Lumber Factory, the local police station, Bratstvo i jedinstvo primary school, the Kotor Varoš High School, in an open field, at the Borik Hotel, and also at the Kotor Varoš Hospital.

1342. Koza Proletaria Fur Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Between 11 June and 10 October 1992, several Bosnian Muslims were arrested and detained in concentration camps throughout Kotor Varoš. Among them was a Bosnian Muslim who recalled the events of that time.

1343. On 11 June, the witness was captured by 12 Serbian soldiers wearing the insignia of the White Eagles. 1947/ He was taken to the fur factory, interrogated and beaten. The victim recalled that one guard forced a rifle into his mouth, 1948/ and another pulled out two of his teeth with a pair of pliers.

1344. According to the witness, he and the 100 other men, also held captive, were forced to perform sexual acts upon one another. 1949/ He recounted how he had been "sadistically beaten" on several occasions and forced, at gunpoint, to participate in the gang rape and killing of a Muslim woman. 1950/

1345. Osnovni Sud (local courthouse): (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The above referenced Bosnian Muslim was transferred from the fur factory to the local courthouse. He was detained at the courthouse for three and a half months. 1951/ He recalled that some 170 other men were similarly detained in conditions which he described as "extremely oppressive". 1952/

1346. The witness and 70 other men were kept in a room which, in the witness' estimation, measured only three metres by four metres. 1953/ Reportedly, the Serbian guards played loud music while prisoners in adjoining rooms were beaten. 1954/

1347. According to the witness, the conditions were deplorable. The inmates were compelled to eat spoiled or moldy food and were not permitted access to toilet facilities. Reportedly, 10 to 15 men experienced diarrhea at any given time. Several suffered from jaundice. 1955/ The witness recalled that he was not allowed to bathe nor was he given a change of clothing for over three months. 1956/

1348. On 10 October, the witness and two other Muslims were exchanged for one Serb in the village of Većić but not before being subjected to further degradation. 1957/ They were reportedly tied like captured game to the back of a vehicle and dragged through the streets to the hospital; forced to eat grass like animals and to make animal noises; forced to ingest gun-cleaning fluid; and were subjected to the extinguishing of cigarettes in their skin. 1958/

1349. Vrbanja Lumber Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) According to a factory worker from a small village between Banja Luka and Doboj, Serbian forces rounded up the residents of her Muslim village, separated the men from the women and children and then killed the men. 1959/

1350. The women and girls, 60 in all, were taken to the lumber factory in Kotor Varoš where they were subjected to gang rape. 1960/ The witness noted that Serb irregulars came to their containment area at night and, by match light, selected women to be taken, and then led them away at knife point. 1961/

1351. According to the witness she was taken to a room where she was raped by two men, released briefly and then taken to another room with a cement floor where the raping continued for several hours. 1962/ The witness estimated that some 20 other women were similarly abused that evening. 1963/

1352. The following day the entire group of 60 women were expelled into the forest. 1964/ They then made their way to Travnik. The witness suffered permanent internal damage as a result of her abuse. 1965/

1353. In a similar report, a Bosnian Muslim from a nearby village recalled that on 13 August 1992, her community, was taken over by Serbian forces. The women and children, who numbered 60, were segregated from the men and transported to the Kotor Varoš lumber factory in a large tarpaulin covered truck. 1966/ She believed it to be the Vrbanja factory. The witness recalled that the women and children were forced into the factory's cafeteria. A similar sized group from another village arrived a short time later, and the two groups were consolidated and moved to an unfinished hall. 1967/

1354. After dark, the guards began selecting women and removing them from the hall. The women selected ranged in age from 16 to 35.

> "Some women were taken to an alcove or room off the large hall where she and the others were being held. Though she could not see what was

happening, she said the cries and screams of women were clearly audible, as was the laughter of the guards." 1968/

1355. At one point the witness was taken away and raped by five or six guards. When she was finally returned to the hall, bleeding, she noticed that some 15-20 women were in a similar physical state. 1969/

1356. On another occasion, the witness was taken to the second floor offices of the factory where she was raped by 10 men. She recalled that some of the men were wearing camouflage suits, some were in the local police uniform, and some wore special forces uniforms. She also recognized a high school classmate among the rapists. 1970/

1357. In the evenings, the witness noticed a steady stream of uniformed men coming into the factory. These men went to the alcove or, she believes, into the factory offices. The men were clad in uniforms that differed from those worn by the factory guards. 1971/

1358. The witness and the others detained with her were transferred from Kotor Varoš on the afternoon of 14 August. Two buses transported them to Mount Vlašić from where they were forced to find their way to Travnik. 1972/

1359. The Local Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Croatian man and his wife were arrested and taken naked to the police station. While there, the man was beaten and the other prisoners were forced to rape his wife. The two were released two days later. 1973/

1360. Bratstvo i jedinstvo Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) At least 100 men from the Kotor Varoš region were rounded up at the Bratstvo i jedinstvo School. 1974/ According to one report, at some point following the outbreak of violence in the region, all the non-Serbian men were taken to the primary school. 1975/ According to a Croatian witness, the prisoners were reportedly beaten so severly that one young man, known as Peća, died as a result of these beatings. 1976/

1361. Kotor Varoš Secondary School Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Several reports refer to the existence of a concentration camp facility at the secondary school. 1977/ One report suggests that just after its creation, the facility was immediately saturated with prisoners. This camp was characterized as one of the three transit camps in Kotor Varoš. 1978/

1362. Open Field: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to foreign relief workers and press reports, Serbian Red Cross officials exercised dominion over an internment facility in an open field somewhere in Kotor Varoš. 1979/ The construct of the facility was essentially 6,500 Muslim civilians held within the confines of a barbed wire fence. 1980/

1363. Reports suggest that the facility was formed in mid-October 1992 as a containment area for Muslims awaiting evacuation by international agencies. 1981/ Serbian authorities claim that the camp was an "open reception centre" and that the Muslim civilians came of their own free will in search of an "easy route" to Western Europe. 1982/ When questioned by journalists about why they had left their homes in and around Prijedor, many of the civilians of the camp stated that their villages had been burned down. They made gestures which suggested that they were encouraged by the guns that were pointed at their heads and knives which were put to their throats. 1983/

1364. Sixteen busloads of women and children left the make-shift facility for the town of Travnik. 1984/ Reportedly 60 men on the buses were taken away by armed Serbian guards to an unknown destination. 1985/

1365. Hotel Borik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was not unusual to find make-shift brothels or rape camps set up in hotels throughout BiH. 1986/ In one report, a 17 year old girl was taken to the Hotel Borik by special duty soldiers. She was detained there over night and returned the next day in "terrible physical and mental condition." 1987/

1366. Kotor Varoš Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Two reports refer to the existence of an internment facility at the local hospital. 1988/ One report's findings of peculiar activities occurring at the hospital were supported by the fact that the Muslims and Croatians who were admitted to the hospital rarely came out alive. 1989/ Furthermore, that non-Serbians tended to fall from third and fourth floor windows by, what was always characterized as an, accident. 1990/

44. Kreševo

1367. The county of Kreševo is located in central Bosnia. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 6,699. At that time, 70.7 per cent of the population was Croatian, 22.8 per cent was Muslim and 6.5 per cent was referred to as "other". 1991/

1368. Unidentified Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was reportedly located in a factory and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1992/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 22 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1993/

1369. Unidentified School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was was reportedly established in a local school and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1994/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 22 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1995/

1370. Unidentified Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was reportedly located in a local prison and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1996/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 8 January 1994. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1997/

45. Kupres

1371. The county of Kupres is located in western BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population Kupres was 9,663. At that time, the population was 50.7 per cent Serbian, 39.6 per cent Croatian, 8.4 per cent Muslim, and 1.3 per cent were referred to as "other". 1998/

1372. Unknown Camp in Kupres: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A rumour was reported on 22 December 1992, that 529 people from Manjača are held in camps in three different places including one in Kupres. There is no other information provided concerning this camp. 1999/

46. Laktaši

1373. This county is located in north-central BiH. It is bordered to the west by Bosanska Gradiška and to the east by the municipality of Srbac. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this county was 29,910, the majority of which were ethnically characterized as Serbs.

1374. High School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Very little information is available regarding possible camps in this county located in northern BiH. The one available report refers to the existence of a detention centre which was established at the high school centre. The information suggests only that the centre has been implicated in reports of sexual abuse. 2000/

1375. Unknown Rape Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report cites the existence of a rape/death camp for girls and women up to the age of 25 in Laktaši. 2001/ According to the report, the rape camps were set up as part of an organized system of liquidation or "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims and Croatians. 2002/ The report is, silent as to the current status of the camp as well as the operation and control of the facility.

47. Lištica

1376. Lištica, now known as Široki Brijeg, is located in southern BiH and had a reported 1991 population of 26,437. According to the 1991 census 99.2 per cent of the population was Croat. 2003/

1377. Lištica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Debriefing Team.) Reports were received which indicated that a camp was established in Lištica, approximately 20 kilometres west of Mostar. Apparently one of three jails in the town was run by Muslim militia and the HOS. 2004/

48. Livno

1378. This county is located in the central-western part of BiH, bordered on the west and south-west by Croatia. Information from the 1991 Yugoslav census suggests that out of a total population of 39,526, 72 per cent of the residents were Croatian, 15 per cent were Muslim, 9.6 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 3.4 per cent described themselves as "other".

1379. Reports regarding this municipality suggest that there were at least three main detention sites in the area: one at a brothel, another at the police station, and the third at the local school. According to sources, the brothel is said to have been controlled by Alija's warriors--a Muslim paramilitary group--and peopled with Serbian women and children.

1380. The report regarding the location at the police station suggests that Croatian forces controlled the site, but is silent as to the ethnicity of the detainees. The report regarding the school facility is silent as to the ethnicity of the controlling group but notes that it was peopled with Serb males.

1381. Another report declares that 200-300 Muslims were or are being held by Croatians at an unstated location. Still another report states that over 500 Serbs were or are detained and mistreated at an unstated location controlled by Croatian paramilitary units.

1382. Large Luxurious House in Livno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) In April 1992, a Bosnian Serb woman was taken from her home to a home in Livno by members of Alija's Warriors. 2005/ According to the witness she was the exclusive servant of one soldier, who happened to be her former classmate. 2006/

1383. The witness noted that there were several other women detained at this location. They ranged in age from 18 to 40 and all were Serbian except one, who was Ruthenian. According to the report, very young girls were raped by seven or eight Muslim soldiers at one time. 2007/

1384. The witness was transferred with her former classmate when he was assigned to new locations. Each time the Muslim front moved, she moved. According to her statement, she was finally sent to a brothel in the Ciglane area where she was again reserved solely for her former classmate's purposes. 2008/

1385. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, Croatian paramilitary forces were in control in the Livno area in April. The forces allegedly forbade Serbian citizens to leave the area. 2009/ Several citizens were reportedly detained at the police station in three rooms which were overcrowded and lacked heat as well as other basic necessities. The report states that official sources acquired evidence that the detainees at this location were being beaten. 2010/ The ICRC also reports the existence of a camp in the Livno Police Station. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 16 May 1992. 2011/

1386. Evidence of this camp's existence was also corroborated by members of the Thomson Mission who visited this location on 1 September 1992. Mission members found 40 Serbian detainees in this Croatian controlled facility. The detainees had an average age of 55 and most had been detained at this facility for several months. Mission members saw signs of beatings and abuse. 2012/

1387. Livno School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, this location was the site of the military interrogation centre. 2013/ Some 39 Serbian men and one Serb woman were detained and interrogated here. According to testimony from former detainees at the police station, the conditions at the Livno school were severe. 2014/ The ICRC also reports the existence of a camp in a school in Livno. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 9 September 1993. 2015/ Another ICRC report also mentions the existence of a camp in the Livno school. 2016/

1388. Unidentified Location: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM.) According to one report, the Imam of Livno claimed that some 200-300 Muslim prisoners were being held by

HVO military police in Livno. 2017/ The military police confirmed that some 100 prisoners were being detained, but did not permit United Nations forces to visit the detainees. The information available suggested that the prisoners were being mistreated by their captors. 2018/ Amnesty International reported a camp in Livno. 2019/ Other reports also allege the existence of a camp in Livno. 2020/

1389. In another report, over 500 Serbs including women, children, and the elderly were being mistreated and tortured by Croatian paramilitary units. 2021/ The report suggests that these paramilitary groups detained the individuals at a camp in Livno and another camp in Tomislavgrad. 2022/ The ICRC reported that on 16, 19, and 21 July ICRC delegates supervised the simultaneous release in Čelebići and near Tuzla of some 800 persons detained in Batković, Kamenica, Livno, Tuzla and elsewhere. 2023/

1390. Livno Village: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in Livno village that was first visited by the ICRC on 4 September 1992. There are no details concerning this camp. 2024/ Many different reports provide differing numbers of people in detention at various times. These people are said to be "in assigned residence" or under "house arrest". 2025/

1391. Livno Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Livno Hospital. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 7 April 1992. 2026/

1392. Livno Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Livno Prison. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 8 November 1992. 2027/

1393. Livno Fortress-Old Town: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that about 950 Serbs were held in a fortress in the old town. 2028/

1394. Livno Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that information provided by the 1st Krajina Corps in Banja Luka indicates that a brothel in which Serbian women are held exists in Livno. 2029/

1395. Čelebići Village: 2030/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to several reports, an entire village of Serbian males are in detention. The males were reportedly used for prisoner exchanges between the BiH and Serb armies. 2031/

49. Ljubinje

1396. Ljubinje is located in Herzegovina. The pre-war population of the city and county of Ljubinje was 4,162. Approximately 89.9 per cent Serb, 7.9 per cent Muslim, and 2.2 per cent others. 2032/

1397. Unidentified Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A Serb source reported to the British Defence Debriefing Team that (s)he had heard of a Serbian run camp at Ljubinje where Bosnians were held. A second source may also have made the same report. 2033/

50. Ljubuški

1398. Ljubuški is located in Hezegovina and had a reported 1991 population of 27,182. According to the 1991 census 92.6 per cent of the population was Croat, 5.8 per cent Muslim, and 1.6 per cent other. 2034/

1399. Ljubuški Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp reportedly exists at Ljubuški, approximately 25 kilometres south of Mostar. It is one of three jails run by Muslim militia and the HOS. 2035/ The detention facility was described in one report as the prison at the Ljubuški police station. 2036/ Conflicting testimony concerning the camp commander were received. Either a man from Mostar 2037/ or a Croat 2038/ was the commander of the jail. It is unclear whether these men were in power at different times or whether one acted as deputy commander to the other. Another source indicated that a man from Čitluk was the warden of the prison as well as other detention facilities in BiH. 2039/

1400. Apparently there were 12 cells at Ljubuški camp, 2040/ and up to 80 Serbs have been detained there allegedly awaiting trial. 2041/ However, when the ICRC visited the Ljubuški camp on 10 June 1993 only six prisoners remained. 2042/ Before the arrival of the ICRC, the guards dressed the Serbs in JNA uniforms so that it would appear that only soldiers were imprisoned here. 2043/ However, many of the detainees were reportedly civilians. 2044/

1401. Reports were received indicating that the guards did not abuse the inmates and that medical treatment was available for the prisoners. 2045/ However, statements from several witnesses indicated that they were subjected to beatings. 2046/ At least one witness reports that guards would come at night at 10:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. and beat the prisoners. 2047/ Another witness claimed that he was beaten five or six times upon his arrival to the detention facility. The guards made the prisoners lie down on top of one another to form a pyramid and beat the prisoner on top so those under him would feel the weight of those above. 2048/

1402. The prisoners were also forced to sing "Ustaše" songs and salute by raising the right hand and shouting "Ready for the homeland". The prisoners were exercised almost every day, allegedly in a humiliating manner such as behaving like animals. They were also forced to write statements that they had taken part in massacres and killings. 2049/ Reportedly inmates were also forced to work. 2050/

1403. The inmates received food in mess kits that went unwashed for months. 2051/

1404. Tobacco Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) Reports stated that the former tobacco station in Ljubuški was used as a transit camp. A plan revealed by Bosnian Croat leaders indicated that Muslim citizens of BiH were to be shipped to Ljubuški and from there, sent to other countries. Approximately 500 detainees were transported to Croatia from 16 July to 18 July 1993 and additional deportations were expected. 2052/

1405. Ljubuški Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In May 1992, a witness was captured as a JNA soldier, he and other members of the JNA were taken to the prison at Ljubuški and held for three weeks. The witness was beaten while in custody with truncheons and umbrellas. He also claimed that he was kicked and punched. The prisoners allegedly received no food for several days and were forced to kneel for hours in the sweltering heat. They were reportedly beaten every time they left the cell to go to the toilet. 2053/

51. Lopare

1406. The municipality of Lopare is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Ugljevik, Zvornik, Kalesija, Tuzla, Srebrenica, Brčko, and Bijeljina. The pre-war population of Lopare was 32,400. 55.5 per cent of the population were Serbian, 37.7 per cent Muslim, 3.9 per cent Croat and 2.9 per cent categorized as "other".

1407. Unidentified Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Chicago Tribune.) According to one source, a concentration camp was located in the municipality of Lopare. 2054/ The report did not provide additional information concerning the camp in this community.

1408. ICRC sources reported that Bosnian Serbs took 100 Muslim men from Bijeljina, and imprisoned them in a labour camp in Lopare. 2055/ However, the report gives no further information.

1409. As late as 5 September 1994 Serbs were reported to have imprisoned Muslim draft-age men from Bijeljina in labour camps in Lopare. 2056/

52. Lukavac

1410. The municipality of Lukavac is located. The pre-war population of Lukavac was 56,830. The majority of the population was Muslim at 66.7 per cent of the population, Serbs comprised 21.6 per cent, Croats comprised 3.8 per cent, and 7.9 per cent were categorized as "other." 2057/

1411. Lukavac-Karanovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A dentention facility was reported to have existed in Lukavac containing 800 prisoners. 2058/

53. Maglaj

1412. The municipality of Maglaj is located in north-eastern Bosnia and is bordered by Tesanj to the north-west, Gračanica to the north-east, Lukavac to the east and Zavidović to the south. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of Maglaj was 43,294, of which 45.4 per cent were Muslim, 30.7 per cent were Serb, 19.3 per cent were Croat and the remaining 4.6 per cent were described as "other".

1413. Tunnel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In August 1993, the Bosnian Muslim forces surrendered to HVO in the village of Novi Šeher. Surrounding residents were assembled in front of the Catholic Church in Novi Šeher. From the church, the Muslim residents were transported by HVO trucks to a tunnel near Perkovići. The HVO soldiers separated the men of military age from the other detainees. The HVO instructed the women, children and elderly detainees to walk to Zenica. The male detainees of military age were held in the tunnel. 2059/

1414. Male detainees that were kept in the tunnel were reportedly taken to Tesanj and Doboj. 2060/

54. Modriča

1415. The municipality of Modriča is located in northern Bosnia, bordered by Bosanski Brod to the north-west, Odžak to the north, Doboj to the south and Gradačac to the east. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of Modriča was 35,413; of that, 35.5 per cent were Serb, 29.5 per cent were Muslim, 27.3 per cent were Croat and the remaining 7.7 per cent were described as "other".

1416. Sutjeska Junior High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) Approximately 100 to 200 Muslim detainees were interned at the Sutjeska Junior High School on Ulica Maksima Gorka in Srpska Varoš. 2061/

1417. The school was composed of prefabricated buildings that were linked by a corridor. 2062/

1418. Men of military age were held in classrooms. Women, children and the elderly were detained in the school sports hall. 2063/

1419. Local Serbians guarded the detainees; however, Serb paramilitaries from Knin came to the camp for interrogations. 2064/ The detainees were questioned about weapons and poltical activities. Some detainees were beaten during interrogations. 2065/

1420. The school was hit by shell in mid-May, 1992. The detainees were then transferred to the Doboj military barracks camp. 2066/

1421. Modriča Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbs imprisoned 40 predominantly Muslim policemen from Modriča. 2067/ The policemen were detained in the police station basement. These detainees were interrogated, tortured and, reportedly, later shot. 2068/

1422. Metal Processing Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Metal processing plant in Modriča was converted into a detention camp for approximately 800 Muslims. 2069/

1423. At least some of the detainees were reportedly tortured and killed. 2070/

1424. In late May, 1992, Modriča was retaken briefly by the 102nd Voluntary Brigade who released all the detainees in Modriča. 2071/

1425. Other Modriča Camps: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Camps that contain Muslim detainees in the surrounding area of Modriča are identified as: Miloševac, Garevac, Pelagičevo, Lončar, Turić, Slatina, Vranjak, Ledenice, Donji Žabar, Crkvina, and Gornji Skurgić. 2072/

55. Mostar

1426. Mostar is located in western Herzegovina and had a population of 126,067 according to the 1991 census. The population was 34.8 per cent Muslim, 33.8 per cent Croat, 19.0 per cent Serb, 10 per cent Yugoslav, and 2.4 per cent "other". 2073/ The Neretva River flows through the city. Before the war, Mostar was an ethnically mixed city. 2074/ Commencing in early 1993, however, Bosnian Muslims in Mostar were dismissed from their jobs. In May, approximately 10,000 of the Muslims who had arrived from other cities and who were occupying flats vacated by fleeing Serbs were ordered to leave the city. There are now two separate sections--a Croatian section on the left bank of the river controlled by the Bosnian Croat Militia (HVO) and a Muslim section controlled by Muslim troops on the right bank. 2075/ Several camps were established in this region. UN Military Observers were allowed access to the Mostar camps in May, 1993. 2076/

1427. Central Mostar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) HVO forces operated a detention facility in the Central Mostar Prison. The Central Mostar Prison is also the site of a heliodrom. 2077/ After HVO assumed control over HOS forces in western Bosnia, many prisoners held by HOS forces were brought to the Mostar prison. Similarly, most of the prisoners held by HVO forces in smaller jails in the area also were transferred to the Mostar prison at approximately the same time. 2078/ Valentin Ćorić is the chief of the HVO military police in Mostar. 2079/

1428. In September 1992, approximately 392 prisoners were interned at the Central Mostar Prison. 2080/ The jail detained mostly men but also a few women. 2081/ In October, 1992 between 51 and 54 women were held in the main Mostar prison. Most of these women were between 30 and 40 years of age. 2082/

1429. Approximately 90 per cent of the prisoners were Serbian civilians. 2083/ However, a number of Croats and Muslims accused of military offences also were detained at this jail. 2084/ The prisoners were divided into five categories: Serbian combatants; enemy collaborators; prisoners kept for exchange purposes; civilian criminals accused of having committed crimes other than war crimes; and Croatian soldiers serving time for disciplinary infractions. 2085/

1430. Some reports indicate that the prisoners slept in two large rooms and have access to a living room. 2086/ There were about 30 men in a room. 2087/

1431. The prisoners at this camp reportedly had more freedom than at some of the more notorious Serbian-run camps. They could freely move about and were allowed to go to the toilet. 2088/ The prisoners were allowed to walk outside for 30 minutes each day. 2089/ However, none of the prisoners had any visitors. 2090/ Some women have children and husbands but were not allowed to contact them unless it is through the ICRC. 2091/

1432. Officially, the prisoners were required to work at least eight hours every other day. 2092/ However, some prisoners state that they were forced to work every day from seven in the morning until nightfall, and occasionally at night as well. 2093/ Guards were present while the prisoners work. 2094/ The work assigned includes miscellaneous labour in the villages, in the city, and in the prison itself, cleaning buildings, loading and unloading various materials, and building bunkers at the front lines. 2095/ Three or four women were responsible for cleaning the Mostar jail. The rest of the women were required to do various other tasks. 2096/ Croatian prisoners did not have to work like the other prisoners. 2097/

1433. The prisoners were fed three small meals a day including breakfast which consisted of two slices of bread and tea, coffee or cocoa; lunch, which consisted of two slices of bread and soup or a souplike food; and dinner, which consisted of two slices of bread and about five or six spoonfuls of soup. 2098/

1434. An investigatory judge, a warden, and others oversaw the main Mostar prison. 2099/ There were between 20 and 25 soldiers on duty at the Mostar prison. 2100/ The guards were reportedly not allowed to talk to the prisoners concerning the reason for their imprisonment. Most of the guards had recently returned from the front lines. Anyone with a criminal record reportedly was disqualified from being a prison guard. 2101/ The commanders at the main Mostar prison did not allow the guards to beat the prisoners. However sometimes individual guards on duty violated this rule. 2102/ Several prisoners report that they were beaten while imprisoned at the Central Mostar Prison. 2103/ Reportedly, one or two guards would make the prisoners stand at attention and then would randomly beat them. 2104/

1435. The guards at the Mostar jail reportedly treated the women properly; however, two among them reportedly beat at least one women while they interrogated her. 2105/ However, it was reported that some of the younger women were forced to perform same-sex sexual acts while the others watched. On one occasion, the women were then tied together and ordered onto a truck which reportedly contained a pile of bloody civilian clothes. They were driven through Mostar and beaten and forced to sing Ustaše songs. 2106/

1436. The military prisoners and the civilian prisoners are guarded by the same men. 2107/ Female guards attended the female prisoners in an area separate from the male prisoners. 2108/

1437. Thomson Mission members inspected this facility on 1 September 1992. According to their report, 75 Serb detainees were held at this Bosnian Croat-controlled facility on that date. Thirty-seven of the inmates were women who were classified as political prisoners. The inmates were reportedly detained under fairly good conditions. 2109/

1438. Former JNA Clinic: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) HOS paramilitary forces operated a detention facility in a former JNA clinic in Mostar. 2110/ HVO troops subsequently closed the HOS operated detention facility and transferred the prisoners to the central Mostar jail. 2111/

1439. Aluminum Factory and Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Reuters.) It was reported that Bosnian Croat forces are holding about 1,300 Muslim men, women and children in a factory and gymnasium outside of Mostar. 2112/ This former aluminum factory is located at the foot of a mountain three miles west of Mostar. 2113/ On one ocassion, a group of men, women, and children who had been evicted from their homes and bused out of the city were forced at gunpoint to walk to the camp approximately 2.5 miles away. 2114/ HVO forces admitted that they had bused Muslim civilians out of the city but insist that it was for their own safety. 2115/ The Croat commander of this detention camp said approximately 1,000 of these people are civilians, while 300 are being treated as prisoners of war. 2116/ Indications are strong that the people were being held against their will. 2117/ Nevertheless, the detainees said they were being treated well.

1440. The gymnasium houses women and children on one floor and men on another. The prisoners had mats to sleep on but they lacked blankets. The food was scarce, consisting of bread, milk and some army rations. 2118/

1441. Unidentified Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are reports that the Croat forces have established at least one detention facility exclusively for the Muslim civilians of Mostar. 2119/ This camp reportedly has more than 2,000 men, women, and children who are detained by armed guards said to be wearing black uniforms (resembling the uniform of the Croat troops that sided with the Nazis during World War II).

1442. Šantićeva Street Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) There is a report that at one time the HOS operated a prison on Šantićeva Street. This jail previously was used to house common criminals. 2120/

1443. The HOS soldiers reportedly dress in black uniforms with their own insignia. 2121/ It is alleged that during the night guards sometimes beat the prisoners. 2122/ The prisoners were reportedly also mistreated upon arrival at this camp. 2123/ It was reported that the women kept in the Santiceva jail were raped and abused by their HOS captors. 2124/

1444. The prisoners are provided three meals a day but do not receive any meat. 2125/

1445. According to the source, three female detainees remained incarcerated at the jail in Šantićeva Street at the time the report was prepared. 2126/

1446. University: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) There is at least one account that prisoners were also detained at a university in Mostar. Upon arrival there, they are said to have been beaten. One woman reported that the guards at this facility ordered three male prisoners to rape her. She was almost raped a second time but one of the commanders came in and prevented this. 2127/

1447. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, approximately 300 Serbs were held here in November, 1992. 2128/

1448. Cemetery Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) It was reported that the Serbian irregulars operated an interrogation centre in a building that belonged to the cemetery in Sutine, which is several kilometres north of Zalik and adjacent to the Sutine landfill. The building was used as an interrogation and processing centre for Bosnian Muslim and Croatian prisoners. Two rooms in the buidling were used for interrogation and torture of the prisoners. It was reported that after the prisoners were interrogated they were summarily executed and their bodies were thrown into the landfill. 2129/

1449. Aircraft Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) It was reported that Croat forces operated a prison for a large number of Muslim and a smaller number of Serbian civilians at a disused aircraft factory south of Mostar town. 2130/ The camp is located one kilometre south of Mostar in the Buna area. The fence surrounding the premises was reinforced and there were bars on the windows. 2131/

1450. In May 1993 outside observers allowed into the camp estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 men and women were imprisoned here. 2132/ The prisoners for the most part are from Mostar and are Serb civilians. They include university professors, doctors, journalists, and students. However, there also are people from some of the surrounding towns imprisoned here. 2133/

1451. The camp consists of four buildings. 2134/ The prisoners are held in a former military prison and two adjacent gymnasium buildings. 2135/ The women and children are housed separately from the men and no communication between the groups is allowed. 2136/ The women are kept downstairs and the men are kept upstairs. 2137/ The conditions at the camp are poor particularly for the male inmates. Up to 60 people are held in one room usually without mattresses or blankets to sleep on. Some rooms in the men's quarters have insufficient space for the men to sleep fully outstretched. 2138/ There are allegations that some of the detainees are being held underground and tortured. However, no investigation of this has been possible. 2139/

1452. The Croat forces running the camp argue that the women and children are free to leave and were brought to the camp to protect them for the heavy fighting in the city. The Croat forces running the camp have stated that those whose homes have not been destroyed by the fighting will be able to return there when the fighting ceases. The others would be kept at their current location. However, the Croatian neighbours of these inmates were not arrested and the inmates were forcibly removed from their homes and were not allowed to take any possessions with them. 2140/ The inmates reported to the investigators however that they were kept in locked doors and were only allowed outside moments before the investigators arrived. 2141/ The camp is under heavily armed guard and at least some detainees are said to be in fear for their lives. 2142/ The guards wear black uniforms. 2143/ Some of detainees have been removed from the camp and remain to be accounted for. 2144/

1453. Food is reported to be a couple of biscuits and a glass of milk or water per day. 2145/ Basic hygiene necessities such as soap or toilet paper have not been provided. 2146/ The toilet facilities are very small. 2147/

1454. On 12 May 1993 between 1,500 and 2,000 people were held at this camp. 2148/

1455. Mostar-Rodoč: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) Rodoč is located near the heliodrome in Mostar. 2149/ Conditions at the Rodoč camp reportedly were difficult but not life threatening. There are isolated reports of abuse but for the most part the inmates state that they were treated kindly by their captors. The most difficult problems facing the inmates are due to overcrowding, insufficient food, and inadequate hygiene. 2150/

1456. It was reported that as of 14 June 1993, Bosnian Croat authorities were detaining 506 prisoners at this camp. 2151/ In July 1993 as many as 2,000 civilians were housed in two buildings at the Rodoč heliport detention facility. 2152/ An additional 400 civilians were scheduled to be transferred to Rodoč from Dretelj prison on 10 July 1993. The ICRC registered 1,900 inmates at the Rodoč camp in August, 1993. 2153/ Most of the inmates were Muslim men between the ages of 18 and 60 although there also were soldiers and common criminals who are being disciplined at camp. 2154/ In September 1993, the camp commander reported 1,300 inmates including two women who refused to leave. 2155/

1457. The heliodrom is a three story building. The men were housed in the basement and on the first and second floors. The number of prisoners in each room varied depending on the size the room. At least in August 1993 the prisoners had bed mattresses to sleep on and also had blankets. 2156/

1458. Prisoners also were housed in a gymnasium. This had two large halls with approximately 250 inmates housed in each hall. The space for each inmate was limited to the area covered by his blanket. There were two shower halls for the entire facility but some showers did not work. There was only one toilet for the entire facility. 2157/

1459. Approximately 1,200 additional prisoners were housed in a four story school building. Three stories of class rooms were used to house 400 people including women and children per story with approximately 15 to 30 people per class room. There were eight toilets functioning on two floors and toilets on the first floor which did not function. There were no showers. 2158/ However, it was reported that in general the sanitary conditions at this camp were sufficient. 2159/

1460. The detainees were given tea and a slice of bread each morning and occasionally macaroni soup in the afternoon. On at least one occasion they were given beans. It was reported that the prisoners were not maltreated with the exception of the lack of food. 2160/

1461. The male prisoners regularly were forced to dig trenches and fill sand bags on the front lines. Reportedly the prisoners receive more food if they volunteered to dig trenches on the front lines and thus many inmates were coerced to these tasks because they are hungry. 2161/

1462. It was reported that HVO forces gave approximately 200 male inmates four hours to decide whether they would leave BiH for a third country. These prisoners were forced to sign papers that stated they were leaving for a third country. They were then given an hour and a half to go to their homes to gather their families and their belongings. The HVO police then took these prisoners and their families to the Croatian border where they were met by Croatian buses and police who escorted them to Gašinci. Several of these prisoners were interviewed in Gašinci. They were in bad physical and mental health. They stated that during their first two days of internment they were not given anything to eat. They were forced to work on the front lines and many stated that although they were not beaten they felt threatened. They agreed to leave Mostar because HVO forces advised them that they could no longer guarantee their safety. They also said that the Mostar Croats were nicer to them than the HVO Croats. 2162/

1463. Mostar-MUP: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that as of 14 June 1993 Bosnian Croat Authorities were detaining one person at this camp. 2163/

1464. Mostar-Left Bank: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that as of 14 June 1993 the Government of BiH held three prisoners at this camp. 2164/

1465. Musala: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that as of September 1993 60 Croatian civilians were being held in the Musala in Mostar. 2165/

1466. Lipno Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A detention facility was reported to exist in the village of Lipno and at least one individual was detained between 7 May 1992 and 11 May 1992. A retired JNA soldier was arrested in his apartment, location unknown, in May 1992, by a Muslim and taken to Lipno. There he was detained in an old school and beaten by the same man who arrested him and HOS members. He was punched, kicked, and beaten with truncheons and rifle butts. Cigarettes were extinguished on his body, and he was forced to eat plaster from the wall and cigarette butts. His hair was set on fire and he was forced to perform fellatio on one of his guards. 2166/

1467. Former Military Dispensary: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report stated that a Serb female was detained in the former military dispensary in Mostar between 21 July 1992 and 24 July 1992. She was incarcerated in the basement of the building in a three by 3.5 metre room with five or six other women. On the first night of her detention she was taken for interrogation at 2:00 a.m.. The interrogator cursed her and threatened her with a knife. The next night she was taken to the same interrogator and he asked her if she would be his mistress. She declined and was transferred to the Dretelj detention facility. 2167/

56. Mrkonjić Grad

1468. Mrkonjić Grad is located in west central BiH. Its neighbours to the west include Titov Drvar and Glamoč, and its neighbours to the east are Skender Vakuf and Jajce. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Mrkonjić Grad had a population of 27,379. Of that number 77.3 per cent were Serbs, 12.0 per cent were Muslims, 7.8 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.9 per cent were described as "others".

1469. According to reports, a policy of "ethnic cleansing" was effectively instituted in Mrkonjić Grad, which the controlling Serbian extremists considered to be their "sports borough". 2168/ The bizarre lightheartedness of the activities carried on this area was exemplified on one occasion by what appeared to be a sort of pep rally like convention of military units held at the local sports stadium. Reportedly, a Serbian commandant and various members of the Serbian government in attendance at the convention promised the soldiers that upon the return of the Serbian troops from the front, all remaining Muslims would be "expelled or liquidated. 2169/ Along with this, they promised war booty in the form of real property of the Muslim citizens of Mrkojnic [sic] Grad". 2170/

1470. "Kula Barracks": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one witness, in early June 1992, members of the Serbian paramilitary group Beli orlovi took 11 young men captive. 2171/ They were bound with rope and transported to the "Kula" barracks in Mrkonjić Grad. 2172/ The sojourn at the Kula barracks appeared to have been for no other reason that to administer beatings to the men before transporting them to yet another concentration camp. 2173/ No additional information was made available regarding the condition or operation of this facility.

1471. Mlinište: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report suggests that just outside Mrkonjić Grad (towards Ključ) there are over 1,000 Muslims in detention. 2174/ Reportedly the conditions in the barracks which housed the prisoners were unbearable. Executions of certain (unspecified) individuals reportedly took place every night. 2175/

1472. Lake Balkan Area: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports suggest the existence of a concentration camp in the area above Mrkonjić Grad, specifically above Lake Balkan. 2176/ This was reportedly the site for the containment of women and children. One witness recalls seeing some 30 buses and trucks with women and children going through Manjača in that direction. 2177/

1473. Unidentified Camp, Mrkonjić Grad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) Medecins Sans Frontieres, the French charity organization, reportedly acquired information from refugees 2178/ regarding the existence of a camp in Mrkonjić Grad. 2179/ The French organization conducted filmed interviews with refugees who stated that their Serb captors were responsible for widespread atrocities including "systematic torture, sexual mutilation, rape and violence against children". 2180/ The report was silent as to specific information regarding the location, operation or control of the facility.

57. Nevesinje

1474. The municipality of Nevesinje is located in Herzegovina and is neighboured by Mostar to the west and Gacko to the east. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Nevesinje was 14,421, of which 74.5 per cent were Serbs, 23.0 per cent were Muslims, 1.3 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 1.2 per cent were described as "others".

1475. Bačko Jezero Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Following the victory by the Muslim and Croatian defenders of Mostar, Serbian forces plundered the municipality of Nevesinje. Several villages including Sopilja, Hrušta, Lakat, Kljuna, Gornja Bijenja, Donja Bijenja, Postoljani, Presjeka, Borovčići, Luka, and Kruševljani i Odžak were burned to the ground. 2181/

1476. According to one report, at least five women from Nevesinje were taken to a camp in Bačko Jezero. The women reportedly were raped during their internment. 2182/ There was no evidence that men also were detained at this camp. The ICRC visited the camp on 21 October 1992 and reported that all prisoners had been released. 2183/

1477. House in Gaj: 2184/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Following the outbreak of tension in late March 1993, in the village of Seonice in Konjic, Croatian women and children were captured by Muslim troops. 2185/ The captives were taken by approximately 60 Muslim soldiers to a home on the periphery of the village of Trusina, in an area known as Gaj. 2186/ The women and children were robbed of their personal possessions and ordered to carry crates of ammunition and weapons to Muslim military personnel in the village. 2187/ The detainees were later released but were told that if they tried to leave the area, they would be shot. 2188/

58. Odžak

1478. The municipality of Odžak is located in northern BiH. It is bordered by the Sava river to the north, Modriča county to the south, Bosanski Šamac to the east, and Bosanski Brod to the west. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census the population of Odžak county was 30,651; 54.2 per cent of which were Croats, 20.3 per cent were Muslim, 19.8 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 5.7 per cent were described as "others".

1479. Odžak Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A primary school in Odžak was turned into a detention centre. 2189/ The Serbian residents of the villages nearby were rounded up and taken to the school. 2190/ The men were kept in the gymnasium. 2191/ The women and children were kept in classrooms and then later interned in Muslim and Croatian houses in Odžak. 2192/

1480. When the men arrived at the camp, they were forced to run through a gauntlet of non-Serbs who beat the Serb detainees as they entered the gynasium. 2193/

1481. The gymnasium was crowded. 2194/ Approximately 700 men were detained at this camp. 2195/ The floors were very hard and the detainees had only coats or blankets for comfort. 2196/ When permitted, the detainees had to line up for the toilet or a bath. 2197/ Many detainees did not bathe for four months. 2198/ In at least one instance, prior to an ICRC visit, the guards brought a fire truck in and hosed the detainees down so that they appeared clean. 2199/ Many of the detainees fell as a result of the force of the water. 2200/

1482. The food in the camp consisted of one slice of bread and one cup of tea per day. Occasionally, prisoners were fed macaroni. 2201/ Once, the guards forced all the detainees to eat spoiled, stale macaroni. 2202/ The detainees were beaten if they raised their heads before they were finished eating the macaroni. 2203/ The detainees suffered from dysentery as a result. 2204/

1483. During the day, the detainees were forced to sing Ustaše songs for two or three hours at a time. 2205/ The detainees had to greet the Croatian army or members of the paramilitary formations with the greeting "Ready for the Homeland!" 2206/

1484. Some detainees were taken to the front and forced to dig trenches for the Croatian soldiers in the areas of Bosanski Brod and Orašje. Many detainees were wounded or killed. 2207/

1485. On 26 May 1992, a group of Croatian National Guards came to the camp, picked out a group of detainees and beat them. 2208/ This incident triggered the beginning of nightly beatings. 2209/ The guards beat the detainees with their feet, rifles, truncheons and other solid instruments. 2210/ The guards would appear in the hall and single out a dozen detainees at random or call out a year from 1962 to 1972 and all those men born in that year would have to suffer. 2211/

1486. The guards would force the detainees to face a wall and then they would smash the detainees' heads against the wall from behind. 2212/ In addition, the detainees were forced to run up and hit their own head against the blackboard or wall. 2213/ If they did not do it hard enough, they were beaten in the head with a gun. 2214/ After these beatings, the detainees were ordered to lick their own blood from the floor. 2215/

1487. A member of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia, would usually be the guard to order the detainees to hit their heads against the wall. He also carved the letter "U" in the detainees' chests. 2216/

1488. In addition, other specific mistreatment included forcing the detainees to hold up their fingers as if making a cross and then beating those fingers. 2217 The guards also left detainees in locked rooms with vicious dogs. 2218/ The guards also forced the detainees to beat each other, including relatives. 2219 Additionally, the guards forced men to kiss each other. 2220/

1489. The guards beat the detainees until they were too tired to continue. 2221 The soldiers and guards who beat the detainees were usually drunk. 2222/

1490. The guards then turned to torturing with threats. The guards would order the detainees to pull down their trousers and would threaten to remove their genitals. 2223/ The guards would put guns to detainees' heads and pull the trigger, however, the guns were not loaded. 2224/

1491. Detainees who were able to give money to one of the captors could buy a night without a beating. 2225/ This captor later confiscated all the detainees money and jewerly. 2226/

1492. Approximately 30 women were interned at this camp. 2227/ These women were taken to adjacent offices and raped. 2228/ If they resisted, they were beaten. 2229/ The women were raped by a different man each night. 2230/ Serbian male detainees of various ages were occasionally brought to the women's area after the rapes and forced to lick the women. 2231/

1493. In one instance, the guards, including two women from the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia, brought a mentally handicapped girl, to the camp and forced some detainees to rape her. 2232/ The male detainees who raped her were promised a good dinner in exchange. 2233/ The guards also forced detainees to rape a girl who had previously worked at a restaurant in Novi Grad. 2234/

1494. The camp guards also organized a "wedding". They took a women and man, both detainees, and forced a false marriage ceremony. 2235/ The guards made the detainees who played musical instruments play for the "wedding". 2236/ The detainees were then taken to another room where as "newlyweds" they were forced to perform sexual acts. 2237/

1495. A group of pregnant women from another rape camp were sent to Odžak. 2238/ The women continued to be raped, but when they reached an advanced stage of pregnancy the Croatian men would leave them alone. 2239/ The men allegedly considered this respect for the growing Croatian child. 2240/

1496. At least some of the women were allowed to buy their freedom. Members of the "Black Legion" or "Black Coats" came to the camp and told the women that if they turned over money or jewerly they would be freed. 2241/ The women who had money or jewerly sewed in the hems of their clothes were exchanged. 2242/

1497. The soldiers from the 101st Bosanski Brod Brigade, 106th Osijek Brigade, 108th Slavonski Brod Brigade also mistreated the detainees. 2243/ One individual from Donji Hasić was infamous at the camp. 2244/

1498. This camp operated until the ICRC and UNPROFOR representatives began to make inquiries in August 1992. 2245/ The women were then sent to a stockings factory and the men were evacuated to other detention facilities. 2246/

1499. A Serb teacher from Derventa who informed an ICRC representative about the women held at this camp was beaten to death by the guards. 2247/

1500. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Serbian residents of Donja Dubica, Struka, Novi Grad, and Trunjak attempted to negotiate a peaceful departure for Bosanski Šamac. 2248/ Instead they were taken into custody. 2249/

1501. The Serbian women and children from the villages surrounding Odžak were rounded up with the men and taken to the Odžak camp. 2250/ They were then released and detained in Muslim and Croatian homes in the area of Novi Grad. 2251/

1502. While detained in these homes, the women's ordeals began. 2252/ The Serbian women were repeatedly raped. 2253/ They were raped in the detention homes and taken from the homes and raped at other locations. 2254/ Many of the women were raped by their neighbours. 2255/

1503. Paramilitaries/soldiers would come at night and order all the women out of the detention home. 2256/ The soldiers would line them up, shine flashlights on their faces, and choose a few of the women to be taken away and raped. 2257/ The women would be returned in the morning, some naked. 2258/ The rapists told the women that they were to give birth to a young Ustaša. 2259/ Some of the rapists told the women that they were abusing them as the Serbs had abused their women. 2260/

1504. The women were raped by multiple men. 2261/ A few of the alleged rapists were identifed as the guards at the detention facilities at Orašje, Donja Mahala and Odžak School. 2262/ The paramilitaries "Horses of Fire" were also identified as perpetrators. 2263/

1505. The Croatian police and other military officers attempted to curb the actions of these roaming groups of paramilitaries, such as the "Horses of Fire," but when arrested or questioned they were equally threatening to the officers. 2264/

1506. Strolit Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Strolit Factory was a detention centre in Odžak. 2265/

59. Olovo

1507. The municipality of Olovo is located just north of Sarajevo county, to the east of Vares and the west of Han Pijesak. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Olovo was 16,901. Of that number, 75 per cent were Muslims, 18.9 per cent were Serbs, 3.9 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.2 per cent were described as "others".

1508. Unidentified Village: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Defence Debriefing Team.) According to Muslim refugees and BiH Army officers, Serbian soldiers have detained several men from Rijeka, a village in Olovo. It is unclear where the men were taken, or if they were released. Additionally, there also are reports that Serbian soldiers killed and raped an unspecified number of people in the village. 2266/

60. Orašje

1509. Orašje is located in northern BiH and had a population of 28,201, according to the 1991 census. The population was 75.3 per cent Croat, 6.7 per cent Muslim, 15 per cent Serb, and 3 per cent "other". 2267/

1510. Donja Mahala: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) Donja Mahala was a Croatian run camp located in the Bosanska Posavina region near Orašje. 2268/ The camp was a school before the hostilities. 2269/ Detainees were Serbian men from the surrounding regions and captured Serbian milita. 2270/ Many of the detainees had been previously interned in camps located in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, and Slavonski Brod. 2271/ Donja Mahala has been described as "the death camp". 2272/ The camp operated from at least May 1992. 2273/ On 9 December 1992, ICRC delegates found 161 detainees at the camp. 2274/

1511. The detainees were fed the same food as the guards, however, they got only one meal every one or two days. 2275/

1512. The detainees were kept in groups of approximately 15 people in different rooms at the camp. 2276/ The detainees designated one room as the "solitary confinement cell". 2277/ Detainees that were moved into this room were killed. 2278/ In the solitary cell, the detainees received only a cup of tea and slice of bread a day. 2279/

1513. The detainees at Donja Mahala were routinely tortured and executed. 2280/ To muffle the screams of those beaten, the guards would stuff rags in their mouths. 2281/

1514. An inmate at the camp described various instances of torture that he endured. One perpetrator burned the inmate's beard off his face and drove screwdrivers through his hands onto a board. Another perpetrator beat him with a heated rod, a wooden oar, stabbed him in the back, and drove a power drill into his head. Still another tied the inmate's testicles with wire and then beat his genital region. Yet a fourth crushed his fingers so that the inmate would not be able to make a cross in religious services. The inmate considered himself fortunate compared to other detainees at Donja Mahala. 2282/

1515. In another account, the guards removed skin from one detainee's head every day so that he had only bloody wounds instead of hair. This detainee also had his right hand broken. 2283/

1516. The detainees were forced to clean up the blood from the floors, tables and walls after the beatings. 2284/ The guards further punished the detainees if any blood was found. 2285/

1517. While in the camp, some detainees were forced to dig trenches at the front for the regular army of the Republic of Croatia and for paramilitary Ustaše formations. 2286/ Fifteen men were killed while digging trenches at the front. 2287/ At the front, the detainees were forced to climb out of the trenches and shout abuse at the Serb soldiers. 2288/ In addition, the detainees pulled out dead and injured members of both armies. 2289/ The Serb trench diggers were forced to watch as the Serb soldiers' bodies were mutilated. 2290/ In one report, the guards killed a POW when he was too weak to dig a trench; he had been denied food for 13 days. 2291/

1518. Detainees were also beaten on the head, knifed in the legs, arms, and back, and burned with cigarettes. 2292/ On occasion, one of the perpetrators allowed a detainee to see a doctor concerning injuries sustained from a harsh beating, however, the guards would confiscate the medicine given to the detainee. 2293/

1519. Among those particularly butalized were Serbian militia from Vukovar, including their commander and deputy commander. 2294/ The deputy commander died on the torture table. 2295/ Only eight of the Vukovar militamen survived the camp. 2296/ The guards pulled wire through the POWs earlobes and hung heavy wooden boards of the ends of the wires. The guards also slashed the tongue of one POW. 2297/ While the men were tortured, the guards laughed. 2298/

1520. Some of the detainees were moved to Donja Mahala when the Croatians pulled out of an area. Approximately 100 men were moved to the camp when the Serbs took over Bosanski Brod. 2299/ When the detainees arrived, they were met by one of the captors and then taken to the yard where they were beaten all day. 2300/ These detainees were not allowed water or toilet facilities. 2301/ Some of the men were beaten in the genitals. The guards told them they looked best as corpses floating along the Sava River. 2302/

1521. To further humiliate the detainees, the guards relieved themselves on the detainees' boots and refused to allow the detainees to remove the boots. 2303/ As a result, at least one detainee had open wounds on his feet that subsequently turned into gangrene. 2304/

1522. On the Orthodox Christmas, six or seven members of the Croatian National Guard arrived at Donja Mahala to further victimize the detainees. 2305/ The Croatian soldiers lined up the detainees and beat them. 2306/ The soldiers forced the detainees to admit to killings and rapes of Croatian and Muslim people. 2307/ The soldiers had the detainees repeat the forced confessions to German reporters. 2308/

1523. The guards also coerced some detainees to confess to certain crimes to reporters from Globus and Reuters and to English, Australian, and German reporters by offering an exchange for the confession. 2309/

1524. The camp also held suspected war criminals. 2310/ The alleged war criminals were first held in Bosanski Vlasti and then moved to Orašje. 2311/

They claimed that the Arkan's and Šešelj's Četniks forced them to torture and kill people. 2312/ An exchange was reportedly offered to the suspected war criminals, however, they declined. 2313/ The Serbs feared being considered informants. 2314/

1525. Orašje School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Civilians were detained in a school in Orašje while they waited for prisoner exchanges. 2315/ Some of the detainees had been previously interned in different camps. 2316/

1526. Rape Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) From at least April to October 1992, a detention centre housed women in Orašje. 2317/ The women interned in this camp were repeatedly raped by Muslim militiamen. 2318/

1527. Many women who were raped became pregnant and suffered further as a result of their experiences. 2319/ Women sought abortions or adoptions at a number of hospitals and women's clinics. 2320/

61. Posušje

1528. The county of Posušje is located in south-western BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Posušje was 16,659. At that time, the population was 99.5 per cent Croatian, and .5 per cent were referred to as "other". 2321/

1529. Posušje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that in January and February 1993, draft age men were picked up in various parts of Croatia by the Croatian police, detained in Rijeka, and then being sent to Posušje. From Posušje they were transferred to Tomislavgrad, where they were allegedly beaten and tortured by the HVO, and finally released to the BiH Army in Jablanica. There are various examples cited in the report with numbers of detained ranging from 10-130. Most of the men detained were Muslim, but at least three were reported to be Serbian. 2322/

62. Prijedor

1530. The province of Prijedor is located in north-western BiH. It is surrounded by the provinces of Bosanski Novi, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Gradiška, Banja Luka and Sanski Most. According to a 1991 census, Prijedor's ethnic composition was 44 per cent Muslim, 42.5 per cent ethnic Serb, 5.7 per cent Yugoslav, 5.6 per cent Croat, and 2.2 per cent "other", of a total population of 112,000.

1531. It is reported that although the urban areas and Prijedor town in particular in this part of BiH had largely Muslim majorities, the surrounding villages were mostly ethnically Serb. 2323/

1532. The following excerpt appears in the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. 2324/ It is helpful background information when addressing the issue of the camps in located in the Prijedor area:

> "On 30 April 1992, armed men from Banja Luka took control of strategic positions in Prijedor. Identity checks began, allegedly because of the failure of Muslims to turn in their arms. The elected head of the

district, Mr. Čehajić, a Muslim, was obliged to make a statement on the radio indicating that the political authority had changed, and calling on the populations not to resist and to surrender their arms. He was then removed from office, and his place was taken by a Serb.

The following week most Muslim police and military officials surrendered their arms. The television and radio began to broadcast only programmes from Belgrade. Police identity checks intensified, and Mr. Čehajić and his staff were detained. Threats by armed men became more frequent, and for the first time some Muslims suffered beatings. Later in May many leaders of the Muslim community, such as teachers, physicians and religious leaders, had their homes searched and were detained.

Between 23 and 25 May, the Muslim village of Hambarine, 5 kilometres south of Prijedor, received an ultimatum: all weapons must be surrendered by 11:00 a.m. Then, alleging that a shot was fired at a Serbian patrol, heavy artillery began to shell the village and tanks appeared, firing at homes. The villagers fled to Prijedor. Witnesses reported many deaths, probably as many as 1,000.

Shortly afterwards, on 26, 27, or 28 May, the Muslim village of Kozarac, 20 kilometres east of Prijedor, suffered a similar fate. Citing the same pretext as Hambarine, Serbian heavy artillery began to shell the town, following which an attack was launched by tanks and infantry. Some inhabitants, anticipating the attack, had dug shelters, and a few of them tried to resist with the meagre arms at their disposal. The combat lasted some seven days. Those who fled the village, including women and children were detained in camps in Karmina, Omarska and Trnopolje. Mass arrests also took place, and those arrested were taken away in buses and trucks. The population, estimated at 15,000, suffered a great many executions, possibly as many as 5,000 persons, according to some witnesses.

The night of 29 May, tanks and infantry took up position around Prijedor, citing the same pretext as at Hambarine and Kozarac. When the attack began, Serbs from the village guided the tanks to the homes of certain Muslims, and the inhabitants were asked to come out and show their identity documents. Many of those who did were summarily executed. According to witnesses, some 200 residents of a single street (Partisan Street) were executed, and a hundred homes were destroyed. During the attack the local radio continued to call for the surrender of arms, yet not one shot had been fired by the Muslims.

When the artillery barrage stopped around noon, groups of extremists, probably under the control of the paramilitary leader Arkan, began executing people, taking their victims to the street and slitting their throats, according to witnesses. The bodies of the dead were carried away by truck, which left a trail of blood. Those who were not killed on the spot were taken to hotel, where they were transferred to a convoy which left in the direction of Omarska. In the aftermath, houses which had been too badly damaged were bulldozed, and their foundations covered with fresh earth. Five mosques were destroyed, and the Muslim cemetery was razed.

In mid-July, more villages in the Prijedor area were attacked. Biščani and Rokovčahi, located some 5 kilometres to the west of Prijedor, were attacked by artillery and mortars, followed by tanks and infantry. There were many casualties, and the survivors were sent to Omarska and Keraterm. Ljubija, a Croatian village, also suffered many casualties, as did Vugovići-Selo, a Muslim village which was shelled before being attacked by tanks and infantry. The population of Gornja Puharska was forced to leave by repeated searches, which sometimes culminated in summary executions; the destruction of its mosque led to panic, and caused the population to flee their homes and seek shelter in other buildings until such time as their departure was organized; in contrast to the fate of other villages, few homes were destroyed . . . ."

a. Omarska Camp

1533. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch, US Department of State, UK Defence Debriefing Team, Austrian Government, ICRC, and Newsday.)

1534. Location: Omarska is a predominantly Serbian village in the Prijedor region. 2325/ The Omarska camp was reportedly established on the site of a former iron mine near the village of Omarska, 2326/ which was surrounded by open-pit iron mines. 2327/ The camp was located west of the road leading from Prijedor to Banja Luka, 2328/ approximately two kilometres south of Omarska, 2329/ 17 kilometres east of Prijedor, 2330/ and 25 kilometres west of Banja Luka. 2331/ Office buildings, halls, garages, and tunnels were reportedly used for detention purposes. 2332/ The camp was said to have consisted of several large and smaller buildings formerly used by the mine. 2333/

1535. Location: Omarska is a predominantly Serbian village in the Prijedor region. 2334/ The Omarska camp was reportedly established on the site of a former iron mine near the village of Omarska, 2335/ which was surrounded by open-pit iron mines. 2336/ The camp was located west of the road leading from Prijedor to Banja Luka, 2337/ approximately two kilometres south of Omarska, 2338/ 17 kilometres east of Prijedor, 2339/ and 25 kilometres west of Banja Luka. 2340/ Office buildings, halls, garages, and tunnels were reportedly used for detention purposes. 2341/ The camp was said to have consisted of several large and smaller buildings formerly used by the mine. 2342/

1536. Description of the Omarska Camp: Reports vary regarding a physical description of the Omarska camp's facilities, including the number, size, location and use of buildings at the camp. The following descriptions are representative of accounts which appear in the reports reviewed.

1537. One subject who was a prisoner at the Omarska camp and had reportedly worked at the iron ore mine as a young man, described the camp as being comprised of four buildings: two large buildings each of two floors, approximately 60 metres by 30 metres in size; and two smaller buildings each about 12 metres by six metres in size. The camp's structures were reportedly surrounded by fences two metres by two metres high, enclosing an area of about 1,000 metres by 600 metres. 2343/

1538. Reports indicate that a large two-story building was used for the camp's headquarters, a prisoner holding area, a prisoner mess hall, and food storage. 2344/ The subject who worked at the Omarska mine as a young man described this building as being approximately 50 by 30 metres in size. Management and administrative office space had formerly been located on the top floor and worker feeding and changing facilities on the ground floor. The ground floor was reportedly divided into sections, comprising a large kitchen, a changing area for the former mine workers, toilets, and an internal garage 5.5 by 5.5 metres square. There was also an area marked "Garderoba" which was formerly the ore miners' changing room, and a small glass-walled or partitioned room in the centre of the ground floor. The top floor was reportedly divided into eight rooms. 2345/

1539. Other reports reviewed commonly refer to the above structure as the "administration" building, which was described as a glass and brick structure. 2346/ According to one report, the building had a wing which was a kitchen and another larger two-story section. The ground floor of that section contained vehicle garages and an approximately 30 by 30 metre room in which an estimated 800 prisoners were kept. 2347/ The second floor of the building reportedly contained eight interrogation rooms. 2348/

1540. Reports indicate a second two-story building at the camp, located next to the administration building. 2349/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine, described this structure as containing a large hangar on the ground floor, approximately 60 by 30 metres in size, which had previously been used for the storage of four very large, wheeled excavation trucks used in the mine. The top floor of the building reportedly contained office space. According to the subject, the southern end of the ground floor of this building was closed off by a wire fence and was about 150 square metres in size. The northern end of the hangar was said to be similarly fenced-off. The top floor of the building in the south-west corner reportedly contained a 40 square metre room. 2350/

1541. Other reports reviewed commonly refer to a large garage or "hangar-like" building where a great deal of torture took place. 2351/ The reports also describe the hangar-like structure's first floor which contained former vehicle workshops and the second floor, which contained an office and four rooms numbered 26, 15, 24, and 23. 2352/

1542. The third structure at the Omarska camp was referred to as the "red house" and was located across from the main camp building. 2353/ The structure was described as being some distance from the main structures, and it was reported that prisoners did not return alive once they entered the building. 2354/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine described this structure as approximately six by seven metres square in size. The structure was also reportedly called the Klaonica (abattoir or slaughterhouse) by the inmates and had previously been used to store the mine's fire fighting equipment. 2355/

1543. The fourth structure, a one-story, 12 metres by six metres building known as the "white house" was reported as being located across from the main camp building. 2356/ It was also reported that the "white house" contained four rooms and a bathroom. 2357/ Two of the rooms were said to house prisoners who were professionals and intellectuals, one room was reportedly for prisoners who had been injured during beatings, and the fourth room reportedly housed prisoners who had possessed weapons and those who were to be exchanged. 2358/ This structure, was reportedly located some distance from the main facilities and was said to be used to torture and kill prisoners over long periods of time. 2359/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine similarly described the structure known as the Bijela Kuća ("white house") which was located to the centre-left (west) of the two main structures. He stated that the building was divided into four rooms and contained a central corridor. 2360/

1544. Reports also describe a tarmac area outside the main structures which was used as an open-air detention area, where large groups of men were forced to lie on their stomachs throughout the day. 2361/

1545. Reports conflict as to whether the Omarska camp was surrounded by a fence or barbed wire. One subject reported that the camp was surrounded by fences two metres high, topped with barbed wire. 2362/ It was similarly reported that a two-metres-high barbed wire fence with machine-gun emplacements at unspecified intervals surrounded the entire camp. 2363/

1546. One ex-prisoner who arrived at the camp during the first week of June 1992, stated that at that point the Omarska camp had not yet been built up. He stated that no fencing had been constructed. 2364/ Another subject reported that there were no defined camp perimeters, no barbed wire, watch towers, or any such installations normally associated with prison camps. 2365/

1547. Number of Prisoners: It was generally reported that the camp held between 3,000 and 4,000 men. 2366/ Reports also indicated that between 33 and 38 women were held at the camp. 2367/

1548. One female prisoner reported that the women at the camp were tasked with kitchen work and were in a position to know how many prisoners were being fed at the camp. According to the prisoner, the women drew lines on paper for every group of thirty men who were brought in to eat. She stated that on 14 June 1992, they counted 2,736 men and 33 women. 2368/

1549. There were reports which estimated that the Omarska camp contained a greater number of prisoners. Those estimates which varied greatly in number, included: 4,000 to 5,000; 2369/ 5,000 to 6,000; 2370/ 6,000 to 7,000; 2371/ 8,000; 2372/ and 11,000 prisoners. 2373/ Other reports estimated the total number of women held at Omarska at 58; 2374/ between 50 and 70; 2375/ and approximately 300. 2376/

1550. Sex and Age of the Prisoners: According to reports, men from approximately 16-60 years of age were held at the Omarska camp. 2377/ The camp was also reported to hold some boys, well under the age of 18. 2378/ The camp also held women, most of them belonging to the intellectual upper class: judges, teachers, engineers. 2379/

1551. Ethnicity of Prisoners: Reports generally described the Omarska prisoner population as consisting mainly of Bosnian Muslim and some Croat prisoners. 2380/

1552. Status of Prisoners: The prisoner population at Omarska has been referred to as the political and cultural elite of the city of Prijedor. 2381/ Reports indicate that after Bosnian Serb forces came to power in Prijedor in the spring of 1992, gradually, the Muslim and Croat upper class were taken to the Omarska camp, including: doctors, high government officials, and businessmen. 2382/

1553. The reports also indicate that at least some of the detainees at Omarska took up arms and fought the Bosnian Serb forces which attacked their towns and villages. It was also indicated that the camp was a place where the Bosnian Serb authorities, with the backing of the army, had taken thousands of Bosnian Muslims to be killed. 2383/

1554. Categories of Prisoners: According to Helsinki Watch, Serbian military officials in Banja Luka acknowledged that prisoners were divided into three categories. The first category reportedly included leaders of the predominantly Muslim Party of Democratic Action (SDA) and those "who organized the rebellion against the Serbs". The second category reportedly included Muslim combatants. Both categories of prisoners were reportedly interrogated at the Omarska camp and subsequently transferred to the Manjača camp. The third category of prisoners reportedly included "those who could not be found guilty". Those prisoners were reportedly held at the Trnopolje camp and included women and children, who were interned with other non-Serbs who had sought refuge from actual or potential Serbian attacks on their villages. 2384/

1555. Other reports describe the categorization of Omarska's prisoner population. One subject reported that inmates at Omarska were divided into three distinct categories: Muslim politicians, who were all shot; those who had either possessed or confessed to having had weapons; and professionals. 2385/

1556. Another subject reported that camp authorities prepared lists of three categories of prisoners, but that it was unclear how those lists were divided. He stated that Category 1 prisoners may have been active-duty military people and intellectuals who were reportedly killed. Category 2 reportedly consisted of about 1,700 prisoners, including the subject, who were sent to the Manjača camp. People in Category 3 were reportedly sent to the Trnopolje camp. According to the subject, the prisoner transfer to Manjača in early August began with a guard reading off a list of prisoner names and, once at Manjača, the commander there would not allow prisoners off the buses until names were available and a roll call could be made. 2386/

1557. In late July 1992, Omarska's guards reportedly began a census of camp inmates. Lists of names were reportedly read out, frequently including names of those who had died, and prisoners were placed in 3 categories: (1) those who fought against the Serbs; (2) those in some way connected with (1); and (3) those who had a "clean sheet". Subject stated that Categories 1 and 2 were sent to the Manjača camp while those in Category 3 were sent to Trnopolje and subsequently released. The subject stated that at the time, there were only a few prisoners left who were in Category 1, since most had already been killed at the camp. 2387/

1558. Organization and Treatment of Female Prisoners: Women at the Omarska camp were reportedly housed on one end of the second floor of the administraton building which also contained the camp commander's office 2388/ Other reports confirm that the camp's female prisoners slept in rooms in the administration building. 2389/ The women reportedly slept in two rooms, 2390/ numbered 102 and 103. 2391/ It was reported that those rooms were where the daily interrogations of male prisoners were held. 2392/ It was also reported that female prisoners had special access to the camp command and administrators because they were confined near the camp offices next to the interrogation rooms. 2393/

1559. Many of the women who were detained at Omarska were said to be prominent professionals, including a judge from Prijedor County, a Deputy District Attorney, a County Court Judge, and a member of the Party for Democratic Action Council. 2394/ The women held at the camp reportedly slept on the floor with one blanket for every two women. 2395/ As the women tried to sleep they reportedly heard the screams of prisoners being tortured next door in the interrogation room. 2396/

1560. The women were reportedly woken up at six in the morning and two of them were randomly chosen to clean the interrogation rooms which were covered with blood each morning. 2397/ The women were also reported to have cleaned the commanders' offices on occasion. 2398/

1561. It was reported that women at the camp were also forced to work in the kitchen. 2399/ According to one report, each day the women would see over a hundred new detainees arrive, while the same number vanished. 2400/ After completing their daily kitchen duty, the women reportedly returned to their rooms at night. 2401/

1562. There are reports that the female prisoners at the camp were raped. 2402/It was reported that male prisoners held in rooms below the women's rooms could often hear cries, shouts, and loud weeping from the female prisoners. 2403/

1563. One male subject stated that the women at the camp were raped nightly by Serb guards and others coming to the camp for that purpose. He added that one Muslim woman was forced to perform oral sex with other prisoners, and that prisoners were also forced to perform sex with her. When they refused she was beaten. 2404/

1564. Women held at Omarska stated that the camp commander would organize the rape and abuse of women at the camp. They stated that he would rape individual women himself, and organize an audience for the others. 2405/ One woman stated that at night they were taken out one by one. She stated that she was taken out four nights running and that the women were exposed to physical, mental, and sexual violence. She stated: "Every guard would pick a woman he was going to abuse. I had the bad luck to be chosen by the head of security at the camp, [name deleted]." 2406/

1565. One woman reported that on 15 June 1992, she and other female prisoners were returned from the "restaurant" to Room 102 at 7:00 p.m. (where they were assigned) and discovered that the room was covered with more blood than before and broken clubs and needles. At about 9:30 p.m. the women in Room 102 reportedly heard shouts in the hallway, calling for two prominent male Croatian Democratic Union Prijedor County officials, and the sounds of beatings. The door to Room 102 was then reportedly opened and a guard grabbed one of the women into the next room. One of the male Croat officials was reportedly laying on the floor in the next room, bleeding about the face. Guards then reportedly beat the woman with the butts of their weapons, mostly on her back, breaking her ribs and injuring her thorax. After she fell, the guards reportedly resumed beating the male prisoner. The woman then reportedly fainted, came to and saw the male official unconscious, was beaten again, fainted, and regained consciousness in the early morning and saw the male official being dragged out of the room by his feet. The woman was reportedly warned by identified perpetrators that she should not tell anyone about the incident. At approximately 6:30 a.m. on 16 June 1992, the woman was reportedly returned to Room 102. Two weeks later the same woman was reportedly called into the camp commander's office and told to be smart and obedient, that a decision was still pending on her future, and that her name was on a list of persons to be interrogated. She was then reportedly ordered to make coffee and thereafter was reportedly dragged into a bathroom, pistol whipped, beaten and raped by an identified officer, and subsequently brought back to the commander's office to finish making coffee. It was reported that this procedure was repeated for three more nights. On the fifth night, the commander asked her if she had ever been mistreated, and out of fear she said nothing. 2407/

1566. One woman, however, stated that she knew of no rapes or extreme beatings of the women at Omarska, although she reported that they were terrorized and used as forced labour. 2408/

1567. Another female prisoner stated that in the beginning, the killing of the prisoner population would be hidden from the women and that bodies would be deposited far away. She stated, however, that at the beginning of July, prisoners were killed before their eyes. 2409/

1568. One male subject reported that it was commonly known among prisoners that at least two identified women at the camp were killed. 2410/

1569. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: Reports indicate that the Omarska mine was converted into a detention camp in late May 1992. 2411/

1570. Origin and Movement of Prisoners: The following is a summary of reports which indicate the dates of transfers and the points of origin of Omarska's prisoner population.

1571. Kozarac-Brezičani-Late May-Early June 1992: Reports indicate that on approximately 27 May 1992, following a two-day attack on Kozarac by Serb forces, Muslim survivors from the city were transported to the Omarska and Trnopolje camps. 2412/ One report stated that after the capture of Kozarac by former JNA troops on 25-26 May 1992, the city's Muslim inhabitants were ordered to report to the city centre, and those in possession of weapons were ordered to turn them in. After reporting to the city centre, the Muslim women were reportedly separated from the men and taken by buses to Trnopolje. The men were then reportedly transported to "Brezičani", where they were beaten, kept overnight, and then moved to the Omarska camp. 2413/ Other reports describe the transfer of men from Kozarac to Omarska and to Omarska via Brezičani in late May. 2414/

1572. Keraterm Camp, May-June-July-August 1992: It was reported that following shelling of the village, Serb forces rounded up 200 male inhabitants men from Kozaruša and transported them in buses to the Keraterm camp 2415/ for two days. According to the reports, on or about 23 May 1992, the Serbs emptied Keraterm and bused about 300 captives to Omarska. 2416/

1573. One subject reported that on 27 May 1992, at 10:00 p.m., Keraterm prisoners were ordered out of their cells and onto buses which had previously arrived at the camp. (There were reportedly 17 empty and six full buses) The subject stated that he heard that the prisoners in the occupied buses had been detained at the Brezičani school. At approximately midnight, the buses reportedly departed from the Keraterm camp and later arrived at the Omarska camp. The subject estimated that on that day, a total of 2,000 prisoners were brought to Omarska, 90 per cent of whom were Croat and Muslim civilians, and the remainder of whom where members of the regular and reserve police in Prijedor, and were of Croatian and Muslim nationality. 2417/ Another subject who had been taken to Keraterm from his village on approximately 25 May 1992, stated that on 27 May 1992, he and dozens of other prisoners (including his son), were transferred to Omarska. 2418/It was reported that prisoners were severely beaten during the transfer of prisoners from Keraterm to Omarska. 2419/

1574. Another subject who had been transported from his village Kozaruša to the Keraterm camp on approximately 24 May 1992, was reportedly interrogated several times, and was then taken to the Omarska camp on 28 May. According to the report, the Keraterm prisoners were taken in crowded and deliberately overheated buses to the Omarska camp. 2420/

1575. One subject stated that after hiding in the woods with several groups after the attack on Kozarac, he and others gave themselves up to Bosnian Serb forces and thereafter were taken by bus to the Keraterm camp. He stated that 120 people spent two nights on a bus parked at the camp gate without fresh air or water and after being abused, spent two nights at the Keraterm camp. On the third day, subject and many other men were called out at 1:00 a.m., told to keep their heads down, and were driven to the Omarska camp. 2421/ Another subject who was involved in the armed resistance of Kozarac, stated that on approximately 29-30 May 1992, he and his "friends" were captured by Serb forces in the nearby woods while sleeping. He stated they were taken to the Keraterm camp for the first night and were transported in a police wagon to the Omarska camp the next day. The subject stated that on the way to Omarska they passed through Kozarac where an elderly Serbian man was allowed to beat the young prisoners with a stick. 2422/

1576. One subject from Kozarac stated that on 4 June 1992, he was taken to the Keraterm camp, and that on 6 June he was transported to the Omarska camp, and along with 20 other prisoners, was beaten severely. 2423/

1577. One subject priest stated that he was taken on 16 June 1992, to Keraterm and the next day transferred to Omarska. 2424/

1578. One subject reported that he was transferred to Omarska from Keraterm on approximately 5 July 1992. 2425/ Another subject stated that on 9 July 1992, 30 men, most of whom were Croat, were transferred by bus to Omarska. 2426/

1579. One subject stated that the night before he was transferred from Omarska to Manjača on approximately 4 August 1992, a new group of about 70 prisoners were brought from Keraterm and put into the "white house". He claimed that this was done in order that the ICRC would not see the prisoners who had been more severely abused. 2427/

1580. Prijedor-June-July 1992: It was reported that on 3 June 1992, three large buses carrying Muslim and Croatian male prisoners left the main police station in Prijedor and transported prisoners to Omarska. 2428/

1581. One female attorney reported that on 14 June 1992, she was arrested by armed Serbian police officers, taken to the Prijedor police station, and told to wait in a small, blood-spattered room. She stated that another Prijedor lawyer, a member of the Croatian Democratic Union and two unidentified males were also detained in the room. At about 5:30 p.m. they were driven by auto along back roads to Omarska. They were at one point confronted by paramilitary troops and were taken to the Omarska camp. She stated that upon their arrival at Omarska, the prisoners were pushed out of the vehicle by men in "Četnik" and JNA uniforms. 2429/

1582. A subject from Briševo stated that after Prijedor fell on 30 June, he and approximately 20 other men were arrested, taken to the local police station, and then to Omarska. 2430/

1583. One subject reported that he was arrested for the second time in Prijedor and was transported to the Prijedor police station where he was 'slapped about' by two unknown policemen. After two days, on 6 July 1992, the subject was reportedly transported to the Keraterm camp. He stated that he remained at Keraterm for only five hours before being taken by police car to the Omarska camp. 2431/

1584. A subject from Rizvanovići, near Prijedor, stated that on 21 July 1992, the Serbian army surrounded all of the villages in the area and took all of the adult males prisoner. The men were subsequently marched out, abused, and an hour later, one-half of them were transported by bus to the Keraterm camp which was full. The prisoners were then driven 30 minutes to the Omarska camp which was also full, and they were thereafter transported to the Trnopolje camp. At Trnopolje, the subject was reportedly abused by a guard during his intake, and after one night, he was thereafter transferred to the "Serbian police headquarters" in Prijedor where he was questioned for five hours. 2432/ The subject was thereafter transported to the Omarska camp with an unknown number of other prisoners. 2433/

1585. Kevljani (via Prijedor and Keraterm)-Late May 1992: Reports indicate that on approximately 26 May 1992, Kevljani was attacked by Serb forces, and the villagers fled to the woods, but after spending the night under heavy shelling, then surrendered to a Serbian officer 2434/ and other identified individuals. The Croatian and Muslim villagers were taken by bus to Prijedor where the women and children were taken to the youth centre. At 4:00 p.m. the men were taken in 24 buses to the Keraterm factory at the edge of the town. Keraterm, however, was full and the convoy proceeded in a round-about away through Tomašica to the Omarska Camp where they arrived at 11:00 p.m. 2435/ Another subject repeats essentially the same fact scenario, stating, however, that 400 of the villagers fled to a nearby river bank to escape the attack and that those men who came to the village school to surrender were beaten by Serb fighters and subsequently taken to the Omarska camp. 2436/ Other reports indicate that the transfer of persons from the village of Kevljani to the Omarska camp occurred at the end of May 1992. 2437/

1586. Donji Garevci-Late May 1992: According to one report, at the end of May 1992, Serbian irregular soldiers entered the village of Donji Garevci (six kilometres from Prijedor) and rounded up all of the Bosnian Muslim men for incarceration. The irregulars reportedly told the men that they were going to march to a camp at Trnopolje. They allegedly forced the men to sing patriotic Serbian songs and beat those who refused. Eventually the group reached Trnopolje where they were immediately put on buses and driven to the Omarska camp. En route, uncooperative prisoners were beaten. Upon arrival at Omarska, they found that the camp was "full", and the group was put back on buses and finally off-loaded at the Keraterm camp. 2438/

1587. Gornja Puharska-May-June 1992: It was reported that Gornja Puharska had a population of about 300 Muslim families and six Croat families. On 27 May 1992, JNA forces reportedly surrounded and besieged the village and on about 29 May 1992, Serbian "Red Berets" reportedly entered the village with tanks accompanied by non-uniformed irregular forces. The village's defenders reportedly surrendered, and on 1 June 1992, all of the men were reportedly taken prisoner and transported 23 kilometres south-east to Omarska on two buses and one large cattle truck. 2439/

1588. One subject reported that on 29 May 1992, the people of Gornja Puharska put white flags outside their homes to indicate their surrender. He said that the next day, on 30 May, four to five tanks and 500 soldiers came into the town and rounded up all of the men of military age (about 250 in total). The town's men were reportedly walked to the local mosque and abused. The subject stated that political leaders, policemen, and educated persons were immediately identified and put separately on a bus, along with former soldiers. The subject stated that in total, three buses transported a total of approximately 250 men to the Omarska camp. 2440/

1589. Ljubija-Early June-July 1992: On 10 June 1992, in the village of Kalajevo (approximately three kilometres north-east of Ljubija), "armed Serbs" in uniform reportedly arrested a man and drove in a lorry to the "Rudar" stadium in Ljubija where he was held in a locker room with another six prisoners. He stated that after being held in Ljubija for five days he was transferred to the Omarska camp. 2441/

1590. Another subject stated that he was arrested on 10 July 1992, in his father's yard and taken with two others inside a moving van to the police station in Ljubija where he was held with 15 other men. The men were reportedly interrogated by named individuals and were then taken away in the moving van to the Omarska camp. 2442/

1591. Matrići-4 July 1992: One subject reported that on 4 July 1992, he was arrested in Matrići and subsequently taken to the Omarska camp. 2443/

1592. Biščani-July 1992: One subject reported that on approximately 20 July 1992, Muslim males were taken by Bosnian Serb forces to Omarska from the village of Biščani. However, it was also reported that after arriving at Omarska, the convoy left for Trnopolje after those in charge of transportation were told that no more prisoners would be accepted at Omarska. 2444/

1593. It was reported that on 24 and 25 July 1992, approximately 300 civilians from the villages of Biščani, Rizvanovići, Rakovčani, Hambarine, Čarakovo, and Zecovi were brought in at around 4:00 p.m. and severely beaten. 2445/

1594. Rizvanovići-July 1992: One subject stated that on 20 July 1992, he was taken to the Omarska camp from Rizvanovići. 2446/

1595. Donja Puharska-July 1992: On 13 July 1992, all of the Muslim men who remained in Donja Puharska were reportedly arrested and taken to the Omarska camp. According to one subject, he and at least eight other Muslim men were summoned to the local police station to make a declaration of loyalty and to volunteer for work. The men were reportedly beaten by soldiers, locked in a cell, and later transported to Omarska. 2447/

1596. Transfer of Prisoners-Camp Closing: One subject reported that on approximately 30 May 1992, a group of 168 prisoners were selected for a "prisoner exchange". 2448/

1597. One subject reported that on 3 June 1992, three buses filled with older prisoners were transported from Omarska to the Trnopolje camp. 2449/ Another subject reported that on 3 June 1992, at 7:00 p.m., two buses were brought into the Omarska camp and loaded with 120 prisoners. The prisoners were reportedly told that the first bus was going to Kozarac and the second to Prijedor, but both buses reportedly went to the Trnopolje Camp. 2450/

1598. It was reported that on 25 June 1992, approximately 100 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. These prisoners were reportedly called by name and included many weak individuals. 2451/

1599. One subject reported that in early July, 200 prisoners, all of whom were considered by the Serbs to have been "important", were taken away from the Omarska camp on a supposed prisoner exchange. Subject stated that none of the prisoners had been seen or heard from since. Other sources reportedly believed that those prisoners were killed. 2452/

1600. It was also reported that in mid-July 1992, camp authorities transferred 30 elderly and infirm patients to the Trnopolje camp. 2453/

1601. Reports indicate that the Omarska camp was closed at the end of August 1992. The closing was attributed to the attention drawn there by the media and the international community. 2454/ The detainees were, however, not released but transferred to other camps such as Trnopolje and Manjača. 2455/

1602. Manjača-Early August 1992: According to most reports, on approximately 6-8 August 1992, a mass-transfer of Omarska's prisoners took place when buses arrived to transport prisoners to the Manjača camp. 2456/ Each of the buses was reportedly crammed with prisoners, with the heat on and the windows sealed shut. The reports of this transfer included accounts where prisoners were abused and killed *en route* and upon arrival at the Manjača camp: 2457/

1603. Trnopolje-Early August 1992: Subjects reported a mass transfer of prisoners to the Trnopolje camp. One subject stated that 1,000 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp while 1,300 were transported to Manjača. 2458/ According to one subject, on 6 August, approximately 1,200 inmates of the second category (those who had possessed or confessed to having possessed weapons), were transferred by bus to the Manjača camp and at the same time, 700 prisoners of the third category (professionals) were sent to the Trnopolje camp. The subject was reportedly transferred to Trnopolje. He added that guards killed inmates at random during both of these transfers 2459/ Other reports describe what appears to be the same transfer. 2460/

1604. It was reported that on 3 August 1992, the women at Omarska were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. 2461/ One female prisoner stated that on 3 August 1992, 29 of the camp's 33 women were told to hurry and gather their things and were then taken outside and put onto buses for transfer to Trnopolje. 2462/ A similar report stated that before the camp was closed, 33 of the camp's female prisoners were taken to the Trnopolje camp, while 5 others were left at Omarska. 2463/ Other reports describe what appears to be the same transfer. 2464/

1605. Manjača-Late August 1992: It was reported that while prisoners were transferred to the Manjača camp in early August, approximately 180 prisoners remained at Omarska for another 15 days, after which they joined the others at Manjača. According to one report, the men who remained at Omarska were moved to a room near the kitchen where they were provided with beds and bedding and were given two meals a day of so much food that they could not eat it all. These prisoners reportedly had to clean up the "white house" and the area around it and paint the building white in preparation for a visit by the Red Cross and television crews. According to the subject, some women at the camp were kept out of sight when the Red Cross and the television crew came, but were returned to Omarska after the visit. 2465/

1606. One subject similarly reported that in early August, the Omarska guards became unsettled and moved men from room to room. The subject stated that he and 183 other men were transferred to a garage about 25 metres square, and after three days, 88 of them, including the subject, were taken to the "white house". The subject stated that on 6 August 1992, mass transfers to Manjača and Trnopolje took place, but that 184 men singled out before were left at the Omarska camp. Those prisoners were reportedly led to a large room where they had to assemble and make army beds. Subject stated that he was led away to a nearby room, beaten severely, and made to eat a cockroach. The subject believed that he was the last man severely beaten at the Omarska camp. The subject added that although the prisoners had made 120 beds, they were not allowed to sleep on them, but had to sleep of the floor of the hallway in that building. 2466/

1607. One report stated that of the 179 prisoners left at the Omarska camp, five were women. 2467/ One woman stated that she was among the last five women (out of 38) to leave the camp several days after Omarska was emptied of its last male prisoners. 2468/

1608. It was reported that on 21 August 1992, camp authorities roll-called 172 prisoners who were taken to the Manjača camp. Seven other prisoners, some of whom were women, were reportedly taken to an unknown destination. 2469/ Other reports confirm that the remaining prisoners held at Omarska were transferred to the Manjača camp. 2470/

1609. Visits to Omarska by Outside Organizations and Individuals: It was reported that in early August, a group of journalists arrived at the camp, but that camp officials did not allow them directly inside. One subject stated that the Omarska camp authorities prepared a group of 10-15 prisoners to talk with them. The prisoners were given some bread and were ordered to tell the reporters that conditions at the camp were good and that Omarska was not a concentration camp, but a reception centre. According to the subject, about three days after the visit, prisoners began to be dispersed to other camps. 2471/ Other reports described the process by which Omarska was prepared for the journalists' visits. Almost all of the female prisoners were reportedly transferred, the corpses on the lawn disappeared, and so did the prisoners marked by torture. 2472/ One subject reported that he remained at Omarska to take part in a clean-up of the camp while most of the other prisoners were transferred to the Manjača camp. The subject stated that there had been blood everywhere, and that marks of shooting on internal walls were covered with cupboards. The subject also reported that those involved in the clean up were told to tell journalists that nobody stayed in the camp for more than a day, and that Omarska was only a transit centre. He added that beds arrived the day before a visit from journalists but that prisoners were not allowed to use them. 2473/ Other reports contain similar descriptions of the events during this time period. 2474/

1610. It was reported that before the first journalists arrived at Omarska, about 200 men in one sleeping room were moved to another room already at overcapacity. The prisoners were then told to remain quiet and to keep their heads below the window. According to the report, there was only enough room for the men to sit with their knees against their chests. The other room was reportedly cleaned and 30 new prisoners from the Keraterm camp were reportedly put there and shown to reporters. 2475/

1611. On the 5th or 6th of August 1992, Independent Television News (ITN) reporters Penny Marshall and Ian Williams visited the Omarska and Trnopolje camps. 2476/ In their report they visited the camp and were shown only several hundred of the camp's prisoners, all Muslim men. ITN was reportedly told by authorities that those men were there to be interrogated. The authorities stated further that those men found guilty of fighting Serbs were sent to prisoner of war camps, and the innocents, to refugee camps. Reporter Marshall spoke to a woman identified as Nada Balaban, 2477/ the camp's administrator, who stated, "No, this is not a camp, this is a centre, a transit centre, Omarska and Trnopolje, both centres, not camps." When Marshall asked to see the prisoners' living accommodations, 2478/ the request was denied by Ms. Balaban. 2479/ When Marshall visited Omarska's cafeteria, she commented that the prisoners were silent and that the only voices heard where those of guards ordering the men to eat faster and leave. When a prisoner was asked by Marshall how he was treated, he reportedly responded, "I don't want to tell lies. I can't speak the truth. Thank you for coming." Marshall reported that ITN was told that the army did not control the Omarska camp and that its prisoners were the responsibility of the civil authorities and the local militia.

1612. Helsinki Watch reported that after the ITN television crew filmed the Omarska camp, the Serbian military began taking journalists and others on arranged tours of the camps in the area. The military reportedly drove the journalists from Banja Luka to Trnopolje and three other camps in the area: Omarska, Keraterm, and Manjača. Helsinki Watch reportedly visited the four camps in August 1992, and saw that they had recently been painted and cleaned. Most of the prisoners were reportedly terrified and refused to speak to the visitors. One prisoner, however, reportedly stated: "Don't believe what you see. They have made this place into a tourist attraction." 2480/

1613. One press report described the observations made by journalists who visited the Omarska camp: "Western journalists arrived at Omarska this week, only 175 men were still there. Crude attempts had been made to clean up the camp. Bunk beds were lined up in a room in which inmates said as many as 1,300 men had slept before." 2481/

1614. The ICRC was reported to have first visited the Omarska camp on 12 August 1992. 2482/ It was reported that due to the mass-transfer of prisoners to the Manjača and Trnopolje camps in early August, the ICRC was able to register only 173 prisoners during its visit. 2483/ One subject reported that on 12 August 1992, international journalists arrived at Omarska and that camp authorities told them that the prisoners there had been held for two or three weeks for interrogation. The journalists had reportedly brought ICRC registration cards and registered all of the prisoners. The subject stated that the reporters told them that they were now citizens of the United Nations. 2484/

1615. One subject reported that on 15 August 1992, the ICRC registered only male prisoners because camp authorities had hidden female prisoners from the ICRC representatives. 2485/

1616. Link Between the Omarska Camp and the Authorities in Prijedor and Banja Luka: Milomir Stakić, the man identified as the mayor of Prijedor after Muhamed Čehajić was removed, reportedly acknowledged the link between civil authorities in Prijedor and the Omarska, Keraterm, and Trnopolje camps. Stakić stated in a translated statement that "[T]hose places like Omarska, Keraterm and Trnopolje were the necessity of the moment and were formed on decision of the Prijedor civil authorities." With regard to the issue of beatings at the camps, Stakić reportedly stated, "According to the information there was no mistreatment and physical violence in the centres themselves." Specifically addressing reports that persons had been killed at Omarska, Stakić said, "There were cases as the commander let me know--natural deaths with the medical documentation of death, not murder." Stakić stated that he did not know how many persons had died, but that there were "not many". 2486/

1617. Milan Kovačević, the Prijedor city manager in Prijedor, reportedly stated that the Omarska camp was an investigative facility set up "to see who did what during the war, to find the guilty one, and to establish the innocent so that they didn't bear the consequences". He reportedly said that the camp was closed when the investigation was completed. 2487/

1618. A man identified as "Drljača", who reportedly became the Prijedor police chief when Serb forces took power, reportedly stated that 3,334 persons were arrested on suspicion of resisting or plotting against the new authorities and were taken to Omarska. He reportedly insisted that no one had been killed at Omarska, and that only two prisoners died between 25 May and mid-August, both of "natural causes". He also stated that another 49 had "disappeared", including the lord mayor of Prijedor, Muhamed Čehajić, and were presumed dead. He stated that detainees were interrogated for four days and shipped out. He said that 800 detainees who were alleged to have "organized the whole thing", among them "rich Muslims who financed" the Muslim SDA political party, were taken to Manjača, which was operated by the Bosnian Serb army as a prisoner-of-war camp, to await criminal trial. Taken with them were 600 people who reputedly commanded units of the Muslim and Croat resistance. The remaining 1,999 were found innocent and taken immediately to Trnopolje, which officials said was a transit camp, Drljača reportedly said. 2488/

1619. Reports indicate that the civilian and police authorities of Prijedor administered the Omarska camp. Helsinki Watch reported that during its visit to the camp in August 1992, Serbian authorities acknowledged that approximately 3,500 persons had entered and left the camp. The authorities referred to the camp as an "interrogation centre". The camp authorities claimed that, although the "centre" was guarded by soldiers of the "Army of the Serbian Republic", prisoners were interrogated by the local police. 2489/

1620. One news report contains a photograph of the camp's alleged administrator, Nada Balaban, who was pictured with a man identified as the Prijedor chief of police. 2490/ Another report contains the same photograph of the same two individuals, with the man who was said to be the chief commander of all camps in the region. 2491/

1621. One subject reported that in early July 1992, two prominent Serbian politicians from the Banja Luka council visited the camp. He said that a man who he identified as Vojo Kuprešanin and his deputy by the last name of

Glamocanin, arrived in a limousine escorted by a blue colored APC. 2492/

1622. One subject reported that in mid-July 1992, the prime minister of the Serbian Republic, identified as Brdjanin, 2493/ came to Omarska that the prisoners were paraded before him and made to sing a Serbian national song and do the three-finger salute. Brdjanin reportedly arrived in luxury car which was followed by helicopters. 2494/

1623. One woman who was held at the camp characterized the guards as uneducated persons from the hills around Omarska. She stated that everything was done on orders from the Prijedor police. She stated that they got their orders directly from Prijedor. She added that most of the inspectors at the camp came from Prijedor and that she knew them personally. 2495/

1624. One former prisoner stated that the strategy at Omarska was to beat prisoners who were considered privileged. He added that there was a camp priority for execution, which was: a) To execute those Muslims with party affiliations when the parties did not include Serbs; b) to execute those Muslims who had been caught in battle or had been arrested in possession of guns; c) to execute civilians; and d) random killings. He stated that at Omarska, legal cases were opened up against prisoners. One such case reportedly involved 35 Muslims and Croats from Prijedor. The subject stated that all 35 were found guilty of unknown charges and were forced to sign statements admitting their guilt and accepting their fate. Those papers were then reportedly filed away, and the individuals were executed. 2496/ The subject stated that orders for executions came down through the Omarska camp command from identified officials in Prijedor. 2497/

1625. Two reports from Prijedor lawyers who were held at Omarska also alleged that a "court" was used to legitimize the executions at the Omarska camp. 2498/ The subjects identified and implicated a Serbian judge and a lawyer who reportedly headed the "court". 2499/ The subjects also identified and implicated two other men who were involved in the "court", the chief prosecutor and his deputy. 2500/ One subject stated that court also consisted of a lawyer and a secretary. 2501/ One subject stated that on the days that the judge came to Omarska, liquidations and executions began. He commented that the judge and the other man heading the court, came to Omarska to sign "death warrants". 2502/

1626. According to one report from a prisoner who was a lawyer from Prijedor, the "war court" members came to Omarska to oversee findings of the MUP inspectors on an irregular basis. 2503/ The subject reported that the Prijedor MUP inspectors handled most of the interrogations at the camp; however, on occasion, either inspectors from Banja Luka or the army reportedly came to conduct interrogations on unidentified important cases. The subject identified the alleged Prijedor MUP inspectors and staff. 2504/

1627. One subject reported information on the organization of the Prijedor Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP), including the organizational relationship to the camps (including Omarska) and the police. The Prijedor MUP reportedly fell under the control of the Banja Luka MUP. However, parallel with the Prijedor and Banja Luka MUPs were their respective Emergency Operation Centres 2505/ Under the Prijedor MUP's control was reportedly the Prijedor Civilian Police, the Omarska Civilian Police, the Omarska Camp, the Trnopolje camp, the Keraterm camp, the "war courts", and the MUP inspectors. 2506/ The subject stated that the Prijedor Chief of Police was a member of the MUP and possibly its director. 2507/

1628. According to one report, permission to enter the Omarska camp in early August was granted by local police officials and not by the military authorities. 2508/ It was reported that the camp was run by a mix of militias and that no one group seemed to be in charge. Some of the most extreme of the local Serb population was said to be at Omarska. 2509/

1629. Intake Procedures: It was reported that upon arrival at Omarska, prisoners were forced to run though lines of soldiers, during which time they were beaten and abused. A youth from Kozarac, who was reportedly taken to the camp one evening at the end of June 1992, described how he and other prisoners with him had to pass through two lines of soldiers who formed a passage between the bus and the shed into which they were first taken. He said that they were beaten with rifle butts, truncheons and a whip as they ran the distance of about 10 metres between the bus and the shed. 2510/ Another subject similarly reported that upon disembarkment from the bus, the prisoners were brought through a 30 metre "corridor" where all were seriously beaten and abused. He stated that this "ceremony" was called the "wedding party" by the prison guards and that the prisoners were forced to the ground and badly beaten, following which they were forced to sing Serbian nationalistic songs. 2511/

1630. One subject reported that after being transported to the camp on approximately 31 May 1992, he and other prisoners were made to pass through a "gauntlet" involving beatings by Serb soldiers. He stated that the garage facility in which they were going to be taken already held about 700 prisoners and that he and the others had difficulty pushing their way in. The subject stated that at least one prisoner was killed as the result of a beating by an identified guard. 2512/ Another subject who was transported to the camp on 31 May 1992, described a similar scenario, whereby prisoners had to pass through a corridor and were beaten by guards with rifle butts along the way to a sleeping area. 2513/

1631. One unidentified prisoner stated: "When arriving in Omarska, we had to leave the bus. We were only allowed to look on the ground. I personally was not beaten, but those men who rose their head were beaten by the Četniks". 2514/ Another unidentified witness stated: "When we arrived (28 May 1992) we had to walk to the tunnel through a row of soldiers who hit us with rifle butts, rubber sticks and fists". 2515/

1632. An unidentified 53 year-old ex-prisoner stated that upon his arrival at Omarska on 28 May 1992, the first and the last five men who left his bus were shot by Serbian soldiers. 2516/

1633. A subject who had been transferred to Omarska from Keraterm on 28 May 1992, stated that after getting off the bus in Omarska, the guards took out a health care provider; 2517/ a school teacher; a health care provider; and a restauranteur and beat them severely. They were not seen thereafter. 2518/

1634. A subject who was brought to the Omarska camp on approximately 30 May 1992, stated that two prisoners were killed immediately upon arrival at the camp and that they were told that this was to avenge the death of a Serbian soldier who was killed in battle. It was reported that the prisoners then forced to lay on the "runway" the entire day. 2519/

1635. One subject reported that after being transferred to the camp from Kevljani in late May 1992, he and other prisoners were taken to a warehouse where trucks were repaired. He said that about 20 guards received men who emerged from the buses, and beat them. The subject reported that four of the men who observed this tried to escape, and three of them were killed with rifles. 2520/

1636. One subject reported that in early July 1992, new arrivals were transported in and subjected to beatings with rifle butts. The subject reported that one of these prisoners were killed as a result of the beatings. 2521/

1637. Confiscation of Valuables: It was generally reported that Serb guards would force prisoners to give up all of their belongings and to sign documents giving away their property. 2522/ Subjects similarly reported that upon arrival at the camp, they were battered by guards who took their money and other valuables. 2523/

1638. Upon their arrival at Omarska, prisoners were reportedly searched and beaten, and all items of value were confiscated. 2524/ One former prisoner who arrived at the camp in early June 1992, reported that upon leaving the buses on which they were transported to the camp, prisoners were spread-eagled against and brick wall and searched. He noted that the wall was pock-marked with bullet holes and that the ground in front was covered with large blood stains onto which a soldier in a JNA uniform spread lime powder. 2525/ Another subject stated that after arrival at the camp on 29 May 1992, he and 35 other prisoners were subjected to a thorough search by guards who took all of their possessions, including personal identity documents. The guards then reportedly registered each of them by taking their names and other personal data. The prisoners were subsequently placed in a "large hall" on the first floor of the administration building, together with 500 other prisoners. According to the subject, they received no food for four days and had to sleep on a concrete ground without any mattresses or blankets. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated three days later. 2526/

1639. One subject reported that in late May 1992, personal effects were not taken from the prisoners upon intake, although anything resembling a weapon was. The subject stated, however, that during the night, guards would steal whatever they could from the prisoners. He said that a favourite method of obtaining money was for a prisoner to be selected and told to produce a sum of money in deutsche marks in one hour. If the prisoner did not, he would be severely beaten. The subject added that in the early days other prisoners would help to raise the money, but later there was little money and many were beaten. 2527/

1640. One subject said that after arriving at the camp on 4 July 1992, he was met at the entrance by five camp guards who battered him with batons and kicked him with boots. The guards also reportedly took all of his money. He stated that he was interrogated a couple of days after his arrival at the camp. 2528/

1641. Organization of Prisoners: The following are representative accounts of where prisoners were placed, and their subsequent treatment, after their arrival at the Omarska camp.

1642. One subject who was brought to the camp from Kozarac stated that he and 160 other persons were put into a five metres by five metres room and kept there for days. He reported that they were not fed and were not allowed to use the toilet. The prisoner also reported that he was beaten by soldiers using shoes, guns, and electric cables. 2529/ Another subject who was brought to the camp from Kozarac, similarly reported that they were put into five by five metre rooms and were not fed until "much later". He added that the prisoners were not allowed to go to the toilet and were forced to relieve themselves in the room. 2530/

1643. One subject who was transferred to Omarska from Brezičani stated that he and 450 other prisoners from Kevljani-Kozarac were kept in a 20 metres by 20 metres room in a truck garage where they lived for two-and-one-half months. He stated that for eight days the prisoners were given only water, for which they were required to pay and that each day five to six prisoners were called out and beaten. He stated that on the ninth day they were given some bread and on the 10th day, they were able to go to the kitchen for their meal. 2531/

1644. One prisoner who was transferred from Keraterm to Omarska stated that prisoners arriving at Omarska were lined up chest to chest or back to back in numerous tight ranks in an open area in front of the two-story buildings. He said that they were not allowed to sit down, and whenever their ranks exceeded their captors expectations, some prisoners were taken to the side and beaten and shot. It was further reported that no prisoner was assigned quarters prior to an interrogation which took place in separate rooms on the second floor of one of the two-story buildings. He said that the interrogators asked the same questions as had been asked previously at Keraterm (regarding hidden weapons, incriminating documents, gold, and any affiliation with Muslim resistance forces), as well as additional questions regarding why Muslims had not joined in the efforts against Croats, and about the employment and property of each person. According to the report, every answer was accompanied by numerous blows from a rifle butt or iron rod. He stated that the majority of deaths among inmates were caused by injuries from rifle butt blows. He also stated that it appeared that every inmate was interrogated at least twice, and noted several inmates were suspended from an overhead crane to scare them into making confessions. 2532/

1645. One subject who was transported to Omarska from Gornja Puharska stated that upon arrival at the camp, the "special cases" were immediately separated, and most were killed shortly thereafter. He said that the new arrivals were kept on the tarmac, known as the "pista", in the open between the two large buildings. For the first four days, the prisoners reportedly received no food or water. The subject estimated that there were approximately 800 prisoners on the tarmac. During that time, the prisoners were reportedly interrogated, and after being interrogated, they would be moved to a large hangar that had been used for the repair of big dump trucks used for mining. That building reportedly had six entrances for trucks and was divided into small rooms holding 120 men each. The building reportedly held 1,500 prisoners in total. The rooms there were reportedly very hot, with walls of corrugated iron and doors of steel. Each room reportedly had one very small window. On the other side of the tarmac was more of an administrative building that held what had been a canteen. The interrogations reportedly took place on the upper floor of that building which the subject estimated held about 2,000 prisoners. All of the buildings reportedly had a steel structure. 2533/

1646. One subject stated that upon arrival at Omarska after being transferred from Keraterm in late May, approximately 500 prisoners were put in a single room for five days. 2534/ He reported further that each day they were given a one and one-half litre bottle of water to share. 2535/ Another subject stated that upon arrival at the camp he was taken along with other prisoners to a garage, where 65 persons were held. The prisoners there were frequently interrogated. 2536/

1647. An imprisoned priest stated that upon his arrival at the camp he was subjected to beatings and held in one of the rooms of the "white house" He stated that 20 prisoners, all injured and some with broken limbs were crammed into this four metres by two metres space and that they were deprived of water and forced to drink their urine. He stated that his condition was such that he remained unconscious for several days before rejoining most of the camp's general population. 2537/

1648. One subject who was transported to the camp on approximately 13 July 1992 stated that he was kept in a so-called hangar building that contained truck repair workshops and garages on the ground floor. On 21 July 1992, he was reportedly transferred to a building identified as the "white house" where he was kept for seven days. 2538/

1649. Upon arrival, the prisoners were reportedly taken to what has been described as the two-story administrative building of the former mining company. 2539/ One prisoner stated that they were not provided with any food for four days but that water was available. He stated that Bosnian Serbs began to interrogate the prisoners on their sixth day at the camp. 2540/ Another prisoner reported that in early June 1992, he was given only water with a high rust content. 2541/

1650. One subject reported that after arrival at the camp, he and other prisoners were placed in room number 15. According to the subject, Muslim policemen and local businessmen were taken out and killed the same night and the rest of the prisoners were registered in the morning. The subject added that for the first 60 hours, the prisoners were given no food or water and had to relieve themselves in the same room. 2542/

1651. Interrogation Procedures: Reports indicate that prisoners were singled out for questioning and were subsequently tortured or killed. 2543/ According to reports, interrogations at Omarska were typically accompanied by beatings, torture, abuse, and killing. 2544/ One subject who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, stated that intellectuals and better-educated prisoners were usually interrogated several times and killed afterwards. 2545/

1652. According to one subject, every Muslim prisoner held at the camp was interrogated at least three times during his stay there. He stated that most of the abuse, beatings and torture occurred during interrogations, when the interrogator and the guards hit the prisoner with rifle butts and iron bars, kicked him with their feet, and cut and stabbed him with their knives. 2546/

1653. It was reported that the interrogations of prisoners were held on the top floor of the administration building and that a team of interrogators numbering over 16 worked a day shift from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily. Those interrogators were reportedly called "inspectors" who were assisted by two "assistants" or guards. According to the subject, the guards had a list of those selected for interrogation, and those selected were brought to the administration building and held on the ground where they were made to stand, arms outstretched with the Serb three finger salute, and that beatings were usually administered by the guards at this point prior to the actual interrogation. Thereafter, prisoners were reportedly taken to the interrogation rooms on the top floor one at a time. The prisoners reportedly stood or sat in front of a table facing the "inspector" with two guards standing behind the prisoners. According to the report, if the inspector was not happy with a prisoner's answer, he nodded at the guards who beat the prisoner. 2547/

1654. An interrogation room was reportedly located next door to where the women in the camp slept. According to one of the women who was forced to clean the room on the mornings after beatings, the floor was often covered with fresh blood each morning. She stated that the interrogation room had three tables pushed against the walls and contained whips made from heavy cable. She also stated that the women who cleaned that room were, under threat of death, told to put back everything exactly as they had found it. 2548/

1655. Women who were held at the camp stated that the interrogators at Omarska were not professional policemen, but had held positions such as movie directors and teachers. 2549/One of the women held at the camp estimated that 40 per cent of those killed at Omarska died during, or as a result of interrogations. She stated that she witnessed prisoners being brought back in blankets while they had walked there under their own power. She stated that she heard screams from the investigation rooms "above the restaurant", and that the camp authorities tried to drown this out with noise and music. She added that the women were sleeping in the rooms in which the interrogations took place during the day and had that they had to wash down the room before going to sleep because it was "blood-smeared". 2550/ Another woman who was held at the camp stated that after the interrogations, the women found metal bars, heavy plastic objects, pipes with iron wires and metal balls at the end, and objects made of heavy wood. She stated that the women would return these objects to the guards. She also stated that she heard screams from the room all day and that afterward the walls, closets and floors would be covered with blood. 2551/

1656. It was reported that when one prisoner was brought in for interrogation, the interrogators had prior knowledge of his military service, knowledge of weapons, and ability to play the accordion. According to the report, the goal of interrogation was to gain information on the organization of the defence of the village, the identity of wealthy persons and the location of any valuables. 2552/

1657. It was reported that interrogations carried out at night were "unofficial" and were conducted by the guards, the motive often being one of personal revenge. In addition to the unofficial beatings by the guards, the prisoners were also reportedly subjected to beatings and killing by a group which referred to by the subject as the "night visitors". 2553/

1658. One unidentified subject reported:

> "Only those were repeatedly questioned who seemed to be the suspicious in some way. When they returned, they always were seriously injured . . . Most of them were questioned and tortured until they died from their injuries." 2554/

1659. Other reports similarly describe the interrogation of prisoners accompanied by beatings, torture and killings. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June through August 1992, stated that he was tortured to make him denounce "extremists" from his village and admit that lorries delivering food for Caritas International were transporting arms. 2555/ One unidentified witness stated: "When we were questioned, we were beaten, I was beaten with a rubber stick." 2556/

1660. A subject who arrived at the camp on 28 May 1992, stated that several interrogations centred around weapons bought on the black market. He stated that one reserve policeman and another man who had bought an automatic weapon were killed in the interrogation room. 2557/

1661. One subject reported that five soldiers would approach the prisoners and one would read the names of five prisoners. Those prisoners were then required to stand, place their hands on their heads, and march to the interrogation room which was reportedly located on the second floor of the building where the prisoners obtained their food. 2558/ The subject reported that the people who were interrogated fell into three categories: 1) those who were not mistreated during the interrogation process; 2) those who were beaten but not killed; and 3) those who were killed during interrogation or later on the same day as the interrogation was conducted. He added that in at least some cases, the interrogators sought expanded biographical information on prisoners and details on participation in anti-Serb activities 2559/

1662. Other subjects stated that sometimes the interrogations used the pretence of gathering information, determining responsibility for acts of war. One subject stated:

> "Someone was a sniper, someone a machine-gun runner, someone a grenade thrower. For everyone they had a charge, which was a good enough reason to beat up a person. If we'd really had that many snipers or fighters, Prijedor and Kozarac would never have fallen." 2560/

1663. It was reported that prisoners were usually interrogated after their arrival and after a list had been made of the new prisoners' names. 2561/

1664. One subject reported that after being transported to the camp on 28 May 1992, he and some other prisoners remained in the mess hall building for the first two days of their imprisonment. On the second day, camp officials reportedly began interrogations of the prisoners in an office on the second floor of the mess hall building. A guard reportedly led the prisoners to their interrogations one by one. According to the subject, an interrogator wearing a green army uniform without rank, was already seated behind a desk. The guard reportedly sat in a chair to the right of the prisoner and the prisoner was told to take a seat in front of the desk. He stated that in this case he was not mistreated during the interrogation and was offered a cigarette. He stated that he was asked his name, date of birth, name of parents, other personal information, name of siblings, his profession, name of his friends, and whether he had an official function in his village. He stated that the interrogation lasted about 30 minutes. Following the interrogation the prisoner was led to his permanent cell, located in a corner room on the ground floor of the large building which contained a high-bay vehicle work area. 2562/

1665. One subject who arrived at the camp on 30 May 1992, described the process by which prisoners were called from the "pista" into their initial interrogations. The subject stated:

> "During the first four days on the tarmac, we each waited for our turn to be questioned. We saw those brought back ahead of us. Each person who was questioned came back bleeding and could hardly walk. Interrogations lasted from 15 minutes to an hour and a half, depending on who did the questioning and who was being questioned. The most unlucky were those who happened to be wearing anything with the color green, the color of the SDA (Muslim political party). If you were wearing this color, you were finished. People tried to pick off that color from their clothes so as not to be killed." 2563/

1666. One subject stated that he was taken for "examination" on 31 May 1992, a few days after arrival at the camp. He stated that he was beaten and threatened with a pistol and that his interrogators demanded him to tell them who possessed weapons and what kind of weaponry they had. 2564/

1667. One subject stated that he was brought from his detention room three days after his arrival in late May 1992, and was interrogated on the second floor of the administration building for two hours. He identified his interrogator and stated that this was his only interrogation while at the camp. He stated that the guard who brought him upstairs left the room, and that during his two hour interrogation he was not beaten or abused. 2565/ The subject stated that he was asked: the names of Muslims in his town who organized resistance and who possessed weapons; the names of rich individuals in the town and where they were hiding their valuables; the names of Muslims who were active in the Muslim Democratic Party; and names and personal data of Muslims who were members of the Territorial Defence. He also had to provide an account of his own activities between 24 and 29 May 1992. 2566/

1668. Another subject who was transferred to the camp in late May 1992, stated that several days after his arrival at the camp, he was interrogated about personal data, background, political activities and attitude, and about the rest of his family. He stated that he was not beaten during the interrogation. 2567/

1669. According to one report, in early June 1992, prisoners were interrogated on their sixth day at the camp. The interrogations were reportedly carried out in approximately 10 offices on the second floor of the building where the prisoners were held. It was reported that prisoners recognized many of their interrogators as members of the civilian police forces in Banja Luka and Prijedor. They also identified some as military police from Banja Luka. It was also reported that interrogators seemed especially anxious to learn about who was responsible for organizing the defence of villages around Prijedor and how non-Serbs were obtaining arms. 2568/

1670. One subject who had been transported to the camp from Prijedor in late June 1992, stated that interrogations started five or six days after his arrival and that the prisoners were asked who had organized an attack on Prijedor and who had smuggled arms. 2569/

1671. A subject who was transferred to the camp from Keraterm on approximately 5 July 1992, stated that upon arrival at Omarska he was interrogated twice, each time for approximately two hours. He said that both times he was interrogated by two men in military field uniforms who asked the same typical questions which had been asked at previous interrogations: if he possessed weapons or western currency; if he was politically active; for which western intelligence service he worked; or if he knew of other Muslims who did any of the above. Three soldiers were reportedly present who beat the subject during the interrogations with baseball bats and electric cables all over his body, especially to the head, legs and kidneys. He stated that at the conclusion of his second interrogation, one of the interrogators apologized for the rough treatment and told him that there had been a misunderstanding and that he would have no more problems. 2570/

1672. One subject reported that after being transported to Omarska in July 1992, prisoners were taken to the "white house" where about 15 soldiers wearing balaclavas questioned them briefly before putting them in the "bloody room". He stated that upon entering this room they were struck on the heads by two guards at the door, forced to kneel on the floor, were told to cross the room to the garage, and then were subjected to harsh beatings en route. The subject said that his ribs were broken, he fainted and regained consciousness four times, and each time was beaten and questioned. He said that he was taken to an office where four persons beat him with rifle butts and repeatedly subjected him to "cross-checked" questions and threatened to kill him. 2571/

1673. One subject 2572/ reported that on his 22nd day at the camp (on approximately 18-19 June), he was called out of "Building Number 11" at 2:00 a.m. and was interrogated by an individual who he knew before the war. He stated that the man was an officer with three chevron marks on his uniform, and that he repeatedly questioned the subject about the location of a large gun called a Mitraljez Breda. Subject denied any knowledge of such a gun and claimed that no one in Kevljani had owned such a weapon. The subject was then reportedly taken to "Building 10" to a room with four soldiers. He was then made to undress to his underwear and told to lie down on his stomach on the tile floor. One guard reportedly took an iron chair and put it on the subject's back and sat down as another guard took a large calibre automatic rifle and beat the subject on his spine with the butt of the rifle. A third guard reportedly kicked the subject along his legs and groin, while another guard continually pounded on his rib cage, breaking four of the subject's ribs. The subject stated that he lost consciousness and that the beatings continued when he came to, with one of the guards reportedly taking a police baton, and beating on his back and ribs continually and another guard pulling out a knife, threatening to circumcise him, and then reportedly cutting his kneecap. He was then made to stand up and lost consciousness and collapsed. The guards then threw water on the subject, returned his clothes, and walked him back to his room. The subject alleged that he was the first prisoner at Omarska to be returned to the rooms after a beating, and not be killed or taken to the "white house". 2573/

1674. One subject stated that unlike others at Omarska, he did not undergo an interrogation until he was at the camp for about two months. The subject stated that during his interrogation, he was beaten with a stick to the kidneys and that they wanted to know which Serbs he and his friends had killed. 2574/

1675. A number of other sources described the interrogation process at Omarska. One subject stated that:

> "[t]hey would ask questions like 'Where are your weapons?' 'Were you a member of the SDA?' 'Do you like Alija?' [President Izetbegović] and beating us with each questions. They beat us with everything available, hands, fists, guns, night sticks, baseball bats. I don't understand where they got the baseball bats. We were made to sing Četnik songs and songs proclaiming Greater Serbia. They forced us to take off all of our clothes to see if we were circumcised. When I went upstairs for my questioning, I was surprised how much information they already had about me--my mother's name, my father's name, where I had been employed. . . . I was questioned for about an hour. There was an interrogator in civilian clothes who asked all the questions. I was seated in a chair. Behind the chair were three men in uniform. As I first sat down and the first questions were asked, the three of them were slapping their billy clubs into their open palms next to my ears. . . ." 2575/

1676. One subject stated that he and his 2 brothers voluntarily went to be questioned, hoping that they would be released and would be able to join their family in Trnopolje. The subject reported that he was interrogated on 6 June 1992, and that the interrogator asked, "Where were you during the attack [on your village]?" "Have you ever had weapons?" etc. One of the men who interrogated the subject had been his math teacher and reportedly kicked the subject in the chest. The subject stated that he was hit 15 to 20 times during the course of his interrogation. In an effort to scare the subject, one of the interrogators reportedly stated that the subject should be killed. 2576/

1677. One subject reported that on 27 July 1992, he was called out of the "white house" by two soldiers and then taken to an upstairs room in the building where the kitchen was located. He stated that in the interrogation room, the chief sat behind a table and two men sat one on each side. One of the two asked questions, and the other two wrote them down. After taking personal data, the chief said he wanted to eat his lunch, and the other two men reportedly took the subject into another room where there were other soldiers: a total of five men. Each man reportedly held an object for use in a beating. The objects were reported to be: a police stick; a whip; a rubber stick; a metal stick that was square in shape; and a metal ball on a chain. The subject was reportedly told to get on his knees and hands and each man hit him on the back, legs, and neck with one of the objects. The refugee stated that he had heard from the other prisoners that it was important not to fall flat on the floor because then all of the men would hit him at the same time. He stated that he was then hit repeatedly about the legs with the metal stick until his legs grew numb. After the beating he was reportedly returned to the interrogation room. The chief then reportedly asked the subject if he was ready to hear his accusation, which stated that the subject was accused of having said in Donja Puharska that Muslim men would kill all Serbian men and would keep the Serbian women for use in reproduction purposes and for sexual training of young Muslim boys. 2577/

1678. Camp Conditions-Meals-Nourishment: Reports indicate that during their first days at the camp, prisoners were generally given no food or water. 2578/ Reports indicate that the food supply at the camp was insufficient. In addition, Omarska's prisoners were given only a few minutes for the consumption of their meal. 2579/ It was generally reported that Omarska's prisoners were fed one meal per day and that the meal generally consisted of some bread and a bowl of soup or other substance. 2580/ Other reports indicate that on some days, prisoners received no food. 2581/ It was reported that the food at the camp was delivered by truck from Omarska. 2582/

1679. The following are representative accounts confirming that prisoners received inadequate and infrequent meals at the Omarska camp. One unidentified 27 year old witness stated: "The Serbs gave us one piece of bread and a little bit of water once a day. Sometimes we got warm meals, but it was rather hard to determine what it was." 2583/

1680. An ex-prisoner who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, stated that a meal consisted of 90 grams of bread and sometimes some soup broth or a cabbage leaf. He added that often, 24-60 hours would pass between meals. 2584/ Another subject during the same period of time described a similar meal including a cabbage leaf. 2585/

1681. A woman who was held at the camp stated that the male prisoners at the camp were once a day fed one-eighth of a loaf of bread and a small plate of food. 2586/ A male prisoner who was brought to the camp during the first week of June 1992, stated that prisoners were fed one meal per day consisting of a half slice of bread and one cup of soup with white beans. 2587/ Another prisoner who was brought to the camp in late May 1992, stated that every two days, they received about 100 grams of bread and a small cup of soup with a bit of rice or potato. 2588/

1682. One subject reported that many prisoners were accused of smuggling biscuits into camp. According to the subject, a pack of biscuits could be purchased from soldiers for 10 deutsch marks and that sometimes, this was the only food the prisoners would have for 36 to 48 hours. He stated that on one occasion, he bought biscuits from a soldier and was thereafter severely beaten by two other soldiers who accused him of smuggling the biscuits. 2589/

1683. Prisoners were reportedly taken to the mess hall in groups of 30. 2590/ It was reported that prisoners were ordered to leave their rooms and line up outside in their groups of 30, with heads bent down, facing the wall. They were also reportedly forbidden to turn their heads, and had to wait until ordered by a guard to walk fast, or run, to the mess hall. 2591/ A woman who was held at the camp stated that there were eight tables in the cafeteria and that the prisoners were given three minutes to eat, enter and to leave. She said that guards were positioned on both sides of the door and that prisoners had to run so as to not be beaten. 2592/

1684. There are numerous reports of abuse and daily beatings of prisoners entering and exiting the kitchen area. 2593/There are reports that prisoners were beaten with heavy sticks, pipes, cables, and rifle butts when lining up for their meals. On their way to the "kitchen", prisoners had to go through rows of soldiers who tripped and beat them. 2594/ One ex-prisoner stated that they were made to run a type of obstacle course when they were fed (entering and exiting the cafeteria) and that they had to pass single file between Serbian guards who tripped and beat them as they ran by. Benches and tables were also said to have blocked their path and if prisoners stumbled, they were reportedly beaten even more. 2595/ Oil and water was also reportedly poured on the eating-area's floor to make it slippery. 2596/

1685. One unidentified 29 year old witness reported: "When heading towards the kitchen to get our meal, we were often beaten by the soldiers. On both sides of the way, Četniks were standing who beat us with heavy sticks." 2597/ Similarly, an unidentified 46 year old ex-prisoner stated:

> "When returning to the garage after the meal, we had to go through a row of soldiers. The Serbs beat us with heavy sticks and rifle butts. In the middle of this row, there was a table which we had to climb up. The Serbs tilted the table over when a person was standing on it and beat again . . . After meal, we had to lay on the ground. When a prisoner rose his head, he was beaten." 2598/

1686. One subject reported that on 6 June 1992, an identified prisoner looked through the camp's kitchen window when eating and was shot dead for doing so by a guard on the outside. The subject also reported that on the same day an identified prisoner was eating by the kitchen when he was asked by a guard what he was doing. The prisoner reportedly replied "I am eating cheese [Bojrum] would you like some?" As the word "Bojrum" was of Turkish origin the guard reportedly took exception to its use and began to beat the prisoner. He was thereafter joined by two other guards who reportedly beat the prisoner to death. 2599/ This same incident was reported by another source who stated that several prisoners witnessed the beating and killing of an identified prisoner. According to the source, the prisoner-victim received his daily slice of bread after which a guard said "Dobar Tek" (good appetite) to which the prisoner spontaneously replied "Bujum" (the Muslim equivalent). According to this source, several guards beat the prisoner senseless. He thereafter lay on his back and vomited and suffocated as guards reportedly prohibited others from turning him over. 2600/ Another source reported that on 6 July 1992, a prisoner said "bujrum" to one of the guards was then beaten until he died ("they were jumping on his chest until they broke his breast plate"). 2601/

1687. Water: Reports indicate that on occasion, prisoners did not receive water for days after their arrival at the Omarska camp. In one example, a prisoner who was taken to the camp in late May 1992, stated that the prisoners did not receive any water for three days after arrival at which time they were given only about 10 litres to drink for 450 men. 2602/

1688. It was also reported that the water provided to the prisoners was unfit to drink. One subject stated that the water came from two sources: directly from a well and from the river. He reported that the water was red from iron oxides and had been used to rinse the iron ore. He added that prisoners suffered from dysentery and typhoid fever. 2603/ Other subjects reported that the water provided at the camp appeared to be contaminated with oil. 2604/

1689. It was reported by one ex-prisoner that the authorities at Omarska would let prisoners drink as much water as they wanted, but due to its poor quality, the prisoners would get diarrhea or dysentery, which would force them to use the toilet and subject them to beatings. 2605/

1690. It was further reported that prisoners who stashed money away were able to buy a litre of water for 100 deutsch marks. 2606/

1691. One subject reported that the camp's prisoners were forced to sing "Četnik" songs to be given drinking water. He stated that they did not know the words and were helped by soldiers. 2607/

1692. One subject reported that in late June 1992, water became more plentiful at Omarska. 2608/

1693. Sleeping Facilities: For lack of space in some rooms, prisoners were reportedly forced to sleep in a sitting position. 2609/ In at least one severely cramped room, prisoners had to take turns sleeping. "Sleep shifts" were reported to have continued throughout the night. 2610/

1694. According to one ex-prisoner, in late May 1992, he was held in "building Number 11", in a room which was 15 by 15 metres large. He stated that approximately 450 men were forced into the room which was too small for everyone to lie down, so they took turns sitting and standing. 2611/

1695. Another subject reported that after arriving at the camp from Keraterm in late May, he and other new arrivals were taken to a room that was formally used by miners as a changing room. The prisoners were reportedly housed there until 25 June 1992. 2612/

1696. One subject stated that in late May 1992, 200 persons were initially held in a room measuring 250 square metres, but on subsequent occasions, the room contained 400 to 600 prisoners. He added that there was no furniture or bedding and that they slept on a tiled floor. 2613/

1697. One subject who was brought to the camp in late May stated upon arrival at the camp he was placed, along with 150 prisoners, into a garage where they could barely stand. Three men reportedly suffocated to death there. 2614/ Another subject stated that "[t]here was a garage where 124 men were kept [three by three]." 2615/

1698. One subject stated that on 28 May 1992, he was led to his permanent cell which was located in the ground floor of the large building which contained a high-bay vehicle work area. He said that this was the building located closest to the "white house". He described his room as a former electricians' workshop and stated that the room was about four by five metres large, with an iron door and a barred window as its only ventilation. He stated that at one point the room housed 186 men and that the men were forced to sleep on their sides on the concrete floor, without blankets, in a partial foetal position. He stated that at night guards would open the door and walk over the prisoners, and that if they found a prisoner lying in any other position, he was beaten. 2616/

1699. One subject stated that after his only interrogation, he was escorted from the administration building to "Room 15" which was located on the "second floor of the largest building where the majority of male prisoners were kept". The subject stated that the room was six by four metres large, and most of the time held 104 men 2617/ He stated that the prisoners slept on the concrete floor and had no blankets. 2618/

1700. Another subject described Room 15, which he stated held 300 to 350 men (some time in July 1992). The subject stated that the room had a small bathroom area with long, cement, trough-style sinks. The subject stated that for lack of space, prisoners slept in and under the sinks. The subject said that three faucets worked, so it was the only room available with water available to the prisoners. He stated that he slept 10 days in the room and was then moved across the hall to the shower stalls. Two prisoners reportedly slept in each stall, one metre square. The subject stated that he could only stretch his legs if he extended them up the side wall, and stated that he stayed there until early August. 2619/

1701. According to one report 475 people were accommodated in a single room estimated to be only eight metres by 14 metres in size. 2620/ A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, stated that the prisoners were held 100 to a room. 2621/

1702. Reports quoted ex-prisoners as stating that they were held in various areas of the camp, including: an outdoor pit; 2622/ metal cages which were part of an ore loader; 2623/ a toilet area. 2624/

1703. Medical Treatment: Most reports indicate that there was no health care provided by the Omarska camp administration. 2625/ However, some doctors among the prisoners reportedly tried to take care of the sick and wounded, without any instruments or medicine. 2626/ One unidentified subject reported that "there was no doctor in the camp. If someone was injured seriously, the Serbs let him die without any treatment". 2627/ Similarly, one subject stated that after severe beatings, the prisoners were given no medical treatment and had to use their shirts for bandages. 2628/

1704. However, one subject reported that there was a doctor and a nurse at the camp, in the "white house". 2629/ Another subject stated that during the first four to five weeks in late May-early June 1992, a Serb military doctor would visit the camp a few times a week and hold a two to three hour surgery in the "white house". 2630/

1705. It was reported that a typhus epidemic broke out in the camp at the end of June-July 1992, and that the camp's authorities did not try to stop it. 2631/ One subject stated that he never saw a medical doctor at the camp and that sick prisoners were not treated. He added that those who had typhus received no medicine and were not separated from the other prisoners, and that 100 prisoners died of the disease. 2632/ Another subject added that dozens of prisoners died of an epidemic which was probably typhus, and that healthy prisoners had to carry out dead prisoners and place them in front of the "white house". 2633/

1706. It was reported that dysentery at the camp was rampant and that conditions were so unclean that some prisoners counted 10 types of lice or vermin on their bodies. One ex-prisoner stated: "We had lice on our eyelids They'd fall out of your beards". 2634/

1707. It was also generally reported prisoners became sick with diarrhea and that they received no medicine. One subject estimated that at least 10 prisoners died as a result of diarrhea. 2635/ Another subject estimated that at least five died as a result of the ailment. 2636/

1708. When the Omarska camp closed down, camp doctors at Manjača reportedly estimated that of the prisoners transferred there, at least one in 10 had contracted dysentery. Other prisoners reportedly suffered from untreated and festering wounds from their beatings. 2637/

1709. Toilets: Each prisoner was reportedly allowed to occasionally use a toilet for two minutes or less. 2638/ However, it was reported that prisoners who attempted to relieve themselves or use the toilet were subjected to beatings. 2639/ One subject reported that some guards would not permit prisoners to use the toilet for 10 to 15 hours. 2640/ According to one report, one latrine served about 800 inmates. 2641/ There was reportedly no toilet paper at the camp. 2642/

1710. One subject reported that there were always two to three guards stationed in the toilets, and that on one occasion, they kicked and beat him as he tried to relieve himself. He stated that he was made to pray in the

Serbian Orthodox way, and that they put his head into the toilet bowl. 2643/

1711. One subject reported that the camp initially had four toilets in "block A" and another in "block B". A few weeks after his arrival in late May 1992, one of the toilets reportedly became blocked and was inoperable. The subject stated that after this, the toilets were used only at night; and during the day the prisoners urinated into a concrete ditch running along the side of the compound and defecated on the grassy banks. The subject noted that the prisoners were always under guard. 2644/

1712. One subject who was held in "Room 15" stated that the room had no bucket where prisoners could relieve themselves during the night and they were therefore permitted to go to the toilet. However, the subject added that prisoners who asked for permission to use the toilet at night were beaten. The subject reported that on 10 July 1992, a prisoner who was sick and needed to use the toilet, was beaten by an identified guard wielding a rubber club and a wooden table leg. The prisoner reportedly defecated and had to sleep in his own waste. He was, however, allowed to clean himself at the toilet the next day. 2645/ Another subject reported that there was no toilet bucket in the room where he was held, and that people in the room were defecating blood. He stated that prisoners were not able to ask to use the toilet. 2646/

1713. Hygiene: It was reported that prisoners at the camp did not receive soap and were unable to shower or wash themselves. 2647/ An unidentified former prisoner stated that he couldn't wash for 70 days. 2648/ Another subject stated that in 72 days at the camp he did not get a change of clothes or a chance to wash, except for his hands and face. 2649/

1714. One subject reported that prisoners were allowed to bathe only twice all summer. The guards on one occasion reportedly ordered prisoners to disrobe in groups of 50 and then aimed fire hoses at their genitals. 2650/ A subject reported that on one occasion he and other prisoners were taken out to a field and hosed with cold water. 2651/ Another subject reported that occasionally prisoners were allowed to use a hydrant for bathing and washing clothes. During that time, they would strip naked and dry their clothes in the sun. 2652/

1715. It was reported that after being denied the use of the toilet, some prisoners had to wear their soiled garments for days, without having the possibility to wash them. 2653/

1716. One subject reported that all of the prisoners had lice and had to share a single comb per 100 persons. 2654/ Another subject confirmed that the prisoners at Omarska were infested with lice and other vermin. 2655/

1717. One subject reported that some prisoners received soap from their families and that they were allowed to wash in the same trough from which they drew their drinking water. 2656/

1718. Weight Loss: Numerous reports describe weight loss suffered while at the Omarska camp. One subject reported that during his 77-day confinement at Omarska from late May 1992, his weight dropped from 86 to 52 kilograms. 2657/ Other reports by ex-prisoners claim the following weight loss: 71 kilograms to 49 kilograms; 2658/ 85 kilograms to 49 kilograms; 2659/ 86 to 40 kilograms; 2660/ a total of 25 kilograms; 2661/ a total of 30 kilograms. 2662/

1719. Prisoner Routine: Reports indicate that prisoners were allowed out of their housing only once a day, in order to run to their meal at the mess hall building. 2663/

1720. One subject reported that in his case, he and the other prisoners spent most of the day in the same room in which they slept. He said that in order to get to see a friend in another building he had to bribe a guard. According to the subject, prisoners slept until 7:00 a.m. when they were allowed outside to relieve themselves. Occasionally, the guards reportedly allowed the prisoners to sit outside, but at 8:00 p.m., the doors to the "garderobe" were reportedly shut. 2664/

1721. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, stated that prisoners spent the days lying face-down on the road, with guards trampling on anyone who moved. 2665/

1722. Forced Labour: One subject reported that on 30 June 1992, a group of eight prisoners was assigned to a daily work and cleanup detail, working from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at a slaughterhouse located 300 metres from the camp. The subject reported that their task each morning included washing interiors of between 10-15 blood-spattered trucks used to transport the bodies of prisoners who had been killed or died the previous night. The subject added that blood-stained and bent iron rods inside the trucks were also replaced with clean ones each day. The subject also stated that the prisoners also helped out at the slaughterhouse where four cows and six sheep were slaughtered to feed the guards. 2666/

1723. Another subject reported that prisoners would be picked two or three times a week to clean the camp and on several occasions qualified welders would be given the task of building up the worn teeth on the excavator buckets on the site. Those jobs were reportedly welcomed because prisoners selected received two meals daily. 2667/

1724. Special Treatment of Certain Prisoners: Reports indicate widespread killing at the camp and that political and religious leaders and professionals were particularly singled out for execution. 2668/It was further reported that prisoners were abused every day, especially at night. The guards at the camp would reportedly pick out ten people, take them out and beat them. It was reported that the wealthier or more educated persons were usually the victims of such beatings. 2669/

1725. Reports state that prisoners were grouped into categories such as "guilty" and "innocent", depending on their level of education and wealth. According to many of the reports, mostly (but not exclusively), wealthy persons and intellectuals were executed. 2670/ One unidentified ex-prisoner reported that many people who were politically active or wealthy were killed or at least tortured. 2671/ Another unidentified subject reported the separation of prisoners at Omarska into three groups: "The first group were those who had been politically active. These people, about 1,000, were immediately shot by the Serbs". The second group reportedly consisted of civilians and the third group of prisoners who had participated in the war on the BiH side. 2672/

1726. An unidentified former prisoner who had been held at Omarska from 30 May 1992, stated:

> "It often happened that the Serbs called persons by name and brought them away. During the 73 days I stayed in the camp, I saw 1,200 to 1,400 dead bodies. Every morning, there were 15-20 dead bodies in the fields of the camp . . . . A great part of the victims was rich or educated." 2673/

1727. It was also reported that at both Omarska and Keraterm, Muslim men who had been policemen were targeted for special abuse, and that many were shot to death immediately upon arrival at the camps. 2674/ One subject reported that majority of active and reserve police members at Omarska were killed at the camp. He cited one example of such a killing occurring on 27 May 1992. 2675/

1728. One subject reported that 150 persons from Kozarac were held in a garage, which was big enough to hold only 30 persons. The subject stated that persons from Kozarac were singled out for special treatment because they had put up a fight in defence of their village. 2676/

1729. Abuse During Detention: According to most reports, severe maltreatment of prisoners occurred at Omarska. 2677/

1730. One subject stated that there was a pattern to which prisoners were abused, taken away and killed. The subject stated that,

> "after about 10-15 days, we understood their logic, and then one could more or less guess who would disappear from the Omarska camp. The logic was like this: first, the people who had been accused of having fought with arms against the Serb government would disappear. So the first ones they finished off were those who had weapons. When they no longer existed at Omarska, the intellectuals began to disappear. Among the intellectuals, no doctor has survived to my knowledge. After that, renowned citizens disappeared. By that I mean above all, rich people with enviable possessions. When they too had disappeared, they started to kill at random." 2678/

1731. Reports further indicate that detainees were often beaten with rubber and iron sticks, rifle butts and fists. It has also been noted in reports that many of the camp's prisoners were questioned about wealthy Bosnian Muslims and that wealthy and intellectual Bosnian Muslims were a main target of abuse, torture and killings. In this context, an unidentified subject stated:

> "The soldiers often came with a list of names. Those whom they read out had to go with them. They never came back. Most of the people on these lists were in good positions before the war, like managers, owners of restaurants etc." 2679/

1732. One subject reported that at 10:00 p.m. on 15 July 1992, a couple of camp guards came to Room 15. The guards reportedly read from a list of approximately 33 prisoners, and escorted them to the former car repair shop, called the "garage" which was located on the first floor in the same building. For the next half-hour, subject and his fellow prisoners were reportedly abused by 10 men in JNA uniforms and five camp guards. Prisoners were reportedly struck with rubber clubs, made to lick the dirty garage floor and eat dirt. Other prisoners were reportedly made to smash subject's head into the concrete floor while he was laying on his stomach. The subject was thereafter kicked and trampled by two "Četniks" and was also hit in the face with a pistol. Subject reportedly broke his nose and received other injuries. Another prisoner reportedly died of his injuries. 2680/

1733. It was reported that a prisoner who had been a professor was beaten severely by an Omarska guard who was a former student. The professor had reportedly given the guard poor grades while he was in school. According to the report, the professor returned from one beating, barely conscious, spitting blood, and with double vision. 2681/

1734. One subject stated that while guards called out names from lists, many of those killed or beaten were selected at random. He stated: "the guards would come in at 3:00 a.m. and take five people out, telling us they were going to be exchanged. Where they took them, God only knows." Another subject stated that often the guards did not know whom they had beaten to death. The subject recalled that "sometimes they would call them by name. But sometimes they would ask me afterwards, 'Do you know who this is?'" The subject said that he identified many friends who had been beaten to death. 2682/

1735. One subject who arrived in the camp in late May 1992, stated that each night guards randomly selected five to 10 persons to torture and kill. The subject commented that guards would hold torture competitions, for example, to see who was the most proficient at breaking bones. 2683/

1736. One subject who was held at Omarska, compared the facility to a camp where he was held in 1945: "I was the oldest prisoner in the camp (Omarska). I know what a camp means. In 1945, I was in a camp as well. I know the rules of a camp, but there were no rules in this camp." 2684/

1737. It was reported that there were two ways to avoid beatings at Omarska: 1) Never look a guard in the eye; 2) If called to an interrogation, confuse the guards by saying that you had just come from one. To this effect, prisoners sometimes reportedly smeared themselves with blood from newly beaten detainees. 2685/

1738. Reports indicate that ill-treatment worsened when the camp's guards were drunk. 2686/ One subject reported that the violence at the camp also worsened in time as the guards "had already taken everything of value". 2687/

1739. One subject reported that he had personally been beaten only a few times by blows from a gun butt. He said, however, that he was part of only a tiny minority (some 10-15 per cent) who "got away lightly". 2688/

1740. Forced Abuse By Prisoners: There are numerous reports that Omarska's prisoners were forced to abuse one another. One subject reported that he was forced to beat his own brother and if he did not, they both feared that they would be killed. He described an instance when a police truncheon was placed into his mouth and he was told to bite it or face having it shoved down his throat and have his head smashed against a wall. He said that he was struck repeatedly about the head with a gun and when he fell, was stamped on. He said that when the "police" became tired, they forced the other prisoners to continue the beatings. 2689/

1741. According to one report, in about mid-June, guards collected prisoners who had organized defences in various villages. Those prisoners were reportedly forced to strip and were forced into vats of a chloric acid solution which caused their skin to turn a vibrant pink. The prisoners were then reportedly ordered to beat each other with metal bars and were thereafter taken away and never seen again. This scenario was reportedly repeated with at least five other groups of men. 2690/

1742. One subject reported that on one occasion a guard cut off a prisoner's ear and forced another prisoner to eat it. The subject stated that a guard also cut a piece of flesh from a wounded prisoner and told the man to eat it. 2691/

1743. See also reports of castrations below.

1744. Beatings by People from Outside the Camp: Reports also indicate that beatings at the Omarska camp were not only administered by the shift guards, but also by individuals who were allowed into the camp after dark. 2692/ One source reported that sometimes Serb civilians would come into the camp for a "little sport". He identified one of those persons who was reported to have called out the names of three well-known prisoners (formerly wealthy individuals) in the source's room and beat them for two hours with a metal pipe. The source stated that the prisoners would come back with broken wrists, battered faces, and were barely able to walk. 2693/

1745. Music During Beatings: Reports indicate the presence of music to accompany some of the abuse at the Omarska camp. One subject reported that music accompanied beatings on many occasions at Omarska. He said that while the music was played loudly, he could still hear the screaming of prisoners. 2694/ It was similarly reported,

> "[w]hile they were killing, they had the radio on. The tapes, those songs on all night long. The radio was always on. While they were beating the radio was always on. But you could hear the screaming over the radio. It was louder." 2695/

1746. The "White House: and the "Red House": According to reports, the Omarska camp had two buildings used exclusively for the purpose of torture: the "white house" and "red house". According to reports, conditions at the "white house" were terrible, but on occasion, prisoners returned from it. 2696/ However, it was reported that no one sent to the "red house" ever returned. 2697/

1747. The "Red House": It was reported that the building referred to as the "red house" was where prisoners were taken to be beaten and that many of them were mutilated and killed. 2698/ It was also reported that educated persons tended to be sent to the "red house". 2699/ It was reported by some that no prisoner was known to survive the "red house". 2700/ According to reports, corpses were often dumped on the grass near the structure, where they were left out for days. 2701/

1748. It was reported by one subject that from mid-July until Omarska was closed, starting at 8:00 p.m. each evening, guards collected men from different locations in the camp and took them to a holding area at the "white house". Guards then asked the prisoners for their names and family details, and then marched them away individually. At about 4:00 a.m., prisoners would reportedly hear a truck drive up to the "red house" to collect the corpses. 2702/

1749. One subject reported that it was "normal" for up to 40 prisoners to be killed and mutilated in the "red house" in one night. 2703/ One subject who arrived at the camp in July 1992, stated that he did not know what went on in the "red house" but that he saw bodies lying outside the building among old automobile tires. He stated that the victims had obviously been killed with knives. He stated that he had observed the bodies each day when the guards escorted the prisoners outside to relieve themselves. He stated that he noticed that the dead outside the "red house" had arms or legs missing and that there was one body of a man with a slit throat. He added that the stench was unbearable. 2704/

1750. Another subject reported that he kept a count each night (for his final 20 nights at the camp) of inmates taken to the "red house". He stated that on some days there were as few as 17 taken, and on others, as many as 42. He stated that none ever returned. 2705/

1751. One report stated that three prisoners tried to buy their way out of the "red house" and that two were shot and killed in one of the compounds by a guard. 2706/

1752. One subject reported that a prisoner was suspended by his wrists in the Red House, after which the subject was forced by drunken camp guards to bite off the prisoner's genitals. This reportedly caused the death of the prisoner.

The subject was then reportedly suspended by his wrists, while a third prisoner was forced to bite off the subject's testicles. The subject reportedly lost his right testicle in this manner. He reported that an interruption to the torture prevented further injury. 2707/

1753. The "White House": The "white house" (bijela kuća) is identified in photos contained in television news reports. 2708/ Reports indicate that the "white house" was a place at Omarska where prisoners were tortured and killed. 2709/

1754. One subject described the "white house" as the "most infamous" structure at the camp. He stated that the building was where the camp authorities held those they called "extremists". According to the subject, the first room to the left was the punishment room, where "hardly anyone came out alive". 2710/

1755. Another subject stated that the "white house" was referred to as the "Abattoir". 2711/ A subject who had been taken there, said that the "white house" was also known as the "killing house". He said that prisoners estimated that only 1 per cent of those taken there remained alive. 2712/

1756. One subject reported that 10 to 15 days after being transported to the camp in late May from Kozarac, torture and executions began, mostly at the "white house". 2713/

1757. Reports stated that no one was killed with a gun at the "white house", only by beatings and the like. 2714/ According to reports, in the morning prisoners would see bodies piled up next to the white house. 2715/

1758. There are reports that prisoners could on occasion buy their way out of the "white house" by bribing guards. 2716/

1759. It was reported that every evening, soldiers would stand before the prisoners where they lay or sat on the concrete pad between the buildings and read out names from pink-colored cards. Those whose names were called 2717/ were reported to have been usually taken to the "white house". According to one subject, the men on the concrete pad could see the men being severely beaten, usually to death, in front of the "white house". 2718/

1760. One subject reported that on average, 15 prisoners were killed each night at the "little white house". He added that prisoners in the high-bay building whose detention building faced the "white house" could see the corpses piled outside. 2719/ Another subject stated that from his room behind the "white house", he could see the place where corpses were disposed of and that they could see eight to 10 new bodies brought there every day. 2720/ Another subject reported that during one month at the camp, he witnessed some of the killings in a room "next door" at the "white house" and the subsequent removal of bodies. He estimated that guards killed five to 10 men per night, and up to 30 prisoners on some nights. He added that guards sang as they beat prisoners to death and sometimes sang nationalistic and religious songs. 2721/ Another subject stated that he helped to load between five to 10 corpses daily from daily from the "white house" into a small yellow pick-up truck. 2722/

1761. There are reports that one woman who was separated from the other women at the camp from the onset, was held at the "white house". The woman was reportedly raped by other camp inmates who were coerced by guards. 2723/ In a related report, three female subjects stated that they witnessed the killing of a local politician. They stated that the man was ordered to rape a girl who was kept in the "white house". When he refused, he was reportedly castrated, had his throat cut, and his eyes gouged out. 2724/

1762. The following are representative accounts of some of the abuses which occurred in and around the "white house".One subject who was transferred to Omarska from the Prijedor police station 2725/ in late July 1992, stated that upon arrival he was put into the "white house" where he was kept for about 15 days. He stated that he was locked in a room with dozens of men, many of whom he recognized from his village of Rizvanovici. He stated that every day prisoners were taken into one of five interrogation rooms and beaten with iron bars and wooden sticks. 2726/ The subject added that on many nights guards would come and call prisoners out of the rooms and that those prisoners would never be seen again. On one occasion, when the guards came a prisoner reportedly "lost his nerve" and began to shout, whereupon the guard shot and killed him on the spot. According to the subject, he once watched through the window as guards took prisoners out of the "white house" and told them to run, shooting them in the back as they fled.

1763. According to one subject (on an unspecified date), three identified prisoners were taken into the compound area outside the accommodation block and beaten until their limbs were broken. Three unidentified Serbs then reportedly blinded the prisoners and forced knives into their mouths, thereafter turning the blades. Two of the men were reportedly killed and a third was taken that night to the "white house". According to the subject, the surviving prisoner was still alive the next morning but was loaded onto a truck with 50 dead persons who had been killed at the "white house" that night. The subject estimated that it was normal for trucks to pull up and take 40-50 bodies away from the "white house" every morning. 2727/

1764. One former prisoner estimated that four to five prisoners were killed in the "white house" per night by beatings with baseball bats, steel balls on chains, whips, and rifle butts. Afterwards, these prisoners were carried outside by other prisoners and laid on the ground. Some of those prisoners were reportedly still alive when they were loaded onto a yellow truck that came each morning to transport the dead and dying. 2728/ One subject stated that he was part of a group of prisoners who had to carry bodies of dead prisoners from the "white house". He stated that in five days in early July 1992, he carried 10 bodies out into the field behind the structure. 2729/

1765. One subject reported that prisoners were killed 20 at a time, and that those prisoners would be taken to the "white house" after 9:00 p.m., to be killed, and that the bodies were left behind the building for other prisoners to see. 2730/

1766. One subject reported that each morning, prisoners laid out corpses on the tarmac in front of the "white house". He added that others then loaded them into the small yellow truck that had just been used to deliver food to the camp's kitchen. The subject added that a four-man burial detail would accompany the truck, but only one would return alive. 2731/

1767. One subject reported that on one occasion he saw three prisoners being killed without provocation next to a ditch in front of the "white house" and that on another occasion he saw another seven men being killed in the same manner. 2732/

1768. Castration Reports: A young Bosnian Muslim subject who owned a Suzuki motorcycle was reportedly tortured in front of the other prisoners, after which time his teeth were knocked out. According to one subject, the guards then tied one end of a wire tightly around the prisoner's testicles and then tied the other end of the wire to his motorcycle. A guard then reportedly got on the motorcycle and sped off. 2733/

1769. According to one subject, a prisoner on an unspecified date asked an extreme guard if he could sneak him a bit of bread. The prisoner reportedly said "I'm hungry" to the guard. The guard then reportedly ordered another prisoner to take off his pants and then told the first prisoner to kneel in front of the other man. "If you're hungry, now you'll eat eggs", the guard reportedly said. "If you don't eat, I'll cut your throat", the guard added. The subject said that the prisoner bit off the testicles of the other man who died shortly thereafter. 2734/

1770. Another subject reported that an identified prisoner was castrated after three days of torture. The subject stated that he saw the castration through a gap in a door and that he heard crying from outside. The castration was reportedly performed by "a Serb". The subject added that a friend of the victim was made to cut his body with a knife, kiss him, and lick his blood. 2735/

1771. A television media report featured prisoner eyewitnesses and a prisoner participant in an often reported castration incident alleged to have occurred on approximately 17 June 1992. The report contained interviews with a witness who reported that Serb guards started the incident by calling up names. Q, the participant, confirmed that at around 5:15 p.m., Serb soldiers in camouflage uniforms came in to pick out a cafe-owner and active policemen to beat them up. He also reported that the guards later dragged out two truck-owners and three policemen and thereafter beat them and carved crosses on their bodies with bayonets mounted on automatic rifles. Q stated that he was then told to go outside with the other prisoners and that he had to drag them through the hall, half-dead. One witness reported that he witnessed as the guards first forced Q to jump into a duct filled with waste oil and shout, "I am a pig, I love pigs!" Q confirmed that he was forced to drink motor oil from his hand and later from a beer bottle. Another witness stated that while Q was doing this, the guards were beating the others and trampled them. Q reported that he was then forced to tear off the testicles of the other prisoners with his teeth and that the men were screaming in pain. The witness stated that one victim died immediately and that two others gave some final screams and that they were thereafter taken away in a truck. The witness stated that he and others had to clean up the blood. Q stated that he was ordered by men to tear off the other prisoners' testicles. The witness stated that the guards at the time were under the command of one who was a supervisor at the camp and whose shift was said to have been the worst. The witness stated that there were about 15 guards on this individual's shift. Q stated that the guards witnessed the incident and were laughing, and the next day they told in the "galleries" what he had done. 2736/

1772. Other reports appear to describe the same castration incident, though they vary as to details. One subject reported that Q was subjected to "genital atrocity" at the hands of a coerced friend and then killed by knife at the "White House". 2737/

1773. One subject reported that a fellow prisoner, was forced to drink a litre of motor oil and survived. The same prisoner was also reportedly forced to take part in genital biting and to at least three other prisoners. 2738/

1774. An unidentified 31 year old witness who was at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, described the following incident:

> "Four Muslims were taken out of the hall. Two of them were forced to tear off the genitals of the two others with their hands. Then two other Muslims were brought and they also had to tear off the genitals of the other two. Then the four Muslims were taken away by truck. When they were taken away, they were still alive." 2739/

1775. Another subject who was held at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, stated that,

> "three Četniks, among them [an individual] from Kozarac killed four young men. They first beat them up until they were laying on the floor, they cut their testicles . . . One of the victims was [B] . . . A Četnik cut three crosses into his body, two in his head and one in his belly." 2740/

1776. Other reports described what appears to be the same incident. 2741/ One such report identified two individuals, who often visited the camp at night. According to the report, they entered the sleeping quarters carrying pistols and automatic rifles and called for B, who was frequently abused, and two other individuals (G and R) to come forward. The three were reportedly beaten with rifle butts and police batons in full view of the other prisoners. The perpetrators then forced G to drink a glass of motor oil and then the urine of the two other prisoners. He was next beaten until unconscious and then awakened with cold water. G was thereafter forced to take his pants off and then the perpetrators reportedly forced B and R to bite off his testicles. G thereafter died of his wounds that night. These acts were reportedly committed on the shift of one of the perpetrators. 2742/

1777. Other descriptions of what appear to be the same castration incident were contained in many of the reports reviewed. Many of these reports vary as to detail, but appear to describe the same set of facts. 2743/

1778. Torture: According to reports, prisoners were forced to lay in the sun on a concrete area known as the "pista" (track) during the summer and were not allowed to move for hours, consequently suffering from sunstrokes and sunburns. 2744/

1779. One subject stated: "We spent day after day stretched out on our stomachs on the concrete of that parking area." 2745/

1780. Another subject stated:

> "After 28 days, they put me on the 'pista' which was an asphalt parking lot. Here I was with another 600-800 people. Most of the time we were forced to lay motionless on the asphalt on our bellies. If anybody moved the Serbs opened fire in that direction from the anti-aircraft four barrel machine-gun mounted on an armoured car by the 'white house' (Bijela Kuća), usually killing 4-5 people daily and wounding others. . . ." 2746/

1781. One subject reported that after some public beatings, he saw guards pour acid on the fresh wounds of prisoners. 2747/

1782. Number of Prisoners Killed During Detention: Numerous sources referred to "lists" of prisoners to be killed or abused. However, one source reported that the Omarska authorities did not keep track of which prisoners were killed, which often caused confusion. One subject stated:

> "They wanted to kill me too, but their greatest mistake was they were killing but had no records, nothing. They'd call out names of people they'd already killed. Later, when we realized what was going on, we didn't answer. They missed me. We'd no papers, they didn't know who we were." 2748/

1783. An unidentified witness who was held at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, stated that he had seen about 50 executions. He further reported:

> "Once they shot 20 people who had tried to flee . . . They wanted to demonstrate that it was useless to flee. They arranged that all prisoners had to watch the execution." 2749/

1784. It was reported that guards at the camp selected seven or eight victims each night using a flashlight in a darkened warehouse, where 600 to 700 prisoners were packed together. According to one subject, the only apparent trait the victims shared was their muscular build. 2750/

1785. One subject stated that seven to eight days before Omarska's closure, the rate of killing increased at the camp. 2751/

1786. A woman who was held at the camp and worked in the cafeteria stated that every day during lunch they would check how many people had been killed. She stated that as early as 7:00 a.m., the women would start counting those alive and check if they knew of someone who was missing. 2752/

1787. A number of reports estimated that 10 to 15 prisoners were killed at the camp per day. 2753/

1788. An unidentified 31 year old ex-prisoner stated:

> "Every day, together with other men, I had to clean the room in which detainees were beaten with heavy metal sticks from blood. When we had finished, we had to clean two small trucks from blood, too. The trucks were full of blood because dead bodies were transported. I suppose that in this camp, every day 10 to 15 people were killed. In the evening the soldiers called these people and took them away. They never returned." 2754/

1789. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, estimated that between 10-15 persons were executed at the camp every night and alleged that 1,300 prisoners were killed, mostly intellectuals. 2755/

1790. Other ex-prisoners stated that each day, 10-15 new corpses lay in the field next to one of the "dormitories". 2756/

1791. Other reports describe a higher number of daily killings at the camp. One subject reported that each night the guards at the camp would select 10-20 prisoners, beat them up, and then shoot them with pistols. He said that on the following morning, the prisoners would have to get up early to load the bodies on a "Combi" truck. The subject was not sure where the bodies were taken. 2757/ Another subject estimated that on many occasions, 20-40 prisoners were killed at night by "knife, hammer, and by burning". He stated that he witnessed the killing of one prisoner by seven guards who poured petrol on him, set him on fire, and struck him upon the head with a hammer. The subject reported that there were about 100 such killings at the camp. He stated that the intelligentsia of the camp were selected first for killing. 2758/

1792. One subject reported that:

> "The guards would come and take away men, at random, it seemed. Each night gun shots would be heard and each morning at 6 o'clock we would see 20-30 dead men loaded on a truck and taken away to an unknown destination. . . ." 2759/

1793. Another subject report that 40-50 bodies a day were taken for mass burial in a nearby open mine pit between 26 June to 21 July 1992. 2760/

1794. One subject estimated that well over 1,000 prisoners died at Omarska He stated that most died during and from beatings although shooting was heard during the first two to three weeks. He said that then he heard machine-gun fire in 30 round bursts followed by a break "as if to change magazines". He said that this would be repeated two or three times. 2761/ Another ex-prisoner estimated that between 28 May and 6 August, at least 1,000 inmates were killed at the Omarska camp. 2762/ Similarly, another subject estimated that approximately 1,300 persons who arrived at Omarska disappeared without a trace during a 75-day period beginning in late May 1992. 2763/

1795. Other estimates of the number of prisoners killed at Omarska include: "well over" 1,000; 2764/ 1,200; 2765/ 1,400; 2766/ 1,700; 2767/ 1,800 between 25 May and 6 August 1992; 2768/2,000; 2769/ and 3000. 2770/

1796. Specific Killing Incidents Reported: According to one subject, a prisoner begged to be killed by a gun and the answer was "no", a bullet is too expensive. According to the subject, the victim was thereafter tortured to death. 2771/ Another subject similarly reported that executions at the camp were usually carried out with knives or by beating and seldomly with firearms. He stated that a BiH Muslim prisoner survived three beatings and after the fourth beating he lay dying on the floor. One of the guards reportedly asked "what is your last wish?" The prisoner reportedly first asked for some water and then to be killed with a bullet. The guard reportedly gave the man water and let the man die from his beatings. 2772/

1797. One subject who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, from Kozarac reported that at one point guards called out a dozen people a day for five days and decapitated them with chain saws near on of the main pits. 2773/

1798. One subject reported that he witnessed as a guard at the camp used a car battery (usually used to light the hallways), to electrocute a prisoner. 2774

1799. In late June 1992, 120 were reported to have been executed to the east side of the "white house". The men were reportedly brought in buses one night and were allegedly shot. The next morning their bodies were reportedly loaded by a bulldozer onto two trailers and taken to an unknown location. 2775/

1800. Subjects reported that during the Serbian holiday of Petrodan (St. Peter's Day) in 1992, prisoners were beaten and then thrown alive into a fire made from the large rubber tires from the excavating trucks previously used at the mine. 2776/ It was reported that on that day, volunteers from the town came to the camp to participate. There was reportedly a lot of singing, drinking, and at one point the guards had the idea to set fire to the big truck tires in the yard and to throw the prisoners onto the bonfire. 2777/ One subject reported that on 12 July, prisoners saw through a window that the guards had made a fire with old rubber tires and were trying to force prisoners to jump into it. He stated that when the prisoners resisted, the guards pulled them by their hair and beat them with shovels. He described continued beatings and abuse by the next guard shift. 2778/Other reports appear to describe the same or similar incidents described above. 2779/

1801. It was further reported that on St. Peter's Day, a Serb religious holiday, 2780/ Serbs at the camp killed an estimated 170 prisoners in the evening. 2781/ Another subject stated that on a "holiday" in early August 1992, a group of guards arrived at the camp drunk and herded approximately 15 Muslim prisoners into the centre of the camp compound and ran them over with a bulldozer. 2782/

1802. An unidentified 27 year-old subject reported that one night, around 12 July 1992, a mass execution took place in the course of which about 60 persons were killed. 2783/

1803. According to one subject, in late July as detainees lined up for lunch, a prisoner emerged from an interrogation and had a confrontation with a guard during which the prisoner reportedly grabbed a gun, but later gave it up. According to the subject, the guards shoved the prisoner towards the "white house", poured gasoline over him and set him on fire. 2784/

1804. One unidentified ex-prisoner stated that a mass killing took place in July, when 200 prisoners were shot in one night. He stated that he and two other prisoners were taken out of their hall to load bodies onto a truck. 2785/ It was similarly reported that following the arrival of 300 prisoners from Biščani, Rizvanovići, Rakovčani, Hambarine, Čarakovo, and Zecovi, a number of prisoners were beaten and killed and those who survived were taken into a hangar at around 11:00 p.m. and were killed as well. In total, approximately 230 prisoners were said to be killed and at approximately 4:00 a.m., were loaded onto a truck. It was also reported that two trucks were filled with bodies and that those bodies were taken to the mines in Omarska and buried in mass graves. 2786/ Another subject similarly reported that on the night of 24-25 July 1992, between 11:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m., 180 people coming from the village of Čarakovo were killed. The subject stated that 300 persons from that village had been brought to Omarska and that all that night he heard the screams of prisoners being killed on the open ground between the "white house" and the "red house". The subject stated that on the following morning he observed a mechanical digger putting the bodies into two large trucks and that both trucks then left the camp in the direction of the mine shafts. 2787/

1805. One subject reported that on 26 July 1992, at about 3:00 p.m., a Serbian irregular came into the "white house" and declared that he had come from the front where nine Serbian soldiers had been killed. According to the subject, the irregular stated that three Muslim men would be killed for each of the Serbian soldiers and that he would return at midnight to kill them. The irregular reportedly returned after midnight on 27 July with a soldier and a truck. According to the report, the irregular and the soldier entered the room where 50-60 men were held, grabbed one prisoner and took him outside. The sound of a beating and screams for help were reportedly heard, which soon became less audible. This same routine reportedly took place until they had taken 27 prisoners. According to the report, at 5:00 a.m., the men came back and asked for four volunteers to load the dead bodies on the truck. The bodies were then reportedly taken to an unknown location. 2788/

1806. Disposal of Bodies: Reports indicate that prisoners were selected to haul away, bury, or stack-up the bodies of those killed at the camp. 2789/ It was also reported that some of the prisoners who loaded the bodies onto trucks were later executed. 2790/

1807. Reports indicate that dead prisoners were loaded onto trucks and taken away early in the morning. 2791/ It was specifically reported that small yellow trucks came to the camp each morning to load the dead and dying from outside the "white house". 2792/ It was similarly reported that following killings, prisoners were forced to throw dead bodies into a two ton yellow truck and that every day the truck was loaded about four times with dead bodies. 2793/ One subject identified an "ethnic Serb" who was charged with the daily task of carrying away the bodies of prisoners, and identified the vehicle used as a "yellow Tamic 2001 truck". 2794/ One subject described one of the trucks as being 11 metres long. 2795/ Other prisoners generally reported corpses being driven away in small trucks which often had blood stains all over them. 2796/

1808. Reports described mass killings at the camp and the process by which bodies were loaded by a bulldozer onto trailers and then taken to an unknown location. 2797/

1809. Other reports described mass graves near the camp: It was reported that the camp had one mass grave and that the dead were taken to an open mine pit near the camp by truck, and thrown into it. After the bodies were dropped in, dump trucks reportedly came and placed dirt over them. 2798/ One report stated that since the facility had been an open-pit mine, there were parts where previous digging had occurred and clay was hit instead of iron ore. Those spots were reportedly abandoned, and that was where prisoner bodies were taken for burial. 2799/ Other reports stated that the surrounding ore-pits were used to bury corpses. 2800/ One report stated that some of the Omarska camp's victims were dumped in the fish farm lakes south-west of Trnopolje. 2801/

1810. It was also reported that sometimes bodies were not even buried, but were thrown on a scrap heap. 2802/ It was further reported that frequently, corpses would lay out all day in the sunshine, before being picked up by truck. 2803/

b. Keraterm Camp

1811. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including Helsinki Watch, US Department of State, Medicins Sans Frontieres, UK Defence Debriefing, Government of Austria, and ABC News.)

1812. Location: The Keraterm camp was located on the site of a ceramics factory, just outside the city of Prijedor. 2804/ According to reports, prisoners were kept in four halls, formerly used as storehouses at the ceramics factory. 2805/

1813. Description of the Keraterm Camp: The Keraterm camp's main building was described as a single two-story rectangular brick structure, measuring approximately 200 metres long by 80 metres wide. 2806/ This structure was reportedly visible from the highway. 2807/ It was reported that there was also a small building located inside the gate, which had formerly been used as a guard shack. 2808/

1814. It was reported that the rooms used to house the prisoners faced the highway and were numbered 1 through 4. One pair of rooms was reportedly separated from the other by a common bathroom. 2809/ The rooms reportedly had no ventilation, but had high, narrow windows that could not be opened and through which nothing could be seen without standing on an object. 2810/ The only way prisoners could pass from one room to the other was reportedly by going outside and along the building to the next door. 2811/

1815. On both ends of the factory building were reportedly grass-covered areas. A concrete-paved area was reportedly in the area in the centre of the yard. 2812/

1816. The camp was said to be surrounded by a one-and one-half metre high chain-link fence topped with "concertina" wire. 2813/ This fence was alternatively described as a two-metre high barbed wire fence. 2814/

1817. It was reported that there were three machine-gun posts to guard the prisoners. 2815/

1818. Number of Prisoners: The estimates of the number of prisoners held at the Keraterm camp range between 1,000 and 3,500. The reports of the number of prisoners held at the Keraterm camp vary greatly. One reason for this could be due to constant turnover of prisoners due to transfers to other camps, as well as other circumstances. For example, one subject reported that when he arrived at the camp in early July 1992, Keraterm contained an estimated 1,500 prisoners. In making this estimate, the subject noted, there was a constant turnover of prisoners, as the dead and infirm were removed and replaced with new detainees. 2816/

1819. One subject reported that when arrived at the camp from Prijedor on approximately 25 May 1992, the camp contained approximately 100 prisoners who had been arrested one day earlier. However, it was reported that the camp filled rapidly and on the day of his transfer to Omarska on 27 May 1993, there were approximately 3,500 prisoners held at the Keraterm camp. 2817/ It was similarly reported by prisoners who were brought to the camp in later May 1992, that the camp held 3,000 prisoners. 2818/

1820. The following are representative examples of the number of prisoners reported at the Keraterm camp: 1,000-1,200; 2819/ 1,500; 2820/ 1,500-3000; 2821/ 1,600-1,700; 2822/ 2,000; 2823/ 2,000-2,800; 2824/ 3,000. 2825/

1821. Sex and Age of the Prisoners: It has been generally reported that the Keraterm camp's prisoner population was all male. 2826/ Most of the men at the camp were reported to be between the ages of 15 and 60. 2827/

1822. It was reported, however, that in mid-July 1992, approximately 12 to 15 Bosnian Muslim women were brought to Keraterm, raped, and transported to the Omarska camp. 2828/ One woman reported that she was held at the camp for one evening and was raped by a man who she identified as Keraterm's commander. 2829/

1823. Ethnicity of Prisoners: It was generally reported that most of the prisoners at the Keraterm camp were Bosnian Muslims, with most of the remainder being Croatian. One subject who was held at the camp from 26 June 1992 until 5 July 1992 estimated that 85 per cent of the prisoners held at the camp were Bosnian Muslims and 15 per cent were Croatian. 2830/

1824. Categorization and Organization of Prisoners: One subject from Trnopolje who was held at the camp from 27 May to late July 1992 reported that there was a system at the Keraterm camp to process, identify, and house three categories of prisoners. The subject stated that at the end of May 1992, newly arrived prisoners were taken into a room to be interrogated individually. According to the subject, the questions most frequently asked during interrogation concerned the names of persons selling and buying weapons; persons who had fought against the Bosnian Serbs; persons who were members of the Muslim Party for Democratic Action (SDA); policemen; professionals and highly educated individuals such as doctors, lawyers and teachers, and engineers. After the interrogation was completed, the prisoners were reportedly classified into one of the following three categories: Category A: Prisoners who had not confessed to any crimes, were not members of the SDA, and were not professionals or highly educated individuals. (Category A was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with green paint); Category B: Prisoners who had confessed during their interrogation to having fought against the Serbs, or who were members of the SDA, were policemen, or were professionals or highly educated individuals. (Catergory B was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with black paint); Category C: Prisoners who were female, men over the age of 65, and boys under the age of 14 or 15. (Category C was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with yellow paint).

According to the subject, once the prisoners were categorized, they were sent to the holding area for their assigned category. The first section was reportedly the holding area for the Category C prisoners, the second section, the holding area for the Category A prisoners, and the third the holding area for the Category B prisoners. According to the subject, each day a group of between 30 to 40 prisoners from holding area three containing the Category B prisoners were led away with their hands tied behind their backs with wire and placed onto military trucks. The subject reported that the trucks would leave at night and return empty several hours later and the prisoners were not seen or heard from again. 2831/

1825. Room 1: It was reported that in late May 1992, the prisoners were usually placed in Room 1, which was described as approximately 80 square metres in size, with a ceiling approximately three metres high. 2832/

1826. One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that 250 prisoners were kept in Room 1. 2833/

1827. Room 2: It was reported that once Room 1 became too crowded, prisoners were moved into Room 2, which was twice as large, measuring approximately 160 square metres. According to one report, the room routinely held between 700 to 800 men and was generally used as a holding cell for prisoners awaiting interrogation. 2834/ Once Rooms 1 and 2 were full, prisoners were reportedly taken from Room 2 in groups of 10 and lined up in the corridor, where they waited for interrogation. 2835/ It was reported by one subject that up until 10 July 1992, the only prisoners at the camp were from Prijedor and they were concentrated in Rooms 1 and 2. At one time, it is alleged, there were approximately 1,200 prisoners crammed together into the two rooms. 2836/

1828. One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that about 500 prisoners were held in Room 2. 2837/

1829. Rooms 3 and 4: One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that about 300 prisoners were held in Room 3. 2838/

1830. It was reported that prisoners in Room 3 were given the worst treatment. 2839/ It was further reported that Room 3 was used for torture and killings. 2840/

1831. It was reported that on the afternoon of 10 June 1992, Keraterm's commander ordered all prisoners to be transferred to Rooms 3 and 4. It was also reported that after the arrival of busloads of prisoners from the outskirts of Prijedor, beatings at the Keraterm camp became more harsh for all of the camp's prisoners. The day of 10 June 1992 was also reportedly significant because, from then on all of the new prisoners were reportedly sent first to Room 3 upon arrival instead of Room 1. 2841/

1832. It was also reported that before the arrival of approximately 10 busloads of prisoners from villages southwest of Prijedor, prisoners at Keraterm were not killed by bullets, but by beatings and other means. One subject reported that on 16 July, mass-scale murders began at the camp. 2842/

1833. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: It was reported that the camp opened between approximately 20 and 26 May 1992. 2843/

1834. Origin and Movement of Prisoners: The Keraterm camp was described in one report as a kind of a collection-transit camp where most detainees were delivered upon arrest and were kept only a few days. The prisoners were usually brought to Keraterm for interrogation or until space was found at the other camps in the area. 2844/ There were, however, a significant number of prisoners who were reported to have remained at the camp for extended periods of time.

1835. Kozaruša, May 1992: One subject reported that on 20 May 1992, Serb forces began to shell the village of Kozaruša and continued to do so for two days. Thereafter, 200 male inhabitants were reportedly rounded up and packed into buses to be taken to camps, including Keraterm, Omarska and Trnopolje. An undisclosed number of villagers were taken to the Keraterm camp, where they reportedly remained for two days. According to the subject, many of the prisoners were beaten and abused by camp guards there. The subject reported that on or about 23 May, Keraterm was emptied, and about 300 prisoners were transported to the Omarska camp. 2845/

1836. Another subject reported that on 24 May 1992, Kozaruša was attacked and Muslim men were either killed or arrested. The subject reported that within hours, the men who had been arrested were taken by truck to a "makeshift" camp at the Keraterm factory. The subject stated that after being interrogated for an unspecified period of time, prisoners were transported on crowded an overheated buses to Omarska, where they arrived on 28 May 1992. 2846/

1837. Prijedor, May-June-July 1992: One subject reported that he was arrested and brought to the Prijedor police station on approximately 24 May 1992, and kept overnight in the street there with other men, women and children. The men in the group (approximately 50) were reportedly registered and abused. The next day the women and children were reportedly taken to the Trnopolje camp and the men were taken to Keraterm camp. Subject reported that he, his son, and dozens of other prisoners, were transferred to the Omarska camp on 27 May 1992. 2847/

1838. Another subject reported that he was arrested in Kozarac on 25 May 1992, and along with 50 to 60 men, women and children, were put on buses to the Prijedor police station. The men in the group were thereafter separated and abused for an undisclosed period of time. A small bus thereafter arrived and transported some of the men to the Keraterm camp. The subject reported that he was transported to the Omarska camp at 2230 hours on 27 May 1992. 2848/

1839. One subject reported that on 26 May 1992 at 8:00 p.m., JNA soldiers and armed members of the Prijedor branch of the Serbian Democratic Party began arresting residents of Kozarac and the neighbouring villages and until 3:00 a.m., over 200 persons from Kozarac and Prijedor were imprisoned at the Keraterm camp. The subject reported the number of prisoners at the camp grew with every hour, and that eventually, a large number of prisoners were held there. 2849/

1840. It was reported that on 31 May 1992, approximately 300 Bosnian Muslim men were arrested in the new section of Prijedor and were kept in the street until about 4:00 p.m.. Five buses then reportedly transported the men first to the Omarska camp where they got off the buses and re-boarded. The prisoners were then reportedly taken to the Keraterm camp where they arrived at about 10:00 p.m.. 2850/

1841. One subject reported that he and his sons and nephew were taken into custody in June 1992 by four well-armed soldiers, and interrogated at the "SUP" base. All except the subject's nephew, who was taken to another location, were let go. The subject reported that he was released on the condition that he report to the authorities via telephone daily. The subject reported that on 4 June 1992 he was arrested and taken to the Keraterm camp. 2851/ In a similar report, a subject reported that in June 1992 he was arrested along with his sons and their cousin by four Serbian "special militia" and taken to the Prijedor police station by truck. The subject stated that after his arrest he was interrogated and verbally abused. The subject that he was accused of aiding Muslim forces and buying weapons for them. The subject reported that he was thereafter released with his sons but was re-arrested by the "specijalna militija" and taken back to the Prijedor police station where he was physically abused by two policemen. The subject stated that after two days, he was transferred to the Keraterm camp at about 8:00 p.m. on 6 July 1992. The subject stated that he remained at the Keraterm camp for only five hours before being taken in a police car to the Omarska camp, which was about a 30 minute drive. 2852/

1842. One subject reported that after being transported to the Omarska camp from Kozarac on approximately 3 June 1992, he was abused, and after nine days was eventually taken to the Prijedor hospital, where he reportedly spent 11 days without medical treatment. The subject was thereafter taken to the Keraterm camp. After being subjected to abuse, and being "interviewed" for an undisclosed period of time, the subject was reportedly taken to the Omarska camp again. 2853/

1843. One subject, reported that on 13 June 1992, he was taken to the Keraterm camp from his home by six Serbian policemen. 2854/

1844. A subject reported that he was arrested in Prijedor on 26 June 1992 and interrogated and beaten by a military official and a SUP official. The subject reported that on the same day, he and seven other Bosnian Muslims were taken to the Keraterm camp where their interrogation protocols were handed over to the camp administration by the accompanying guards. The subject reported that he and the other prisoners were beaten by guards upon arrival at the camp, and that three of the other prisoners were stabbed with a knife and injured. The subject reported that he was not interrogated at Keraterm and remained there until he was transferred to Omarska on 5 July 1992. 2855/

1845. Kozarac, May 1992: It was reported that on 24 May 1992, irregular Serbian forces entered entered Kozarac, shooting tanks and guns. One subject reported that on 25 May 1992 he began to evacuate a group of persons through the woods towards the Croatian border, and thereafter decided that the group should give itself up. After some members of the group were reportedly killed during its surrender, the subject reported that he was taken on a bus to the Keraterm camp. The subject reported that 120 persons spent two nights on a bus parked at the camp gate, without fresh air or water, and that on the third day, the men were taken off of the bus single file, whereupon, Serbian soldiers beat them on the back and limbs with police batons. According to the subject, the group spent two nights at Keraterm, and on the third day, he and many others were called out at 1:00 a.m., loaded onto buses, told to keep their heads down, and driven to the Omarska camp. 2856/ It was similarly reported that after the attack on Kozarac on 24 May 1992, forces entered the city with a list of religious officials, policemen and other persons of special interest. It was reported that those on the list were killed if found, and the others were taken to camps including Keraterm. 2857/

1846. One subject from Kozarac reported that on 26 May 1992, after hiding for two days during attacks, 1,500 persons were escorted back to Kozarac by JNA-Serbian soldiers. In Kozarac, the men were reportedly separated and informed that they were being taken for an investigation. Subject reported that two buses of men were taken to the "Keroterm" camp where they were locked in the buses for an hour, with the heating turned up to the maximum. The prisoners were then reportedly transported to Omarska via "Brešćani". 2858/

1847. On approximately 29 May 1992, a subject and his friends (who were reportedly involved in the Bosnian Muslim armed resistance in Kozarac), were captured in the nearby woods and taken to the Keraterm camp for the first night. They were thereafter transported to the Omarska camp in a police wagon. 2859/

1848. It was reported (by persons already at the camp) that 300 prisoners arrived at Keraterm from Kozarac on 20 July 1992. 2860/

1849. Various Villages, May-June 1992: One female subject reported that shortly after 23 May 1992, following the attack on her village, she and other women were captured and taken to the Keraterm camp. The women appear to have been transferred relatively quickly to the Trnopolje camp. 2861/

1850. One subject reported that on 21 May 1992, he and eight other men from Trnopolje were rounded up and taken to the Trnopolje camp where they were held until 27 May 1992. The subject reported that on that date they were taken by truck at noon to the Keraterm camp. 2862/

1851. One subject reported that in late May 1992, Serbian "irregular" forces arrested him and the rest of the Muslim male inhabitants of Donji Garevci (six kilometres from Prijedor). The men were reportedly marched to the Trnopolje camp and put on bused to the Omarska camp. Once at Omarska, they found that the camp was full and the prisoners were thereafter transported and imprisoned at the Keraterm camp. 2863/

1852. It was reported that on 10 June 1992, the first busloads of prisoners from the outskirts of Prijedor arrived at the Keraterm camp. One subject reported that nearly 400 men were brought to the Keraterm camp from the villages of Trnopolje, Kozarac, Garevci and Kamičani. All had reportedly been beaten prior to their arrival. 2864/

1853. It was reported that villagers from Sivci were taken to the Keraterm camp on 14 June 1992. 2865/

1854. It was reported that on 14 June 1992, male Muslim inhabitants of Trnopolje were taken prisoner by Bosnian Serb forces in the city who stated that the men were to be arrested for routine questioning. The 550 men were then transported in 15 buses to the Keraterm camp and incarcerated. 2866/

1855. It was reported that on 24 June 1992, Serbian irregular forces transported a busload of male civilians from Zecovi to the Keraterm camp. The prisoners reportedly arrived at the camp at about 3:00 hours. 2867/

1856. It was reported that on approximately 16 July 1992, 10 busloads of men arrived at Keraterm from villages southwest of Prijedor, including Hambarine, Rakovčani, Čarakovo, Biščani, Zecovi, Ljubija, and Ravska. 2868/

1857. One subject reported that he was arrested by Serbian soldiers on 20 July 1992 and taken to the Keraterm camp via bus. 2869/ Another subject reported that on 20 July 1992 he was bused to the Keraterm camp along with hundreds of other prisoners from his village of Hambarine. 2870/

1858. Subject reported that adult Muslim males were rounded up in Matrići and marched to Trnopolje. Serb "irregulars" reportedly beat and killed some of the men along the way. Upon arrival at Trnopolje, the men were bused to the Omarska camp (which was reportedly full), and thereafter taken to the Keraterm camp. 2871/

1859. One subject reported that Serb forces captured him and others from the area of the village of Rizvanovici (and other villages near Prijedor) and forced them to lie in ditches near a road. The soldiers then reportedly abused the prisoners for one hour until buses arrived. Half of the men were reportedly transported to the Keraterm camp. At Keraterm, they were reportedly led off the bus and lined up in front of a wire fence where a group of civilian women abused them verbally and allegedly pelted them with stones. Thereafter, the prisoners were informed that there was no room for them at Keraterm, and they were thereafter loaded back onto their buses and brought to the Trnopolje camp via the Omarska camp (which was also reported to be full). 2872/

1860. Transfer of Prisoners-Camp Closing: Reports indicate that the Keraterm camp was closed during the first week of August, 1992. It was reported that Keraterm and the Omarska camps were closed during the first week of August 1992 following an international outcry after media reports on conditions in camps in the region. 2873/

1861. According to one subject, on 2 August 1992, several prisoners were loaded into buses and taken away. The subject alleged that most of the prisoners were killed as they got onto the bus and that blood was seen running from the bottom of the vehicle. 2874/

1862. Other subjects reported that on 3 August 1992, the last remaining 700 prisoners at the camp were transferred to the Trnopolje camp, along with several of the camp's guards. 2875/

1863. A number of subjects reported that the Keraterm camp closed on 5 August 1992. Some prisoners were reportedly taken to Omarska, and 1,200 were taken to the Trnopolje camp. 2876/ One subject reported that in early August 1992, Keraterm's prisoners were dispersed to other camps. The subject stated that two buses were to transport a total of 120 prisoners (who were called off a list), to the Omarska camp, but possibly because it too was closing, the two buses instead took the prisoners to the Manjača camp. The subject stated that the rest of the prisoners (totaling approximately 2,000 men, including subject), were all sent to the Trnopolje camp. 2877/

1864. One subject reported that he was transferred to the Trnopolje camp on 15 August 1992. 2878/

1865. One subject reported that prior to the camp's closing, some prisoners being held there were moved to the Omarska camp in the middle of the night of 27 May 1992. 2879/

1866. Visits to Keraterm by Outside Organizations and Individuals: One subject described the preparations made in anticipation of the arrival of television journalists at the Keraterm camp. The subject stated that camp authorities:

> "[f]ound wooden pallets and forced us to take them out and wash. They disinfected the camp. They selected those who were ill and loaded them into trucks and they did not come back. . . . We and others from Keraterm were transferred to Omarska and Trnopolje when they heard that the journalists would come. There was no shooting by cameras in Keraterm." 2880/

1867. According to reports, in August 1992, western journalists visited what was represented to be the Keraterm camp. The facility which they viewed was described as very clean. When Bosnian Serbian authorities were questioned by journalists about whether anyone had been beaten or killed at the facility, they reportedly stated that those were only stories which were not true. However, after seeing the videotape of the journalists' visit to the facility, former risoners stated that the site viewed by journalists was not the Keraterm camp, but was a brick factory located about 300 metres from the actual camp. 2881/

1868. Helsinki Watch reported that it visited the Keraterm camp in August 1992, and that Serbian military authorities showed them one part of the factory which was empty. The area had reportedly been cleaned, and the walls freshly painted. There was reportedly a large ceramic baking kiln in the hall. Helsinki Watch stated that none of Keraterm's ex-detainees interviewed, remembered a kiln in their place of detention. Based on this information, Helsinki Watch believed that it was not shown all or any of the areas in which prisoners were kept. Helsinki Watch also reported that its representatives observed that the outside wall in front of one of the rooms had been repaired. 2882/

1869. Other sources reported that western journalists who visited the Keraterm camp in August 1992 were prevented from examining the location where the July 1992 mass killings took place. Two unidentified journalists reportedly stated that it appeared that local authorities there were cleaning a wall and adjacent area where prisoners had allegedly been shot. 2883/

1870. Another report stated that while western journalists were not shown the room where the shooting was said to have taken place on their first visit in early August 1992, a return trip approximately a week later found the doorway and the outside wall of the room where the alleged incident took place, pocked with what appeared to be bullet holes. New panes of glass had reportedly been installed on the window panes which still had their masking tape across them. 2884/

1871. Intake Procedures: Prisoners arriving at the Keraterm camp were reported to have been subjected to a variety of abuses. One subject reported that upon arrival at the camp on 24 June 1992, the prisoners were met by a group of soldiers and camp guards who proceeded to beat them with baseball bats and rifle butts as they came off the bus. The subject reported that prior to entering their detention rooms, the prisoners were subjected to a registration process, which included demands for all valuables. A man in civilian clothes reportedly asked the subject his full name, date of birth, and place of residence and wrote this information into a large record book. 2885/

1872. One subject reported that prisoners who arrived at the camp in late May 1992 were formed into three groups and were administered a beating before being put into a crowded room with over 200 people. 2886/

1873. It was reported that during intake, prisoners had to leave their buses in groups of five and were beaten with heavy sticks to the head. It was also reported that after arriving in the evening, the prisoners had to walk to the camp building through rows of soldiers who beat them. One subject who arrived on 9 July 1992 reported that two prisoners died the same night due to their injuries. Another subject, who also arrived at the Keraterm camp on 9 July 1992, reported that the arriving prisoners had to line up and sing Serbian songs, and that soldiers shot around in order to make them sing louder. 2887

1874. It was reported that upon their arrival at the camp, prisoners were registered and frequently searched for valuable items and money. Ill-treatment upon intake was also reported. 2888/ One subject reported that upon arrival at the camp, his personal possessions, documents, belt and bootlaces, and other items were removed. 2889/

1875. According to one subject, when prisoners were initially processed at the camp they were first checked by a guard upon arrival. The subject identified one guard who was almost always on duty at night during the prisoner arrival and described the young man as especially brutal. The subject reported that when processing prisoners, the guard would routinely strip them of their jewelry and money, and then beat them using metal pipes or thick wooden sticks, often breaking their bones. 2890/ Another subject described a process, by which all of the prisoners got off their bus and put their hands up in the air. One-by-one, the men went to a porter, who took all of their belongings. The prisoners were then reportedly brought to their accommodations. 2891/

1876. It was also reported that when prisoners arrived at the camp, they were first checked by guards to ensure that they did not possess weapons. The prisoners were then reportedly taken to one of the four rooms used for accommodation. 2892/

1877. One subject reported that when his group arrived at the camp in late May 1992, one of the prisoners asked an identified guard for a cigarette and was told to come down from the truck to get it. The guard reportedly fired a single rifle shot and killed the prisoner. 2893/ Another subject reported that upon arrival at the camp from Prijedor on 26 June 1992, he and seven other prisoners were beaten, and three of the prisoners were stabbed with a knife and wounded. 2894/

1878. One subject reported that upon arrival at the Keraterm camp in early July 1992, the guards formed a gauntlet, and the prisoners had to walk singly into the building. The guards reportedly beat the prisoners with various implements. 2895/

1879. Another subject reported that after they were registered in late June 1992, the prisoners were beaten and brought to their respective detention rooms. The subject reported that Room 1 was filled with men, many of whom were begging for help. After a short time, four or five Serb guards reportedly opened the door to the room and asked: "Who is new?" The approximately 20 newly arrived prisoners to Room 1 reportedly responded and were taken out into the courtyard where the guards arranged them into a circle and once again demanded money and valuables. About 10 more guards were said to have come to the circle, and then all of the guards reportedly beat the prisoners' heads, ribs, backs and legs with the butts of their M-48 rifles. Five of the prisoners were reportedly killed by the beating and the rest of the prisoners were returned to Room 1. According to the subject, the guards then moved on to another detention room and repeated the process of calling for newly arrived prisoners. 2896/

1880. Interrogations: It was reported that all of the prisoners at the Keraterm camp were interrogated and that the interrogations were held in rooms on the second floor of the main camp building. 2897/ It was further reported that during the interrogations, most everyone was severely beaten. After interrogations, educated and wealthy prisoners were reportedly beaten to death. Those individuals who confessed to having weapons at home were reportedly taken to the Omarska camp. The others reportedly remained at the Keraterm camp. 2898/

1881. A subject who was taken to the camp in late May 1992, and was transferred to the Omarska camp three to four days later, stated that the prisoners at Keraterm were interrogated and that none of them remained at the camp for more than four days. The subject added that every Muslim detained at the camp was subjected to several interrogations accompanied by beatings. The interrogators reportedly questioned inmates about hidden weapons, incriminating documents, and gold. The interrogators also reportedly accused prisoners of being members of or having affiliation with Muslim resistance forces. 2899/

1882. A subject who was held at Keraterm from 13 June to August 1992 reported that one day, all of the inhabitants of Kamičani detained at the camp were called out:

> "We had to line up in front of the building, face to the wall, and they asked us if we knew somebody who owned a weapon. Those who said 'no' were beaten on the head, the neck and in the ribs with a wooden stick. Whoever dared to resist or just to turn his head was beaten to unconsciousness."

Another witness reportedly confirmed that it was a common practice for guards to single out a group of men from the same region. 2900/

1883. One subject similarly reported that on his second day in the camp in mid-June 1992, 40 prisoners from the village of Kamičani were called out by an identified guard, who screamed at them and beat them outside the dormitory with a baton. The subject reported further that the prisoners were asked who had kept firearms at home and that the subject was identified and was beaten repeatedly with thick electric cables and truncheons. The subject reported that three days later, two of the guards who had beaten him, yelled at him about his supposed involvement in the attack on a Serb village. The subject reported that he tried to defend himself and that an identified guard pulled out a knife to gouge out his eyes, but that subject managed to push away the guard's arm and instead had the right side of his neck slashed. The subject reported that the guard then pulled the trigger of an un-loaded pistol point-blank at subject's temple, whereupon the subject confessed to having fired on the Serb village, although he had not done so. The subject reported that the identified guard then unsuccessfully attempted to cut off his ear and thereafter stabbed both of the subject's thigh and twisted the knife, taking out pieces of flesh. 2901/

1884. Another subject reported:

> "I was questioned and beaten . . . I also saw how others were beaten with heavy objects. They were beaten with rifle butts and heavy sticks. Some of them died of their injuries. Once I saw how a soldier stabbed a knife into the leg of a prisoner." 2902/

1885. It was reported that prisoners were questioned about who had fired upon them from villages and who had weapons and other materials. One subject reported that interrogators attempted to coerce them into joining their forces. 2903/

1886. One subject reported that during his nearly three month stay at the camp, he was interrogated on three occasions, each time for 20 minutes. He stated that two Bosnian Serb police interrogators in blue uniforms questioned him about his relatives, his last employment in Croatia, the names and activities of co-workers, if he knew other Muslims or Croats who possessed weapons, and if he was a member of a political party. The subject reported that during the interrogations he had to keep his hands crossed behind his head and was beaten with clubs and fists. 2904/

1887. Camp Conditions-Meals-Nourishment: Numerous reports describe a situation in which prisoners were denied food and drink for extended periods of time and during their first days at the camp. 2905/

1888. It was generally reported that prisoners at the camp received one meal per day, composed of two slices of bread and a kind of soup. 2906/ It was similarly reported that prisoners received daily rations consisting of two pieces of bread and a couple of scoops of beans or peas. 2907/

1889. One subject who was held in room number three, stated that prisoners in his area of detention were fed one meal a day, usually outdoors. 2908/ It was also reported that on occasion, food was withheld as a punitive measure. He stated: "Sometimes, we were not fed. We were being specially punished. The men in the other rooms were fed but we were not." 2909/

1890. It was reported that prisoners at the camp were abused during mealtime. 2910/ Prisoners were beaten on their way to the place where food was handed out. Guards reportedly lined up to beat the crowd of prisoners arbitrarily and some subjects described oil and water being poured on steps to cause prisoners to fall and suffer further beatings. 2911/ Other examples of abuse during meal-time was reported. 2912/

1891. Water: It was reported that the prisoners were not routinely given water but that they were given containers which they could fill themselves in the bathroom, if given the chance. 2913/ One subject reported that the "second section" had a water faucet which permitted prisoners to drink water whenever they desired. 2914/

1892. Other subjects described low quality water. One subject who arrived at the camp on 20 July 1992, described being given "some type of polluted water to drink." 2915/ The water was also described as: "river water which had been formerly used as cooling water for the factory circuits". 2916/

1893. Sleeping Facilities: It was reported that the prisoners at the camp were held in overcrowded rooms, where it was often impossible to sit or lay down. 2917/ One subject described the conditions at the camp on 20 July 1992, when he was placed in room number three. He reported that the room had about 400 men occupying it. The subject stated that people were standing on top of each other; that there was no air to breathe, and that it was very hot. 2918/

1894. One subject reported that in early July 1992, he was brought to an unidentified room which held an estimated 550 prisoners. The subject reported that the prisoners were packed so tightly into this and other rooms that they could sit, but they could not lie down. 2919/ Another subject described a similar room holding 550 prisoners. According to the subject, the room was so crowded that the prisoners had to take turns standing so some could lie or sit. However, the subject noted that there were beds in the room for the oldest and sickest prisoners. The room was reportedly the largest at the camp. 2920/ Another subject similarly described a room in the second "section" which held 550 prisoners. He estimated that the third and fourth "sections" held approximately 250 or more prisoners each. The subject reported that in the second "section", three prisoners were made to share a one square metre space. He added that they hardly had any room to stand and move, and when sleeping they had to lay over each other. 2921/

1895. One subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 20 July 1992, the prisoners were processed and taken to a larger room which already housed prisoners. According to the subject, there were about 300 prisoners in the room, but as buses kept arriving, more men were put inside. The subject stated that although prisoners were already crowded against the walls of the room, an additional 100 prisoners were placed there. Eventually, 400 men were crowded into the room. 2922/

1896. It was reported that although there were often stifling hot temperatures in the rooms, prisoners were not allowed to open the windows. 2923/

1897. Prisoners at the camp reportedly slept without blankets on concrete floors. 2924/ It was further reported, that the prisoners slept partly on pallets. 2925/ One subject reported that the oldest and sickest prisoners had beds. 2926/

1898. Medical Treatment: It was reported that the Keraterm camp had no medical infirmary, no medical personnel and that the prisoners at the camp received no medical care. Some prisoners, however, were reportedly cared for by a doctor who was imprisoned with them. 2927/

1899. It was reported that prisoners at the camp suffered from diarrhoea, fleas, and serious weight loss. 2928/

1900. It was reported that the bathroom had no functioning plumbing and that dysentery resulted, though not at an epidemic proportion. 2929/

1901. Toilets: It was reported that a common bathroom area separated the two pairs of rooms at the camp, and was located between Rooms 2 and 3. 2930/ The bathroom reportedly had no functioning plumbing. 2931/ Each latrine was reported to have used buckets or barrels. 2932/ It was also reported that there was no toilet paper in the bathroom. 2933/

1902. Prisoners were reportedly not allowed to use the bathroom at night, but were given containers which they could use in their holding areas. 2934/ One subject reported that in one corner of each room was a metal barrel to be used by prisoners as a toilet during the night. According to the subject, the container in the second room frequently overflowed and the feces spilled onto the floor. 2935/

1903. During the day, the prisoners were allowed to use the bathroom, but as they passed outside from their rooms, they were reportedly kicked and severely beaten by the guards using metal pipes and rifle butts. 2936/ A number of reports describe the beating and sometimes killing, of prisoners going to or returning from the toilet facilities. 2937/

1904. Hygiene: It was generally reported that Keraterm's prisoners were unable to wash and were not provided with soap. 2938/ One subject reported that he went for 53 days without washing, shaving or washing his clothes. 2939/ Another subject reported:

> "[w]e had lice. I couldn't wash for 55 days. We couldn't shave . . . . In the hall in which I stayed there was a barrel for relieving nature. When it was full, the excess was laying around." 2940/

Other subjects report that they did not wash for extended periods of time. 2941/

1905. One subject reported that at 6:00 a.m., the prisoners were allowed to remain outdoors for about an hour, during which time they could clean themselves. The subject added that if a prisoner had to use the bathroom at another time, he had to relieve himself in his room. 2942/

1906. Weight Loss: One source reported that prisoners held at the camp for longer periods of time, suffered weight loss of 20 kilograms on the average. 2943/ Others reported a weight loss of up to approximately 30 kilograms after 50 days at the camp. 2944/

1907. Individual subjects reported the following weight loss: 32 kilograms from late May until August 1992; 2945/ 23 kilograms from late May to August 1992; 2946/ 17 kilograms in 29 days from late May 1992; 2947/ and 10 kilograms from late June to early August 1992. 2948/

1908. Prisoner Routine: It was reported that prisoner exercise was limited to a few minutes a day in a small, paved courtyard off the northwest side of the building. 2949/

1909. It was also reported that guards tolerated occasional visitors at the camp who would talk with prisoners through the fence surrounding the courtyard. 2950/

1910. Members of a family, whose home was reportedly located in the vicinity of the Keraterm camp stated that they witnessed people bringing food to their relatives who were imprisoned at the camp. It was reported that on one occasion, an old man who brought food for his three sons was not allowed to give food to them and was denied access to the camp. According the report, the man was stopped approximately 50 metres from the camp by two drunk soldiers who beat him to death. 2951/

1911. Forced Labour: One subject reported that in late July 1992, he and nine other prisoners in his room, volunteered for the "wheat harvest" detail at the camp. The subject stated that camp guards seized an additional 20 prisoners at random to complete the work detail. According to the subject, the prisoners were driven to the village of Tukovi, where they collected firewood "for the wives of Serb soldiers at the front", and then to Sredeci where they began the three-day task of collecting corpses. The subject reported that the prisoners were also taken to other villages and that "[t]he most corpses were in Biščani, Zecovi and Čarakovo." 2952/

1912. One subject reported that prisoners called for work duty never came back. According to the subject, those who helped to load corpses onto trucks never came back. The subject also reported that soldiers would come to the camp to collect prisoners for work duty and that those prisoners never came back either. Another subject reported that while he was at the Keraterm camp, over 100 prisoners were taken out for work duty and never came back. He stated that his brother was taken away for work duty on 26 July 1992 and never reappeared. 2953/

1913. Special Treatment of Certain Prisoners: It was widely reported that mostly wealthy and educated prisoners were singled out for abuse at the camp. One subject reported that after arriving at the camp in early July, 1992, there was an initial systematic removal and killing of all educated individuals and those who had held any sort of civic or leadership role in their communities. The camp guards reportedly used registration lists initially obtained in May 1992 to identify individuals to be killed. The subject reported that guards followed this procedure nightly and that about 10-15 prisoners would be beaten severely and return to their rooms. The subject stated, however, that most of the other prisoners taken would not return and that shots were often heard. 2954/

1914. One subject recalled that guards would ask prisoners to give their professions, "and if they found someone with a high position or a higher educational degree, they would execute them. I think the intelligentsia of Prijedor has just disappeared", he said. 2955/

1915. It was also reported that at both the Keraterm and Omarska camps, Bosnian Muslim men who had been policemen were targeted for special abuse. 2956/

1916. One subject reported that identified guards would single out prisoners for beatings who received packages from their wives and families. 2957/

1917. It was also reported that victims also appeared to be chosen arbitrarily. 2958/

1918. Abuse and Killing During Detention: A family who lived near the camp reported that at night, they could hear the sounds of people being tortured at the camp. 2959/ One subject reported that in his 55 days at the camp (from 14 June to 5 August 1992), he could recall only five days when beatings did not occur. 2960/

1919. It was reported that new prisoners were given the "rules of the house" by other prisoners, which was to hide at the back of the room if at all possible to avoid beatings when a guard entered. 2961/

1920. Subjects reported that camp guards and visitors to the camp used lists to call their victims. One subject reported that every evening, "irregular" soldiers came to the room and called out names from a list. Those prisoners were reportedly brought to a room and beaten severely. The prisoners were then returned to their original rooms where they in some cases, died. 2962/ Another subject similarly reported that every evening, a truck of drunk soldiers would arrive at the camp and that the soldiers would beat the prisoners. According to the subject, the soldiers would call out people by name and sometimes administer fatal beatings. 2963/

1921. It was widely reported that prisoners at the camp would be beaten by drunk guards and other individuals at night. 2964/ One subject reported that identified guards would come to the dormitories at night and call out prisoners, and that inevitably, one or two of the tortured prisoners died. He stated that the guards used rifle butts, batons with spike balls, heavy wire cables, and baseball bats for the beatings. 2965/

1922. One subject reported that every night, guards would read 10-15 names from a list. They would read out the person's first name, his surname and his date of birth. The men were then taken from the room and returned later in very poor condition. The victims were reported as bloody, with broken bones, falling down, vomiting blood, and fainting. According to the subject, by the morning some would die. 2966/

1923. One subject reported that he was subject to beatings almost everyday at the camp. He stated that a group of drunken "Četniks" were at the camp each night. He stated that raw cattle "offal" was thrown to the prisoners and in their hunger people tore it up and ate it. He also stated that "Serbians" would cut strips of flesh from the arms of dead prisoners and force other prisoners to eat it. 2967/

1924. One subject reported that about two days after his arrival in late June 1992, a new group of guards arrived with a handwritten list containing the names of the approximately 15 newly arrived prisoners from Zecovi having the same last name as subject. The subject reported that he and the other prisoners were taken to a "special room" and on the way were again asked to turn over their valuables. The prisoners were then thrown into the room and told to lie on their stomachs on the floor. They were then reportedly kicked and beaten with rifle butts, and baseball bats. Some of the guards reportedly wore gloves without fingers, but with metal knobs inserted in the knuckle area. The subject reported that thereafter, a military truck arrived to take some of the victims away. A guard then reportedly arrived and rounded up four or five prisoners from Rooms 2 and 3, whose names were on a list he carried. The prisoners were then ordered to kneel on the ground and were reportedly shot and killed. The bodies were then loaded by prisoners and transported out of the camp. The same subject also reported that after about 15 days in the camp (in early July 1992), about 16 prisoners (including a doctor and a teacher) whose names were on a list, were taken from their rooms and were divided into two groups of eight, and were forced to kneel, facing each other. After a while, a group of guards then came over with baseball bats and one guard reportedly said to the teacher: "You are the person who planned the killing of 40 Serbs". Six or seven guards then reportedly concentrated their beating on the teacher, who was knocked unconscious, and died. 2968/

1925. It was reported that prisoners at the camp were frequently attacked with knives and other objects. One subject who was held at the camp from 14 June to 6 August 1992 reported:

> "Several times I saw that Serbian soldiers used to stick a knife into the legs of prisoners. Other prisoners' arms were broken. Some were beaten with iron and rubber sticks. If they died from their injuries, the soldiers just threw them on the rubbish heap." 2969/

1926. One subject reported that he was cut attacked by an identified guard at the camp who cut his left foot with a knife and forced him to sew it with a "twist". The subject further alleged soldiers cut a "U" for "Ustaše" into his back. 2970/

1927. One subject reported that the camp guards would often torture prisoners by extinguishing cigarette butts on naked parts of their bodies, or on their faces. 2971/

1928. Another subject who arrived at the camp in mid-June 1992, reported that he witnessed as one brother was forced to bite the testicles off of another brother. The subject also reportedly witnessed a prisoner who was forced to sit naked upon a one litre Coca-Cola bottle and was beaten upon his shoulders until blood poured out of his anus and he bled to death. 2972/ Other subjects similarly reported that prisoners had to take off their clothes and sit on bottles and were subjected to other "games" by the guards. 2973/

1929. It has been widely reported that on approximately 20-24 July 1992, a mass execution of prisoners took place at the Keraterm camp in Room 3. According to one representative account taken from former prisoners who claimed to have witnessed and survived the attack, the following events occurred up to and including the incident: Subjects reported that on 20 July 1992, 300 new prisoners from Kozarac arrived at the Keraterm camp. It was reported that the men were tormented, abused and beaten for the next four days by soldiers in the camp's parking lot. Thereafter, the prisoners were put back into Room 3. The temperature outside was reportedly 38 degrees Centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit), and it was also sweltering inside Room 3 where the men were locked up. According to reports, the men in Room 3 had not been given water for three days, and started to lost their minds. The men reportedly were running out of air in the room, hallucinating, and taking off their clothes. As they lost control, soldiers from the outside reportedly warned: "We're going to kill you if you don't stop." According to a subject who was in Room 2, machine guns were lined up next to the door of Room 3. Another subject reported that he was near the door in Room 1 and saw five machine gun bays, all shooting into Room 3. It was reported that there was blood everywhere, and that prisoners were lying on the ground. In the morning, soldiers reportedly recruited prisoners to dispose of the dead bodies in Room 3. According to a subject, the bodies were piled like wood into a truck which was eight metres long. One subject estimated that 120 prisoners had been killed and 67 others wounded. The wounded were reportedly loaded onto the truck along with the dead. As the truck started to pull away, it was noted that there was a sound like water was spilling. According to a subject who reportedly saw the truckload of corpses drive by his home in Prijedor, the vehicle's tarp was rolled halfway back, and he could see corpses naked to the waist with bruises on their backs, thrown onto the truck like pieces of wood. 2974/

1930. Other reports appear to describe the same incident. While the accounts vary as to detail, they appear to describe the same series of events. 2975/

1931. As noted in the some of the accounts above, it was reported that in the days following the alleged mass-execution at the Keraterm camp, groups of men were reportedly taken out and killed by machine-gun. One source reported that former prisoners estimated that from 30 to 40 prisoners were killed on those occasions. 2976/

1932. Number of Prisoners Killed During Detention: Various reports estimate that between five and 10 prisoners were killed at the Keraterm camp per night. According to one report, between five and 10 prisoners "disappeared" every night at the camp. 2977/ One subject reported that in Room 3 alone, five prisoners were taken out and shot every night from approximately 20 July until 5 August 1992. 2978/ A subject who was held at the camp from 19 June to 5 August 1992 reported that five to six prisoners were killed every night at Keraterm. He stated that those prisoners were taken out of the halls and killed. He stated that when the soldiers at the camp were drunk, they killed even more. 2979/

1933. One subject who was held at the camp from 9 July to 5 August 1992 reported that every day over 10 prisoners were killed at the camp. He stated further that severely wounded individuals were brought away by truck and never came back. 2980/ Another subject reported that at least 10 prisoners were killed per day at the camp. However, the subject added that there were days when as many as 200 prisoners were killed. 2981/

1934. One subject who was held at the camp from late May to August 1992, estimated that 15-20 prisoners died daily as a result of beatings and torture. 2982/

1935. One subject reported that during his time at the camp from 25 to 27 May 1992, 50 to 100 prisoners were killed by shooting or beating. 2983/

1936. A subject who was held at the camp from 26 June until 5 July 1992 stated that during the days of his detention, 200 to 300 prisoners died as a result of beating and torture, and direct killing. 2984/

1937. One subject reported that between early July to 5 August 1992, approximately 400 to 500 prisoners were killed at the Keraterm camp as a result of beatings, torture, or execution. 2985/

1938. Disposal of Bodies: Subjects reported that after prisoners were abused and killed, the bodies would be taken to an area for trash disposal, and in the morning, the bodies would be transported to unknown sites. 2986/

1939. It was generally reported that prisoners killed at the camp were transported away by truck and that prisoners at the camp were forced to load the bodies onto the vehicles. 2987/ A family who lived near the camp reported that after mass killings, their street would be red with blood. 2988/

1940. It was reported that prisoners at the camp had to remove the bodies of those killed. 2989/ It was also reported that often, those in charge of picking up bodies of prisoners killed or wounded at the camp often went missing after carrying out their duties. 2990/

1941. Subjects believed that bodies from the camp were buried in the village of Tomašica, near Omarska; 2991/ one of three mass graves in areas near Prijedor: Tomašica, Omarska or Kurovo; 2992/ the Tomašica, Omarska and Ljubija mines in the vicinity of Prijedor; 2993/ a mass grave in a cemetery in the Pašinac area of Prijedor; 2994/ near a former brickyard in the vicinity called

"Bajr"; 2995/ and Lake Ribnjak. 2996/

1942. Forced Beatings by Prisoners: One subject reported that from approximately 21 to 30 July 1992, prisoners were randomly selected and forced to strip and fight one another outside until one of the two men died. 2997/ It was also reported that sometimes 10 to 15 prisoners were made to fight against each other. 2998/

1943. One subject reported that guards would force prisoners to run in a circle and kick the person in front of them in the kidneys. 2999/

1944. One subject reported that each day prisoners were forced to beat each other with wooden tool handles for about 20 minutes and that guards would also pick out a group of approximately 40 prisoners to be beaten at random. The subject added that a group of prisoners was then given the task of cleaning up the blood. 3000/

1945. One subject reported that every night guards would come into the room with about five soldiers and beat prisoners to death. The subject stated that the men would line up 50 prisoners and force them to fight each other with their bare hands. The soldiers would reportedly stand nearby with metal bars topped with a sort of ball and if anyone fell down, they would strike them on the head. Survivors of this ordeal were reported to have been killed later. 3001/

1946. It was reported that food was allowed from the outside, though it was first handed to the guards and then given to the prisoners. 3002/

c. Trnopolje

1947. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State, Helsinki Watch and ICRC.)

1948. Location: Trnopolje is a small village within the municipality of Kozarac, about five or six kilometres south of the town of Kozarac. The village lies just to the north of the railroad line running between Prijedor, Omarska and Banja Luka. The station itself is reportedly called "Kozarac station." 3003/ Across the tracks, a few hundred yards south of the village, is Lake Ribnjak, which is used as a fish hatchery. 3004/

1949. Prior to the Serb occupation, according to one subject, Trnopolje village had a population of about 950 families (approximately 5,000 people) of which 704 were Muslim, 10 Croat, the remainder being Serb, Ukrainian, Albanian, and others. The population primarily worked in agriculture, and a large number worked in various countries of western Europe. 3005/

1950. The village was reportedly occupied by Serb forces in late May 1992. 3006/ According to one subject, later that day approximately 20 buses arrived with Bosnian Muslim "refugees" under the escort of about 50 Serbian Territorial Defence and Serbian Regular army soldiers. 3007/ The refugees were placed in the Trnopolje school. 3008/

1951. The village was attacked at a later date. Trnopolje is described as a burned wreck in October 1992. 3009/

1952. One subject reports that after the occupation of Trnopolje in late May, non-Serb villagers were allowed to remain in their own homes. However in mid-June and early July, the Muslim villagers with homes in and around Trnopolje were forced into the camp. 3010/

1953. According to a another report, the town of Trnopolje was ethnically cleansed on 4 July 1992. 3011/

1954. Reportedly, the town was controlled through checkpoints around it, and barbed wire was placed around the central public buildings. 3012/

1955. Description: One report described the camp as being "hastily set up." 3013/ The camp reportedly had three entrances, and seven guard posts 3014/ and was about 300 square metres. 3015/

1956. Trnopolje was referred to as a "refugee reception centre" or an "open camp" by Serb authorities. 3016/ However, according to one report, Trnopolje was actually run like a detention centre from May to August 1992. 3017/

1957. When the camp was "discovered" by international journalists and later visited by the ICRC, 3018/ one subject reports that the camp guards and administration became more lenient. 3019/ The barbed wire was removed from the perimeter of the camp and the local Serbian Red Cross gave out identity cards. However, after the wire was removed the guards reportedly patrolled the camp with automatic weapons. 3020/

1958. The detainees were allowed to leave the camp for work or seeking food if they left their identification papers with the guards. 3021/ However, many detainees feared attack once they left the camp and preferred to remain within the compound. 3022/

1959. While the reports are not consistent in their descriptions of the camp there is a basic consensus that the camp consisted of a school building and another public building, possibly a community building ("dom"). 3023/ Reports describe the makeshift tents where a large number of the detainees live as produced from scraps of wood and wire fencing covered with pieces of cloth or other material, with little waterproofing in evidence. 3024/ However, one subject reports that a number of white nylon tents, each housing 20 people, were set up west of the school and community building. 3025/ According to another subject, approximately 40 prisoners shared each tent and did their own cooking. 3026/ One report states that the yard behind the community hall was full of the vehicles in which people had driven to the camp. 3027/

1960. One report states that the

> "larger camps, such as those at Omarska, Banja Luka and Trnopolje, had almost identical construction features. For example, one metre spacing from the barbed wire with guard dogs in between, watchtowers at regular intervals with spotlights and mounted machine-guns. . . . [The] camps had separate groups of interior and exterior guards. The perimeter guards were regular line troops whose duties were confined to guarding the camp". 3028/

1961. Reportedly village houses were also incorporated into the camp due to the increasing number of detainees. According to one subject, houses around the camp are reported to have held at least 70 to 80 people. 3029/ One subject reported that after 10 days at the camp she and others were allowed to move into a house. She states that the doors were required to be unlocked and that people were taken from the houses and women were raped. 3030/

1962. The camp administration offices are reported to have been located across the road from the camp (the community building and school). It is also reported that offices of the local Red Cross were at the same location. 3031

1963. While it is reported that the camp had been ringed with barbed wire, whether the wire surrounded the various buildings or just the camp perimeter is not clear. 3032/ Reportedly the barbed wire fencing was removed in early August, in response to the first visits by international journalists and the ICRC. 3033/

1964. With the removal of the fencing, Trnopolje gave the appearance of an open camp. 3034/ However, guards with automatic weapons reportedly made patrols around the camp limits. 3035/ One report describes the camp as

> "more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, but with strategically placed guards to keep the prisoners from escaping. To discourage flight at night, shots were constantly fired over the heads of the people sleeping in the field after the 2100 hours curfew." 3036/

1965. For the most part the men were detained separately from the women and children. 3037/ Some of the detainees, mainly the women and children, slept in the schoolhouse and in the community building. However, it is reported that many of the detainees slept outside in the yard, in the open air. 3038/

1966. Camp Population: Helsinki Watch has identified what it believes were the three categories of Trnopolje detainees: 3039/

(a) Forcibly displaced persons from the area, such as non-Serb women, children, and elderly men. (Most forcibly displaced men were detained at Omarska, Keraterm, or Manjača.)

(b) Prisoners who were transferred to Trnopolje after the Omarska and Keraterm camps were closed. These people were separated from the rest of the detainees at first, frequently interned in the school, and some were beaten

(c) Muslim and Croats who voluntarily abandoned their villages in Serb-occupied areas, and who thought it would be safer to be in the camp than to remain in their homes. These people believed that they would be registered by the ICRC and resettled in another country.

1967. The majority of the detainees were Muslims from north-west Bosnia, however Croats and other non-Serbs were also held at Trnopolje. The camp population consisted for the most part of women and children who had been expelled from their homes and whose male family members had been detained in other locations. Reportedly the residents of a village would be gathered a one location and then the women and children would be separated from the men and transported to Trnopolje. 3040/ Many of the men held at Trnopolje had been brought there from other places of large-scale detention. There were also people who were seeking safety from the violence in the surrounding area 3041 and those hoping to qualify for third country resettlement. 3042/ One subject reports that he was brought to the camp in a military vehicle after having paid 100 DM, because he didn't know where else to go. 3043/

1968. Because Trnopolje served as a transit camp the camp population fluctuated throughout its operation. Women, children, old men, and injured or sick younger men were taken in organized convoys to Muslim or Croatian-controlled areas. 3044/

1969. While one subject reports that the camp housed approximately 1,500 prisoners, 3045/ the majority of reports place the number of detainees at between 1,500 and 6,000 during the summer and early fall of 1992. 3046/ Other reports place the number higher, up to 10,000. 3047/ One subject estimated the number of people at Trnopolje at about 5,000; of these 300 were children 3,000 women, and the balance consisting mainly of elderly men. 3048/

1970. Organization of Prisoners: It is reported that the men and women were housed separately, and that women and children primarily were housed in the school, 3049/ while many detainees slept outside in the yard. 3050/ Some were able to improvise coverings or home-made tents. 3051/

1971. It is reported that men transferred from other camps were held for the first few days at the school building. 3052/

1972. Length of Detention: It is reported that groups of people "constantly" arrived and departed from the camp. And that while some of the detainees (primarily women and children) were held only a short time before being transferred out of Serb-held territory, 3053/ some detainees were held for as long as four months. 3054/

1973. Prison Records: Reportedly people were called from lists and taken away and never seen again. According to one report the people called from the lists were professionals, teachers, the wealthy and those who had were suspected of having held arms. 3055/

1974. One subject reports that he was among the two busloads of prisoners transferred from Omarska on 3 June. The subject claims that when the buses arrived at Trnopolje, one of the Serbian guards had a list from which he called out names. Approximately 20 men were taken and none returned. 3056/

1975. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: Testimony from former detainees indicate that Trnopolje camp opened some time in late May. 3057/ There are some reports, however, which put the opening date as April. 3058/ The camp was reported to still be in full operation 1 October 1992. 3059/

1976. Visits by Media and Outside Organizations: The international press visited Trnopolje in early August 1992, and photographed prisoners in the fenced area. 3060/ However, prisoners reportedly could not talk freely because the visitors were under Serb military escort, and prisoners feared reprisals if they spoke frankly about conditions and treatment. 3061/

1977. Camp officials had the wire removed in early August after the first visits from the media and outside organizations. Reportedly, also at this time, the men sleeping outside were also allowed to erect makeshift tents. 3062/

1978. ICRC Monitoring: According to an ICRC report, representatives of that organization first visited Trnopolje on 27 August 1992. 3063/ According to one report Serb officials refused to allow the Red Cross visit until that date. 3064/

1979. According to one report made in September 1992, the Red Cross had recently been delivering prepared meals, one for each detainee. 3065/ Another subject reports that Red Cross food was distributed to many prisoners, however the representatives would stay for only 30 minutes and when they left the food was taken from the prisoners. 3066/ According to another report Serbian soldiers, and not the detainees, received the packets with red crosses on them. 3067/

1980. One subject claims that detainees told ICRC representatives that the Serbs were stealing the food supplied by the ICRC, but were told that the ICRC was powerless to do anything about it. The subject says that the ICRC food appeared in the open market in Prijedor. 3068/

1981. Another subject reports that the ICRC came once a week to inspect the camp but that in between ICRC visits the tortures continued. One day a week they would let up because the prisoners requested the ICRC not to arrive at the same time of day on the day of their visits. 3069/

1982. Command Structure: Reports claim that there is no clear authority organizing the camp. 3070/ One subject suggests that the prison was possibly subordinated to the JNA from Crna Gora, (Montenegro) since the guards came from unidentified units from that area. 3071/

1983. Another subject reports that the camp was visited almost daily by a Serbian official named Mirko Mudrinić, who wore a JNA uniform. Mudrinić was a former politician and Serbian Democratic Party Member. The subject did not know the purpose of the visits or Mudrinić's role at the camp. 3072/

1984. Serbian Red Cross: The local Red Cross was reported to have been in the camp the entire time of its operation. 3073/ Their offices were reportedly in the same building as the camp administration. Some subjects reported that the camp authorities were located in the local Red Cross offices. 3074/

1985. According to one report, the local Red Cross knew about the rapes and that inmates were beaten but did nothing to stop it. The subject claims that it even withheld important medication from the Muslim doctors in the camp clinic. 3075/

1986. Control of Camp: It is corroborated by many reports that the camp commander was Major Slobodan Kuruzović. (Other spellings of the name: Kurzović, Koruzović, Kurozović, Kuduzović, Kudžović.) He was described as being between 40 and 50 years old, approximately 180 centimetres, 80 kilograms, with graying brown hair. Reportedly he wore a military uniform. 3076/ He was reported to be an ardent Serbian nationalist, and it was thought that he had participated in the war against Croatia in 1991. 3077/

1987. According to several subjects, Kuruzović had been a teacher and school administrator. One subject reports that Kuruzović was his former elementary school principal from Prijedor. 3078/

1988. While it is reported that Kuruzović was not observed to have personally mistreated or killed prisoners, it is alleged that his guard force did so upon his orders. 3079/ Other reports claim that his guard force refrained from mistreating prisoners while he was around. 3080/ One subject says that Kuruzović took an interest in the prisoners and treated them with kindness. It was at night, after Kuruzović had left that the terror began. 3081/

1989. One subject reported that Kuruzović had informers among the prisoners. 3082/

1990. Guards: The reports vary on the number of guards on duty at the camp. The estimates range from 10 to 50 per shift. 3083/ One subject reports that during her detention during June 1992, the area of the camp was guarded by approximately 100 Serb Četniks who were in groups of two or three, spaced 25-30 metres apart. 3084/

1991. After the barbed wire was removed from the perimeter of the camp in early August, it is reported that the guards patrolled the camp with automatic weapons. 3085/ According to one subject, to discourage flight at night, shots were constantly fired over the heads of the people sleeping in the field after the 9:00 p.m. curfew. 3086/

1992. The detainees reportedly felt threatened by the militia guarding the camp. 3087/ Specifically, according to some reports, it was at night, after camp commander Kuruzović had left that the terror began. 3088/

1993. According to one report the guards would walk about the camp, among the detainees, and take people away from time to time, including women. 3089/

1994. One subject reports that harassment occurred mostly with the changing of the guards. They would swear at the detainees and insult them. 3090/

1995. One subject, recognized two of the guards as former students at the school. Now, both in their early 20s, they had been placed in the class for maladjusted children. One of them was very aggressive and would beat several detainees every day. 3091/

1996. One subject claims that the guards wore masks, and that they beat and killed people. 3092/

1997. According to one subject the majority of the guards changed over time, except for those known for their cruelty. These guards also appeared to the subject to be on duty more than other guards. The subject speculated that these guards had volunteered for extra duty. 3093/ The most notorious guards are identified by some subjects in various source documents. 3094/

1998. While one subject reports that the guards were not Bosnian Serbs, 3095/ most report that the guards were from local towns. 3096/ According to one subject the guards were Serbs from Prijedor and were part of the "Zoran Karlica" unit. 3097/

1999. Apparently, Serbs who were not part of the regular Trnopolje guard force were responsible for some abuse of detainees.

2000. According to one subject, there was a special unit that acted as "escorts" for those being evacuated from camp. They wore camouflage uniforms and the Beli Orlovi (White Eagles) insignia. They were also called the "cleaners" because they would shoot or kill you if you did not hand over your money or gold, or if you tried to get out of line. 3098/

2001. Another subject reports that Četniks who called themselves "Rambos" would abuse the prisoners. One irregular unit's members had various details to their uniforms such as "reticular" masks on their faces, black gloves and black ribbons on their foreheads. 3099/

2002. According to one subject the local Serbs appeared to be in fear of the Četniks, who were better organized and armed. 3100/

2003. Origin of Prisoners: Large numbers of people would be brought to Trnopolje from towns which Serb forces had occupied. According to one report the majority of the camp detainees came from the town of Kozarac and the surrounding villages. 3101/

2004. One report claims that about 5,000 or 6,000 people were brought to the camp in late May from the following villages and towns: Sanski Most, Jakupovići, Kamčani, Softići, Kozaruša, Mahmuljini, Sušići, Kozarac, Čivići, Suhi Brod, Kevljani, Hadžići, Bešići, and Brdjani. 3102/

2005. Former detainees interviewed for one report were all from the region of Prijedor in northern Bosnia: Donji Garevci, Hambarine, Hrnići, Kevljani, Kamičani, Kozarac, Kozaruša, Prijedor, Rakovčani, Raškovac, Rizvanovići, Sivci, Trnopolje, Tukovi, Zekovi. 3103/

2006. According to one subject, houses in Trnopolje village were used to hold people from the surrounding villages (such as Jakupovići, Kevljani, Hadžići, Kozaruša, Mahmuljini, Kunčani, Kozarac, Krnci, Duračice, and Duraci.) 3104/

2007. It is reported that the entire non-ethnic-Serb population of Trnopolje village were interned at the camp. 3105/

2008. Biščani: The town was attacked on July 20, although the Muslim residents had been generally harassed by Bosnian Serb soldiers and other officials since May.

2009. One subject reports that most of the male villagers were shot dead immediately. The women and children were kept in a houses in the village until 27 July when about 35 women and children and 15 men (subject believes that they were the remaining surviving villagers) were forced to walk to a roadblock near the entrance of Prijedor (location unknown). At about 8:00 p.m., a bus arrived and transported the entire group to Trnopolje. 3106/

2010. Another subject reports that two buses from Autotransport Prijedor were brought to his part of the village. Residents were randomly divided into two parts. The subject was put onto the first bus with about 80 people. This bus was driven to the Prijedor police station where the prisoners were loaded onto another Autotransport bus with a different driver and guard. They were taken first to Keraterm which was full, then to Omarska which was also full, finally the prisoners were brought to Trnopolje. 3107/

2011. Kevljani: The village was attacked on 24 May.

2012. One subject reports that on 25 May 1992, all 300 residents were brought by bus to transit camp at Brezičani. On 27 May the prisoners were separated into groups: women, children, and old men put on buses and sent to Trnopolje; men were sent to Omarska. 3108/

2013. Another subject reports that on 26 May the men were separated from the woman and children, and that the villagers forced to walk to Trnopolje camp. 3109/

2014. Kozarac: The attack of the town started on 24 May.

2015. One subject reports that he and all the Kozarac civilians were forced to walk in the direction of Prijedor. Subject estimates that the column was 12 kilometres long. At a checkpoint on the outskirts of town Serbs made prison assignments. On 27 May, a group of about 50 Muslims, including the subject, were loaded on a bus for Trnopolje. 3110/

2016. One subject reports that on 26 May the women and children were separated from the men. Some of the women and children were released others transferred to Travnik, Zenica or Trnopolje. The men were divided into two groups: those who had been armed and the unarmed. Serb soldiers used a radio to determine which camps had room. The men were taken to Trnopolje, Keraterm and Omarska. 3111/

2017. One subject reports that her group of approximately 15 women and eight children hid outside for three days and then gave themselves up to "Četniks" on 26 May and were subsequently taken to Trnopolje. 3112/

2018. According to one subject, men were taken to Keraterm and Omarska, women and children to a large sports hall (location not reported), then to Trnopolje. 3113/

2019. One subject reports that he and 40 other men were held behind when the others were bused out of town, and on 26 May they were forced to walk to Trnopolje. 3114/

2020. Kozaruša: The village was attacked on 24 May, and some villagers were bused at that time to Trnopolje; others were taken to Keraterm or Omarska. One subject hid for 24 days was caught and was put into an existing group of 300 prisoners and marched to Trnopolje. 3115/

2021. Matrići: According to one subject, on 9 July 1992, local and outside Serbs collected all Muslim males into groups and marched them to Trnopolje. Upon arrival at Trnopolje the men were bused to Omarska and then to Keraterm. 3116/

2022. Prijedor: According to one subject, most of the population fled to forests, but surrendered en masse to Serb forces on 26 May 1992. Most of the prisoners, about 10,000, were sent to Trnopolje, but were quickly released to their own homes and then re-interned at the camp later. 3117/

2023. Rakovčani: According to one report, Serb units entered the village on 22 July 1992, with deportations taking place from this date. Women and children were taken to Trnopolje. The men were taken to different camps, mainly to Trnopolje and Omarska. 3118/

2024. Rizvanovići: According to one subject, on 20 July 1992, Serb soldiers entered the village. Nearly all the men were rounded up and executed. The women and children were ordered to leave their homes and walk approximately three kilometres east to a main road where buses from Prijedor picked them up and transported them to Trnopolje. 3119/

2025. Trnopolje: Reportedly the village was occupied from late May 1992, but Serb troops did not enter the village until early July.

2026. One subject reports that Serb troop entered the village on 9 July 1992. At that time women and children were taken away by train and the men were brought either to Trnopolje or Omarska and Keraterm. 3120/

2027. One subject reports that after the occupation of Trnopolje in late May, non-Serb villagers were allowed to remain in their own homes. However in mid-June and early July, the Muslim villagers with homes in and around Trnopolje were forced into the camp. 3121/

2028. According to a another report, the town of Trnopolje was "ethnically cleansed" on 4 July 1992. 3122/

2029. One subject reports that he was among those arrested by Bosnian Serb neighbours on 21 May 1992, and detained at the Trnopolje camp until they were transferred to Keraterm on 27 May. 3123/

2030. Tukovi: One subject reports that on 24 July she and the rest of the villagers were taken to Trnopolje. 3124/

2031. Transfer from Other Camps: Trnopolje received prisoners transferred from other camps in northwestern Bosnia throughout its period of operation.

2032. According to one subject, on 3 June 1992, two buses were brought in to the Omarska camp and loaded with about 120 prisoners. They were told that Bus 1 was going to Kozarac and Bus 2 was going to Prijedor. However, both buses went to Trnopolje. 3125/

2033. It is reported that on 25 June 1992 approximately 100 inmates were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje. 3126/ One subject reports that the prisoners were selected by the Serbs by name, and these people included many weak individuals. 3127/

2034. One subject reports that he was captured in late July. He was interned at Ljubija soccer stadium and was among a group of minors who were transported to Trnopolje on 1 August. The subject reports that all the other prisoners at Ljubija were murdered. 3128/

2035. One subject reports that she had been held in a camp in Jajce. One day (possibly in November 1992), without warning, she was taken by truck along with some other women and children to Trnopolje. 3129/

2036. One subject reports that in mid-August 1992, he was transported to Trnopolje from Manjača in a group of 150 prisoners, most of whom were very old or very young. 3130/

2037. While prisoners were transferred to Trnopolje from the Omarska and Keraterm concentration camps throughout the summer of 1992, their numbers increased in the first week of August when those camps were preparing to close operation.

2038. One subject reports that on 5 August about 1,500 prisoners from Keraterm were transferred to Trnopolje, due to the impending visit from the ICRC. 3131/

2039. One subject reports that he was transported buses from Omarska to Trnopolje in late July. He states that the weaker inmates were taken out of Omarska because the ICRC was expected. 3132/

2040. Reportedly many prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje on 3 August. According to one subject the camp was emptied of most of its prisoners on that date. Prisoners were directed to stand in two groups, one group of about 780 was sent to Trnopolje, the second group of about 1,200 left for Manjača. 3133/

2041. One subject reports that on 3 August, she was among the group of 29 women who were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje. 3134/

2042. On 4 August, detainees interviewed by journalists said that several hundred of them had arrived at Trnopolje that morning from Omarska or from another detention camp. 3135/

2043. It is reported that on 6 August, prisoners from Omarska were shuttled by bus to Trnopolje. 3136/

2044. According to one subject, he and approximately 850 prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje when the camp closed on about 7 August 1992. 3137/

2045. Intake: Reportedly many detainees were beaten and required to turn over their money and valuables upon arrival at the camp. 3138/ Another subject reports that his group was searched. 3139/ One subject reports that personal documents were taken from the men brought to Trnopolje. 3140/

2046. Reportedly, new arrivals were kept separate from the other detainees for a period of time. Subjects report that male prisoners transferred from other camps were held for the first night in the school building. 3141/ Another subject reports that his group spent the first three nights outside of the school building. 3142/ One subject reports that a busload of men from Prijedor were initially held in a small shop. 3143/

2047. Reportedly many newly arrived detainees were not given food for the first few days. 3144/ According to one report the prisoners who were transferred from Keraterm on 3 August 1992 were not fed for the first four days. The subject claims that he boiled grass for tea and made bread out of flour given to him by a resident of Kozarac who brought some from his home. 3145/

2048. One subject reports that once, when the camp was full, a new group of incoming prisoners were unloaded. They were told that there was no room for them so they were all shot on the spot. Young Muslim males were forced to bury them and were told that they themselves would be shot if they told anyone. 3146/

2049. Camp Conditions: Reportedly conditions at Trnopolje were as bad as the other camps before the arrival of the ICRC in early August. 3147/

2050. One subject reports that when he arrived, in late May, nothing was organized at the camp; there was no food and the water pumps did not work. The detainees were allowed to leave the camp to scavenge for food. They organized a communal kitchen for themselves. The ICRC later arrived with supplies. 3148/

2051. After visits by the international media in early August 1992, treatment of prisoners at Trnopolje reportedly improved immediately with no more starvation, torture, rapes. However, the detainees still feared attack by the Serbs in the surrounding villages and were concerned by the lack of attention by international relief workers. 3149/

2052. Other comments on the confirm that the condition at the camp were not good.

2053. One report claims that in October 1992 prisoners lived in conditions of "unspeakable squalor" sleeping on lice-infested straw and thin blankets, drinking contaminated water, and surviving on minimum rations of bread. 3150/

2054. Another report described the camp as very crowded, and that the yard outside as a mixture of mud and human waste. 3151/

2055. One report states that the grounds of the camp were relatively free of litter but the single garbage container was overflowing onto the surrounding mud courtyard. There was an extensive garbage disposal area in one corner of the camp which was also used as a latrine. 3152/

2056. Food: It is reported that little or no food was provided by the authorities, 3153/ and that detainees were dependant upon food brought from outside the camp 3154/ or bought from guards or the Serbian Red Cross. 3155/

2057. One subject reported that the detainees would pool their money to buy food from the local Serbian Red Cross. Detainees who had no money would go hungry unless others shared with them. Muslims and Serbs living outside the camp would sometimes bring food to the detainees. 3156/

2058. However, another subject reports that food was received twice a day from the local Red Cross; usually just boiled macaroni and a slice of bread, 3157/ and another subject reports that during his detention from late June until late July each prisoner received one quarter loaf of bread and a plate of food. (The frequency of this meal was not discussed.) 3158/

2059. Some of the detainees were reportedly allowed to leave the camp, either to go home and retrieve food or to the village and neighbouring fields to forage. 3159/ However, other reports claim that those caught foraging were executed. 3160/

2060. Another subject reports that the detainees were allowed to leave the camp to search for food, blankets, water, etc., however only by themselves and for short periods. 3161/

2061. One subject reports that detainees from the nearby village of Kozarac were occasionally given permission to go home and get food from their gardens. These prisoners were in better physical condition than those transferred from Keraterm and Omarska. The Kozarac detainees would occasionally share their food with other prisoners. 3162/

2062. One report claims that the detainees received more food after the visit to the camp by journalists on 6 August 1992. 3163/

2063. Reportedly, during the initial ICRC visit, ICRC representatives were shown a high quality lunch which did not represent the typical lunch. 3164/

2064. According to one subject, Serbian soldiers, and not the detainees, received the packets with red crosses on them. 3165/ One subject says that detainees told the representatives that the Serbs were stealing the food supplied by the ICRC, but were told that the ICRC was powerless to do anything about it. The subject says that the ICRC food appeared in the open market in Prijedor. 3166/

2065. Visitors: Reportedly the Trnopolje detainees were allowed contact with family and friends. 3167/ Detainees could receive food and blankets from the visitors. As Muslims were not allowed to ride on buses by that time, the visitors would walk to the camp. One subject reports that if wives came to the camp by bike, the guards would steal their bikes. 3168/

2066. According to one subject, on 7 August 1992, a radio broadcast announced that Trnopolje detainees would be allowed direct contact visits by family members in the fenced off area of the camp. Hours were set from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., from 7 through 12 August, and family members were allowed to go to the camp on foot, as no transportation was authorized. However, on 9 August, some women arrived at the camp with bicycles. These women were raped and had their bicycles stolen. Also on that day visiting women and children were taken from the fenced-off area and beaten while the prisoners looked on. 3169/

2067. Water: Reportedly, while food was in short supply there was sufficient water for all the detainees. 3170/ However, another report claims that there was not enough water for the detainees. 3171/ And, one report describes the water as contaminated. 3172/

2068. According to a report from September 1992, water for consumption and washing of self and clothing was brought to the centre in a tanker truck most days, and remained while the detainees filled whatever containers they had available. The report commented further that, under such circumstances, it was impossible to maintain personal hygiene. 3173/

2069. Other reports say that the women were allowed to get water from a well outside the camp compound. 3174/

2070. Sleeping Facilities: Reportedly there was no bedding provided by the camp authorities. Detainees slept directly on the ground, or the floor if housed inside one of the camp buildings. 3175/ One subject who was nine months pregnant was given no special treatment, and also slept on the floor. 3176/

2071. Health and Medical Treatment: Trnopolje was reportedly the only detention camp in BiH with a functioning medical clinic. 3177/ However, according to one report the doctors had no access to medicine. 3178/

2072. The inmates reportedly did not show the clear signs of starvation like those at Omarska. 3179/ However, according to one subject, reportedly one of the clinic doctors, the worst problems encountered among his patients were diarrhea and beatings. He said that he also had pulled many teeth when chronically bad teeth were aggravated by malnutrition and beatings. He claims that he had examined some of the raped women but that he was not allowed to indicate on any documents that they had been raped. 3180/

2073. Reportedly upper respiratory infection was wide-spread in the camp. Adults and children suffered from diarrhea, presumably due to contaminated water and a near-total absence of sanitation. 3181/

2074. It is reported by one subject that due to her son suffering from pneumonia, she was transferred from the camp following a certificate issued by the Serbian Red Cross suggesting a "temporary release" for medical reasons. 3182/

2075. One subject reports that those detained in camp were weak from extreme loss of weight, diarrhea and some had typhus. She claimed that she knew of six deaths caused by typhus. 3183/ Another subject claimed that babies and little children died from the lack of water and food; the subject heard of three buried on one day. 3184/

2076. One subject claims that her daughter had chronic hepatitis which she contracted while at Trnopolje. 3185/

2077. Reportedly one of the doctors photographed a prisoner who had been beaten at Trnopolje, and was able to smuggle the film out of the camp. This doctor also reports that the beating was done in a room next to where the doctor was, and that he could hear the beating and the crying. 3186/

2078. The clinic doctors reportedly obtained permission for seriously ill detainees to go to hospital in Prijedor. However, when patients returned severely beaten and claiming that they had received no medical treatment, the doctors stopped requesting transfers to hospital. 3187/

2079. The doctor reports that the prisoners transferred from the Keraterm and Omarska camps were sick and suffered from diarrhea. He said that on average these prisoners had lost about 15 kilograms in 40 days. The most extreme case he saw lost 35-40 kilograms in that time period. 3188/

2080. According to one report, prisoners transferred from Omarska in mid-June reportedly were kept separate from the other detainees because they were lice-ridden. 3189/

2081. Electricity: According to one report the camp had no electricity. 3190/

2082. Toilets: According to reports there were insufficient toilets for the number of prisoners. 3191/ One report states that the camp was serviced by a two person pit latrine which was not maintained, and that there was an extensive waste disposal area in one corner of the camp which was also used as a latrine. 3192/ Another report states that in August 1992, the camp smelled from the open toilets dug in an adjoining field, and that the camp was plagued by flies. 3193/

2083. Interrogation During Detention: There are reports of interrogations of detainees at Trnopolje. 3194/ Reportedly, an office in one of the main camp building was used for interrogations and torture. 3195/

2084. One subject reports that he was interrogated by a man wearing a black hat with the letters SDS affixed. He was interrogated and beaten by this man and three others who were present. They beat him with steel rods, table legs, and truncheons. He was even hit over the head with a rocket-propelled grenade launcher, and was stabbed with a knife in his left leg. 3196/

2085. One subject reports that every day various males were taken to one of the houses near the camp that were used for interrogation. There they were interrogated and often had their achilles tendons cut. The subject speculated that since the men were of fighting age, this was done so they would be physically unable to fight Serbs in the future. 3197/

2086. Another subject reports that the office used for interrogations was locked when not in use, and at night the prisoners could hear the screams coming from the room. He claims that none of the men taken for interrogation would return to the camp as all were killed from beatings. 3198/

2087. According to one report women were sometimes interrogated at night about their husbands and fathers. The subject claims that women taken from the sleeping rooms at night were brought to a room for questioning. 3199/

2088. Reportedly, camp commander Slobodan Kuruzović, conducted the interrogations.

2089. One subject reports that he and several other minors were caught by Serbian troops in the woods and interned at the Ljubija soccer stadium. They were interrogated during their detention at Ljubija and then were transferred to Trnopolje on 1 August. The next morning, the boys were interrogated by Maj. Kuruzović, who asked questions about their destination and men who the Serbs were searching for. No records were made. 3200/

2090. Another subject reports that Kuruzović and members of the Serbian Army used to interrogate the inmates. 3201/

2091. According to some of the reports some of the men interrogated at Trnopolje had already been previously interrogated in other camps. 3202/

2092. Temporary Release: Reportedly some of the detainees were released from the camp either to go home or to live with relatives or friends, but were captured later and re-interned at Trnopolje. 3203/

2093. One subject reports that on 26 May 1992, residents of Kozarac were sent to Trnopolje, Keraterm, or Omarska. Those who were sent to Trnopolje (about 10,000) were quickly released to their own homes and then re-interned later in smaller groups. 3204/

2094. Another subject reports that she fled the village of Kozaruša on 24 May and stayed at the camp for 10 days. She was able to leave the camp and stay with her daughter (town not recorded) until they were "run out", and forced to return to Trnopolje camp. 3205/

2095. Forced Labour: According to one subject, many people were taken for work, such as during the potato harvest. The subject reports that commonly 10 people would never return, and as it was impossible to flee it was supposed that they had been killed. 3206/

2096. Rape During Detention: Reports corroborate the claims that women from the camp were beaten and sexually abused by Serbian men. 3207/ However the numbers of victims and the frequency of incidents are not consistently recorded. 3208/

2097. The incidents are usually reported as occurring at night when drunk soldiers entered the rooms where the women and children slept and by the light of flashlights choose the women who would be taken away. 3209/

2098. One subject reports that Serb soldiers with flashlights came around midnight every night for at least 20 nights in July. Approximately 10 young women were taken each night, and were raped across the hall from where the women slept. Subject claims that she submitted because five girls who refused were shot in front of her. 3210/

2099. According to one subject every night at about 9:00 p.m., drunk soldiers would come into the camp and take two or three young girls over 12 and rape them. They would bring the girls back after a few hours or early in the morning. Many of the girls were taken to a hospital in Prijedor after being raped. Some were never returned; after being raped they were killed and buried near the lake located a few hundred yards from the village. 3211/

2100. Some reports state that it was the camp guards who raped the women. 3212/ However, other reports attribute the rapes to Serb soldiers who were not associated with the camp. 3213/ Several reports describe the perpetrators as tank soldiers. 3214/

2101. According to two subjects drunken tank drivers came into the camp on 6 June 1992, between 10:00 p.m. and midnight. They took iron rods with them and used flashlights to choose women, especially girls up to 18 years old. This group of girls were returned at around midnight and the soldiers went into the hall and got more. The women told the subjects that the soldiers had threatened them if they reported what had happened. 3215/

2102. According to one report, on an unrecalled date in mid-July, two T-55 tanks with about 20 drunken soldiers on each, arrived at Trnopolje from the direction of Kozarac. Four soldiers (one described as wearing a hat with a cockard displaying a two-headed eagle) entered the former Community Hall and selected three females (identified). They were taken away and returned the next morning by car. 3216/

2103. Another subject reports an incident in late August when two T-54 tanks from a unit in Omarska arrived at the camp. Approximately 10 tankers, wearing blue uniforms, selected several young women and raped them in the central heating plant of the school building. One of the tankers (identified in report) was reportedly feared by the camp guards. 3217/

2104. Some subjects report that the women were taken outside of the camp for raping. 3218/ One subject report that the raping would take place in the camp. 3219/ Another subject reports that her daughter was taken every night and raped in a different tent. 3220/ And there are reports of subjects having heard the sound of women being raped on at least one occasion. 3221/

2105. One subject reports that she was picked up by guards when returning to the camp after getting water from a well about 50 metres from the prison gates. The subject and nine other girls were taken to a house across the meadow out of site of the roadway where they were sexually abused and raped by 30 Serb soldiers, some dressed like a tank crew. 3222/

2106. Another subject claims that she was raped on 7 June, by two soldiers while out of the camp to get food. She was then compelled to return regularly because the soldiers threatened to rape her in front of her husband and then kill her husband and children afterward. 3223/

2107. There are reports of attempts to protect the women. One subject reports that when drunken soldiers burst into the hall to choose a few of the women to take away, some of the local Serbs working as guards at the camp had tried to intervene. 3224/

2108. Another subject claims that a Bosnian man who was present when the soldiers came for her tried to protect her by saying "leave her alone." He was shot immediately and she was dragged to the room over his bleeding body. 3225/

2109. One subject reports that a grandfather tried to keep his girl from being taken, and that he was beaten so badly that he couldn't stand. 3226/

2110. One subject says that the detainees never told the ICRC about the rapes. They were afraid he says because Major Kuduzović [sic] was there when the ICRC came. 3227/

2111. However, other accounts state that the rapes in early June were brought to the attention of the camp authorities. 3228/

2112. One subject reports that after the mass rape the camp commander apologized the next day and personally guaranteed the future safety of the women. For the next few nights armed guards were posted around the women and the incident was not repeated. 3229/

2113. The girls' parents reported the incident to camp commander Major Kuruzović who told them that it would not happen again, and it did not. 3230/

2114. Reportedly one soldier was jailed by the commander on rape charges, but he was let out after drunk soldiers in his regiment threatened to open fire on the military barracks unless he was released. 3231/

2115. One subject reports that sometimes women were kept until they became pregnant and released when it was too late for them to terminate the pregnancy. 3232/

2116. Reportedly young girls were also raped. 3233/

2117. Beatings, Torture and Killings During Detention: It is reported that beatings and killings occurred at Trnopolje. 3234/ However, the number and frequency of incidents is not consistently reported. 3235/

2118. Prisoners who were transferred to Trnopolje from other camps (Omarska, Keraterm, Manjača) said that there was much less abuse at Trnopolje. However, one subject who was transferred to Trnopolje on 5 August, attributed the restraint of the guards to the arrival of the ICRC. 3236/

2119. According to another subject, the ICRC came once a week to inspect the camp. He says that in between ICRC visits the tortures went on. One day a week they would let up, because the prisoners requested the ICRC not to arrive at the same time of day on the day of their visits. 3237/

2120. One subject reports that toward the end of June, he was one of at least eight men chosen to dig graves. He says that non-Serb men were killed in one of three scenarios: 1) leaving the Trnopolje camp to scavenge for food, 2) after being "disappeared" from the camp, 3) and during the ethnic cleansing of the villages in the area. 3238/

2121. One report states that people were being mistreated in a room near the camp's health clinic. 3239/ Another report claims that one of the clinic doctors photographed a prisoner who had been beaten, and was able to smuggle the film out of the camp. This doctor also reports that the beating was done in a room next to where the doctor was, and that he could hear the beating and the crying. 3240/

2122. Personal vendettas appear to be the reason for some of the abuse perpetrated against the prisoners, rather than the random beatings reported at other camps. 3241/ One subject reports a reprisal for a supposed war-related incident. 3242/ Another subject explains that Muslims married to Serbs were subject to particularly harsh treatment. 3243/

2123. According to reports, some prisoners would be taken away and never be seen again. 3244/ Reportedly the guards would sometimes read from lists the names of those prisoners to be taken away. 3245/ There are also reports of some men shot at random by guards. 3246/

2124. Beatings and killings were also reportedly perpetrated by Serb soldiers who came in to the camp. 3247/

2125. One subject reports that on an unrecalled date in July, men who had been sleeping in the school were required to sleep outside (2,500 women and children from the Kozarac area were being held one night at the camp). At around 1:00 a.m. four or five soldiers came to where the men were sleeping and took away six men from Kamičani, all with the same surname. 3248/ The next day seven prisoners were selected to dig the mass grave. According to the men who dug the grave, the men from Kamičani had had crosses carved on their chests, knives pushed through their chin and tongue with wire inserted through the hole in the tongue. 3249/

2126. Another report describes what might be the same incident. In late June or early July, a group of seven or eight Bosnian Serb irregulars (identified in report) entered the camp. Six men (three sets of brothers, all from Donji Forići near Kozarac) were called from a list, and accompanied by the camp commander, taken to the administration building which was located in a house near the camp. The men were tortured there within hearing range of the other prisoners. After the torture the six were led by the same group of Bosnian Serbs to a watermill about 400 metres from the camp. The next day a group of men who had been let out of the camp to forage told the subject that they had seen the mutilated bodies of the six men, and that their eyes were gouged out and their tongues were pierced with wires and tied together in pairs. 3250/

2127. One subject reports that many people were killed by shooting or having their throat slit. He also reports witnessing two little children killed by Četniks, by being thrown into a rotating cement mixer while the mother watched, and a prisoner led around by a wire driven through his tongue. 3251

2128. Reportedly one woman was killed at the camp, apparently unintentionally on the stairs in front of the school. 3252/ One subject claims to have seen soldiers kill a mentally disturbed man who had taken food from another man at the camp. 3253/

2129. Disposal of Bodies: According to reports prisoners were ordered to bury the bodies of those killed at the camp. 3254/

2130. One subject reports that those killed at the camp were usually buried at the cemetery in Sivić, a small town two kilometres from the camp, in the park in Trnopolje one kilometre from the camp, or in the fields around the camp. The graves were not marked and the names not registered. 3255/ Another subject reports that many of the prisoners were buried in backyards of homes near the camp. 3256/

2131. Mock Attacks: Reportedly, Serbian forces filmed their defensive actions against supposed Muslim attacks. According to two subjects, upon arrival at the camp the prisoners were forced to lie in the mud with their heads down for two hours while Serbian soldiers shot rifles and claimed to be protecting the prisoners from an attack by Muslim Green Berets. 3257/ Another subject reports that a woman was killed, apparently unintentionally, during a mock defence filmed for Banja Luka TV. 3258/

2132. Transfer of Prisoners to Other Camps: Most of the transfer of prisoners appears to have been to Trnopolje rather than from Trnopolje to other camps. However, according to one subject, on 9 July, the men from Matrići were collected and were marched to Trnopolje. Upon arrival at Trnopolje, the men were bused to Omarska and then to Keraterm. 3259/ Another subject, a Muslim female from Trnopolje village and a detainee at the camp, reports that on 9 July 1992 the Bosnian Serb army from Banja Luka came and took all men between the ages of 15 and 70 to Keraterm. 3260/

2133. Release of Prisoners: Trnopolje served as a transit camp for many of the detainees. Women, children, boys under 16 men over 65, and the very sick would be taken and released into Muslim and Croat controlled areas. Apparently, in the beginning, the convoys consisted of suffocating cattle cars on trains bound for Doboj. Later the detainees were transported in large trucks bound for Travnik. 3261/

2134. One subject reports that women and children tended to be held at the camp for three to five days until their numbers swelled to a few thousand, at which time the Bosnian Serbs then arranged to deport them, mostly to Travnik. 3262/

2135. According to one report thousands of people were released from Trnopolje at the end of June 1992 and allowed to go to Croatia. 3263/

2136. One subject reports that on 25 and 26 July 1992, all of the women and children were removed from the school and transported on trucks to a location near the BiH controlled refugee transition centre in Travnik. 3264/

2137. One subject reports that she was held at Trnopolje until 18 August 1992, when she was released to Travnik. 3265/

2138. According to one report detainees judged harmless by the Serb authorities could "buy" their way out. 3266/

2139. One subject reports that he was released from Trnopolje when he bribed an ethnic Serbian doctor. 3267/

2140. One subject reports that she was able to secure the release of herself and her two daughters by giving a guard her last savings of 1,000 DM and her jewelry, on 26 June 1992. 3268/

2141. Another subject reports that on 21 August 1992, he was able to secure a release with a bribe of 100 German Marks. 3269/

2142. One subject who had been transferred to Trnopolje from Omarska in late July, reports that he was among 30 people who were released because they were so thin and weak. He claims that camp officials were afraid that journalists would take pictures of them. 3270/

2143. One subject reported that on 10 August 1992, camp administration announced that for the next two days any prisoner who could prove that he had donated blood to the Red Cross 10 times in the last year would be released.

Many wives were able to bring blood donation cards and secure release of their husbands. 3271/

2144. One subject reports that on approximately 13 August 1992, he was given a permit to leave the camp because his aunt guaranteed to take him in. 3272/

2145. According to one subject who reports that he was one of 780 prisoners transferred to Trnopolje from Omarska on 3 August he was released from Trnopolje on 15 August. 3273/

2146. It is reported that 1,000 prisoners had been released from Trnopolje in the second week of August 1992. 3274/

2147. As a result of negotiations between the ICRC and Bosnian Serb authorities during peace talks in London in August 1992, the Bosnian Serb authorities promised to close down the camps. 3275/ The ICRC arranged the transport of thousands of detainees.

2148. Reportedly the ICRC arranged for the release of 1580 detainees to Karlovac, Croatia on 17 September. 3276/

2149. One subject claims that the ICRC negotiated with the Serbs for a conditional release of most prisoners, and on 30 September, a convoy was formed and left Trnopolje for Karlovac to continue from there to Zagreb. 3277/

2150. Reportedly, the ICRC supervised the transport of 1,500 people to the Karlovac transit camp in Croatia in early October 1992. 3278/

2151. According to one subject, on 1 October 1992, the ICRC took about 1,600 detainees to Karlovac, leaving about 1,000 in Trnopolje to pick up later. The subject states that the Serbs got the idea that they could have the ICRC the ethnic cleansing for them. So Serbs went from house to house rounding up people to bring to Trnopolje. When the ICRC returned, instead of 1,000 there were 3,500 detainees. This subject reports that when the Serbs realized the ICRC wasn't going to take these detainees from Trnopolje, two buses of Serb special soldiers, with special helmets, came to beat and drive the people out. Some people were killed. Everyone had to go on foot from Trnopolje to Prijedor. The subject's home was gone so he and his family moved on until they were helped by a Serb friend who paid the "tax-bribes" to get the family into Croatia. 3279/

2152. It is reported that some prisoners were required to sign waivers to secure their release.

2153. According to one report, in order to be brought to Karlovac under the patronage of the ICRC and the UNHCR, the camp authority required all detainees to sign a document stating that they would not return to BiH before the end of the war. In addition, by signing this paper, they disclaimed all property rights in their country. 3280/

2154. One subject reports that on 12 August prisoners were ordered to sign over all their possessions to the Serbian forces. He claims that those who would not sign were taken to a camp in the Travnik area. 3281/

2155. According to one subject, he and approximately 850 prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje when the camp closed on about 7 August 1992. He stayed at Trnopolje for seven days until his release. They were offered their freedom in return for signing a certificate in which they relinquished all personal property and all claims against the Bosnian Serb Government. 3282/

2156. Another subject reports that many detainees signed forms stating that they would leave the Serb-held area of BiH. 3283/

2157. Reportedly some detainees were released in prisoner exchanges.

2158. One subject who reports that she was raped at Trnopolje in July 1992, claims that shortly thereafter she and her relatives were among a group of Trnopolje prisoners released in exchange for Serb prisoners in Maglaj. 3284/

2159. According to one subject, after spending two months at the camp she was exchanged on the night of 1 January 1993. She states that she and two other girls were taken outside and given over to Croatian soldiers in exchange for seven Serbs. Her group was taken to the town of Novska from where she left for the Karlovac camp. 3285/

2160. Vlašić Mountain Mass Murder: Reportedly, as many as 250 Muslim (and perhaps also Croatian) men were removed from a prisoner release convoy travelling from Trnopolje camp to BiH-controlled Travnik and were shot at a cliff near Vlašić mountain. 3286/

2161. On 21 August 1992, approximately 250 men and 150 women and children from Trnopolje camp were loaded into four buses and told they would be transferred to Travnik and set free. 3287/ Other vehicles carrying mostly women and children from the surrounding area were added to the convoy. 3288/ According to one subject the buses were escorted both at the front and rear by police cars from Prijedor. Several Serb paramilitaries boarded the subject's bus when the convoy went through Banja Luka toward Skender Vakuf. 3289/

2162. Reportedly the people on the bus were ordered to give up their valuables to one of the guards on the bus. 3290/

2163. One subject reports that about 18 kilometres southeast of Skender Vakuf on the road to Travnik, the convoy crossed a bridge over the Ilomska River. Passing the bridge, the convoy stopped. 3291/

2164. Reportedly the convoy stopped at approximately 5:00 p.m., and between 150 and 350 male prisoners were removed from the vehicles and grouped beside two buses. 3292/ They were told that they were to be exchanged for Serb prisoners. 3293/ Women and children were removed from these buses and were put into other vehicles. 3294/

2165. One subject reports that during this stop, the men were beaten at random by a very large, dark complexioned policeman. The men were then loaded into the buses "in layers, one atop the other". Five policemen also boarded his bus. 3295/

2166. The convoy then resumed with the two buses holding the men at the rear. After travelling a short distance the buses pulled off the side of the road (about 100 metres apart), while the rest of the convoy continued. 3296/ The road there was bordered by a hill on the east and a steep ravine on the west which ended in a slope descending to the Ilomska River. 3297/

2167. Reportedly, the men in the rear bus were forced out and ordered to kneel at the edge of the cliff. The guards then opened fire with automatic weapons and continued to fire for about five minutes. Some prisoners jumped over the cliff to avoid being shot. 3298/ The guards continued to shoot down at the bodies in the ravine. 3299/ One subject claims that the soldiers also dropped hand grenades down the ravine at the bodies. 3300/

2168. One report states that the men in the front bus were then taken off the bus in groups of three and led to the west edge of the road where they were shot and their bodies thrown off the cliff. 3301/

2169. Names and descriptions of the alleged perpetrators are listed in some of the reports. 3302/ One subject reports that the guards in the vehicles wore blue uniforms. 3303/ According to another subject, soldiers wearing blue camouflage uniforms and red berets were waiting at the gorge site. 3304/

2170. According to one report Bosnian Serb military and police officials acknowledged that the incident had occurred. 3305/

d. Other camps

2171. Bistrica or Lamovita: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3306/

2172. This camp is reportedly located in a school or local government social centre approximately two or three kilometres from Omarska, straight across the Banja Luka-Prijedor road. 3307/ A search of maps locate towns by the names of Lamovita and Bistrica north of Omarska.

2173. Božići: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3308/

2174. This camp is reportedly located in the village primary school, located approximately two kilometres northwest of the village of Jaruge, north of the Kozarac-Prijedor road. 3309/

2175. Jaruge: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3310/

2176. This camp is reportedly located in a fruit storage shed or stables, north of the Kozarac-Prijedor road. 3311/ A map search locates the village of Jaruge approximately four kilometres west of Kozarac, north of the main access road between Kozarac and Prijedor.

2177. Marica or Gradiška: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3312/

2178. This camp is reportedly located in a school in the village of either Marica or Gradiška, southwest of Omarska. 3313/ A map search turned up two villages approximately five kilometres southwest of Omarska called Marićka and Gradina.

2179. Brezičani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) It is reported that a Serb-run camp was located in the former school in the village of Brezičani, three kilometres northwest of Prijedor. 3314/ One report refers to Brezičani as a transit camp. 3315/ There is an estimate that 2,000 persons were detained at Brezičani as of 22 August 1992. 3316/ Dates of operation for this camp otherwise are not known.

2180. Reportedly on 25 May 1992, all the residents approximately 300 men, women and children of the village of Kevljani were brought by bus to Brezičani. There were reportedly about 1,000 people already held at the camp when they arrived. 3317/ On 27 May, Serbian soldiers identified as military police from Brezičani and Sudon separated the detainees into groups, with old men, women and children taken by bus to Trnopolje camp, and about 500 men forced into buses and sent to Omarska. 3318/

2181. Reportedly, after the capture of Kozarac by Serb forces on 25-26 May 1992, the Muslim residents were ordered to report to the city centre. From there, the women and children were bused to Trnopolje and the men were transported to Brezičani. The men were reportedly held overnight at Brezičani before being transferred to Omarska. 3319/

2182. A subject reports that the Kevljani residents were mistreated by Serbian forces as soon as they arrived in Brezičani: beaten as they exited the buses and subjected to verbal abuse and taunts. He says they were held at the camp for two days and two nights without food water or toilet facilities. 3320/

2183. Ćela: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source.) Reportedly a Serb-run camp. While there is no specific location reported, a town by this name is located south of the town of Prijedor.

2184. It is reported that 200 persons were detained at Čela as of 19 November 1992. 3321/ Another report estimated the number of detainees as 220, as of 22 August 1992. 3322/

2185. Ciglane: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Roy Gutman.) There are reports of a Serb-run camp, Ciglane ("brickyard") next to the former Keraterm tile works, near the town of Prijedor. 3323/ The majority of the people imprisoned were reportedly from the village of Kozarac, the surrounding area of Prijedor, and Bosanski Novi. 3324/

2186. One subject reports that during his detention at the camp in late May 1992, there were about 1,000 people of all ages, including entire families, incarcerated there. 3325/ Reportedly the men were separated from the women and children. 3326/

2187. The detainees reportedly slept outside on the concrete under the eaves of the brickyard. A subject states that people would urinate in a spot only 10 metres from the rest of the prisoners. 3327/

2188. The guards at the camp were reportedly all "White Eagles" (described in the report as an "ultra-fascist Četnik paramilitary formation") from Serbia, and wore cockades (the "Četnik" insignia) but had no beards. 3328/

2189. Acts of abuse and murder are reported as having occurred at this camp.

2190. One subject reports that women were raped at this camp, and that children were thrown into ovens and burned. He claims that one day 15 children, ranging from babies to five year olds, were thrown into ovens by the guards. Those mothers who resisted giving up their children were killed on the spot. Reportedly an order came that this activity should stop and it was not done any more. 3329/

2191. Another subject reports having witnessed a policeman from Kozarac burned alive after a beating. First his bones were broken and then a piece of clothing was put into his mouth, he was drenched with gas and set on fire. 3330/

2192. The guards would reportedly choose a group of five people and would kill them with pistols or knives, 3331/ or machine-gun fire would be heard. 3332/

2193. At least 20 of the detainees from Ciglane were reportedly transferred to Omarska camp. 3333/

2194. Gorni Garevci: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) It is reported that a detention centre was located at Gorni (Gornji) Garevci. 3334/ A village by this name is located approximately five kilometres northeast of Kozarac. No further information is available on this reported camp.

2195. Jajce: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Reportedly, a camp at this location held approximately 500 detainees, mostly women and children, although there were some families. 3335/

2196. The subject reports that the camp was a very large barn, with two big rooms without a full partition between them. There were no beds. On her first night she heard shooting and found out later that most of the men in the camp had been killed. 3336/

2197. The subject reports gang raping of the female detainees by Serbian men wearing masks. She describes the raping of girls as young as seven or eight years old. The females were often beaten during the rape episodes. The subject reports that in the living quarters there were always many injured women, and young girls who would bleed profusely after their rapes. The subject claims that about 10 women and several girls died after being raped. 3337/

2198. According to the subject, the women's jewelry was ripped from their ears, and in one incident a girl's finger was torn off in removing her ring; the girl died the next day of this and other injuries. 3338/

2199. The subject reports that new arrivals were brought to the camp approximately every 10 days, from Bihać, Prijedor, and some from Sarajevo. (There is no information as to whether these were women and children only.) 3339/

2200. According to subject, food was limited, and the detainees were always hungry. The detainees were given bread, rice, vegetables and beans but in small quantity only. The detainees were so hungry that they resorted to eating grass. 3340/

2201. The subject reports that without warning she was transferred to Trnopolje by truck along with some other women and children. She states that the trip took eight hours because the road was very bad. 3341/

2202. Karan: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a Serb-run camp in Prijedor county. 3342/ The report gave no specific location, however, and a search of available maps did not show any locations by this name in Prijedor. There is however a location by this name in Serbia.

2203. Kebljani: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a Serb-run camp in Prijedor county. 3343/ It is possible that this is a typographical misspelling of Kevljani.

2204. Keramica (Keramika) Firm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) It is reported that the Keramika camp was based in a former large ceramics factory. Location coordinates for the camp are not given but the camp was reportedly associated with the Omarska camp. 3344/

2205. A subject reports that at the begining of the war the camp was at its fullest and detained approximately 1,500 Muslims and Croats. As of 31 December 1992, the date of the subject's statement, it was not known if the camp was still active. 3345/

2206. Kevlani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A subject from the Prijedor area reported that some people had disappeared from the school at Kevlani. 3346/ A search of available maps, however, does not identify a location by that name. It may be a different spelling of Kevljani.

2207. Kevljani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including a UN Civil Affairs Report.) Reportedly 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Brezičani" as of 19 November 1992. 3347/ The village of Kevljani is located southeast of the town of Prijedor.

2208. Kevljani Youth Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Reportedly after the residents of Kevljani surrendered to Serb forces, the women and children were taken to the youth centre in town; the men were taken to the Keraterm factory on the edge of town. 3348/

2209. Kratelj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, about 3,000 persons were held in Kratelj as of 22 August 1992. 3349/ However, a search of available maps does not identify a town by that name in any of the countries of the former Yugoslavia.

2210. Ljubija Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reports state the existence of a Serb run camp located in an iron mine at Ljubija, southwest of the city of Prijedor. 3350/ It is reported that this was one of the camps set up by the Serbs to avoid international scrutiny, after the involvement of the ICRC at the Manjača and Omarska camps. 3351/ Reportedly 2,300 persons were held at the Ljubija Mine as of 22 August 1992. 3352/

2211. Ljubija Soccer Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State Reportedly, Muslim prisoners were detained here and recount incidents of severe abuse by the Serb soldiers guarding the location. 3353/ Reports claim that the majority of the prisoners were either killed, or only held briefly at the stadium. 3354/ One report describes a dressing room in the stadium which was used as a "prison" and interrogation area, for extended detention. 3355

2212. According to one report the stadium is located just east of the main road through Ljubija, north of the town. This report describes the stadium as surrounded by a rough brick wall forming a square, with each side measuring from 120 to 130 metres. The buses carrying the prisoners entered through a gate at the southwest corner. Along the south wall of the stadium were buildings that housed locker rooms. The playing field was surrounded by a low, wire mesh fence. The subject of this report also claims that there were approximately 600 to 800 Bosnian Serb soldiers forming a ring around the outer perimeter of the stadium. 3356/

2213. This subject described the treatment received by one group of prisoners held at the stadium in late July 1992. 3357/ The prisoners were removed from the buses immediately upon arrival at the stadium. They were required to stand in a spreadeagle position with their faces against the rough brick wall forming the western edge of the stadium. The prisoners were each forced to the ground and beaten with rifle butts or kicked. The prisoners' heads and faces were also slammed with great force against the brick wall.

2214. The subject estimates that 60 of the prisoners were taken to the locker room buildings and mutilated and killed. He says that the remaining prisoners could only see about seven or eight unidentified Bosnian Serb soldiers carrying out the mutilations and killings. The tools used in the mutilation were openly displayed and consisted of hammers, bolt cutters, pliers, and one medical instrument that was designed to remove the top of an individual's skull. This instrument consisted of a combination of screw-set pins and a scoring and sawing device held in a metal ring that fit over the head.

2215. The subject claims that the surviving prisoners, who numbered at this point at about 30 or 40, were forced to carry the corpses of the victims from the locker rooms to one of the buses. (This bus was an accordion bus with a flexible segment at the centre to help it to negotiate curves, and some of the seats had been removed.) Some of the bodies were headless or had missing limbs, and some had their abdomens cut open and the abdominal cavity exposed.

2216. At about 10:00 p.m., after spending approximately four hours at the stadium, the surviving prisoners were placed on the same bus with the approximately 60 to 70 corpses and were taken to a strip mining area south of Ljubija. Here the subject claims that he escaped a mass killing of the remaining prisoners. 3358/

2217. Another subject describes his experience of what is apparently the same incident: Approximately 100 Muslim prisoners of war were brought by bus to the stadium from Miska Glava in late July 1992. This subject reports incidents of abuse inflicted by between 100 and 120 local Serbs wearing camouflage uniforms with Serb flags or "Četnik" symbols on them. 3359/

2218. Upon arrival at the stadium the prisoners were lined up in two rows. Two men were killed immediately. Then the prisoners were beaten and punctured with rods, described as being round with pointed tops. One of the prisoners was beaten while he was being forced to lick up the blood of those killed. 3360/

2219. Sixteen minors, including the subject, and 15 other prisoners were separated from the larger group 3361/ and were placed in the stadium dressing room, referred to as the "prison". The youngest of these detainees was 13 years old.

2220. During their detention in the dressing room, the 31 prisoners were interrogated by the same men who had participated in the beatings outside the stadium. Every half hour prisoners were taken to a separate room where they would be seated on a chair and interrogated. The detainees were questioned about who had hidden in the woods and about the participants in the attack on Prijedor. The subject reports that while the prisoners were kicked and hit with gun butts during the interrogations no one was killed. After an unidentified period of detention at the stadium, the prisoners were transferred to Trnopolje. 3362/

2221. Majdan (Mine) Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, this camp was located in Prijedor. 3363/ A search of available maps does not identify a town by that name in Prijedor, however there are locations by that name in other counties of BiH.

2222. Miska Glava Village Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly, on or about 26 July 1992, a group of at least 100 Bosnian Muslim males who had attempted to evade Serb forces by hiding in the woods, were captured and detained in a public building in the village of Miska Glava. 3364/ While a search of available maps did not locate this village, a postal listing of towns in the former Yugoslavia indicates that the village of Miska Glava uses the Ljubija town post office. 3365/

2223. According to one report, 114 Muslim paramilitaries were captured by Serb paramilitaries in the village of Miska Glava 3366/ and held overnight in the Miska Glava village hall. The prisoners were then transferred by bus to the Ljubija soccer stadium. 3367/

2224. The subject reported that some of his captors were dressed in YPA uniforms but most wore camouflage uniforms. The soldiers abused the prisoners throughout the night, taking them in groups of two or three, beating them and forcing them to sing Serb songs. One of the soldiers demanded 10 volunteers from the village of Rizvanovići, or else all the prisoners would be killed. These 10 men were thrown to the ground, their hands tied with barbed wire, they were battered and finally the subject heard machine gun fire. He is not certain what happened to them. After this incident the soldiers reportedly continued as previously, to take a few prisoners at a time out to beat and force to sing Serb songs. 3368/

2225. Another report claims that 117 Muslim males were held in the cafe portion of a public building in the centre of the village of Miska Glava. The prisoners included some, like the subject, who had been captured in the woods, and residents of local villages who had been rounded up in the sweep of the previous day. 3369/

2226. The subject says that the room was cramped and very hot. He says that during the three days that he was detained, the prisoners were given no food or water, nor were they allowed to use the toilet. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated and beaten with rifle butts. The subject says that at some point 10 men were taken from the group as "volunteers" and were never returned. 3370/

2227. According to the subject, seven prisoners were killed in front of the other men by one of two methods. 3371/ The prisoners would either be forced to kneel and would have his throat cut by one of the perpetrators standing behind him. Or the prisoner would lie face up, his arms and legs held down by soldiers, and one or more of the perpetrators would open the prisoner's abdomen and remove his internal organs while the prisoner was still alive. In both cases, the prisoners would be left on the ground until they died.

2228. The subject reports that the remaining 100 prisoners were taken from the cafe late in the afternoon of 30 or 31 July 1992, put on two buses and taken to a sports stadium in Ljubija.

2229. Mrakovica Mountain Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing

Team.) It is reported that Bosnian Muslims were held in a toilet block at the small barracks on the site of a World War Two memorial on Mt. Mrakovica. 3372/

2230. According to one subject there were about 100 men of various ages detained in the structure. There was no lighting in the block and for the three days that the subject was detained there, his hands and legs were tied together. The prisoners were reportedly given no food during the subject's detention. 3373/

2231. The subject reported that the detainees were eventually transferred to Omarska camp. He says that on the way to the bus, the men were forced to pass through two rows of Serbs who beat them. 3374/

2232. Mrakovica Mountain Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reportedly a Serb-run camp detaining Croat and Muslim women from villages on the slopes of Kozara Mountain. 3375/ According to one report the camp was located in a 100 room hotel next to a World War memorial. 3376/

2233. One report characterizes the camp as a rape-death camp. This report claims that the camp was established at the beginning of 1992. The number of detainees is not known. 3377/

2234. Prijedor Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly some seriously ill or injured detainees of the Trnopolje and Omarska camps and the Prijedor Prison were taken to the Serb-controlled Prijedor Hospital, where the patients from the camps were reportedly mistreated. 3378/

2235. One report says that patients from the Trnopolje camp were returned from the hospital having been severely beaten there, and claimed that they had received no medical treatment. 3379/

2236. According to another report a subject and his brother were injured in their detention cell at Omarska by bullets randomly fired by drunken soldiers. The subject reports that he had a compound fracture with a protruding bone. The brothers were taken to a doctor who said that they needed hospital treatment and they were admitted to the Prijedor hospital. (The subject has not seen his brother since they were admitted to the hospital.) At the hospital he was told that he needed an operation, but received only a cast around his leg and was in traction for over a month. The subject claims that the Serbs in the hospital (it isn't clear if these were patients or staff) objected to his being there and wanted him thrown out. The subject believes that these people were plotting to kill him at night. The subject was returned to Omarska camp on 7 July 1992. 3380/

2237. Another subject who reportedly had been severely beaten and left for dead at Prijedor Prison was brought to the hospital on 29 May 1992. He was put in a large ward in the hospital with other Muslim and Croat patients. The subject claims that a Serb nurse put him on an intra-venous solution which he believes saved his life. This subject reports that on 6 or 7 June, a Serb doctor announced that all Muslim and Croat patients (about 100) had to leave the hospital immediately. The Muslim and Croat staff also had to leave. The subject was moved by truck to Keraterm camp. 3381/

2238. Prijedor Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State Reportedly Bosnian Muslims were held for as long as two days at the Prijedor police station. 3382/ Interrogations reportedly were conducted here by the militia and the military police and mistreatment of the prisoners was also initiated by both the militia and the police. 3383/

2239. One subject reported that on 25 May 1992, 50 to 60 men, women, and children were taken from Kozarac to the police station. There, the women and children were separated from the men. The subject reports that he was beaten and cursed as soon as he got off the bus. The soldiers laughed and drank while beating the prisoners. Later, a bus came and took the men to Keraterm. 3384/

2240. One subject reported that he was arrested on 2 June 1992 by the "Specijalna Milicija" and brought to the station, where he was interrogated. He claims that he was not physically mistreated during the interrogation, however he was subjected to verbal abuse. After his interrogation, the subject was released. He was again arrested and brought to the police station on four July. At this time he was slapped by two policemen. After two days at the prison he was taken to Keraterm camp. 3385/

2241. On 14 June 1992, a Bosnian Croat woman was reportedly detained for several hours in the Prijedor Police Station with two other women (named) and two men. The detainees were held in a small, blood-spattered room. They were eventually driven by police to Omarska where, they were told, they were to be interrogated. 3386/

2242. Reportedly, on 21 July 1992, a Bosnian Muslim from Rizvanovići and two other Muslim men were taken from Trnopolje camp to the Serbian Police Headquarters in Prijedor. 3387/ The subject says he was questioned there for five hours after which he and the other two men were taken to Omarska camp. 3388/

2243. Prijedor Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government.) A former member of the Muslim Territorial Defence Force reports that he was held overnight at this prison. The subject reported that he and two other Muslim prisoners were severely beaten by three Serbs, who were not guards, with fists and metal pipes. He says he was left for dead and was taken the following day by other Serbs to the Prijedor Hospital. 3389/ No further information about the prison is reported.

2244. Prijedor Sports Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Women and children from the village of Dera who had surrendered to the Serbs on 26 May 1992 were brought to the sport hall in Prijedor for a couple of hours before being transferred to Trnopolje. 3390/ According to one report 2,600 persons were held at the Prijedor Sports Centre as of 22 August 1992. 3391/ Another report also says that the Prijedor Sports Centre held 2,600 detainees as of 19 November 1992. 3392/

2245. Prijedor SUP building (Secretariat of Internal Affairs): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Canadian Government.) It is reported that on 30 May 1992, when the town of Prijedor was under attack by Serbian troops, a number of men were detained at the SUP building. The detainees were reported to have been beaten, tortured and some killed. 3393/

2246. One subject reports that he and the other men were all severely beaten. That there were about 100 Serb soldiers in the room "interrogating and beating them". The prisoners were forced to face the wall so that they couldn't see who was beating them. The subject says his skull was pierced with a gun breech. 3394/

2247. Puharska District, Prijedor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Described by one report as the ghetto into which the Prijedor Muslims were herded after Serbs took control of the town and burned down Muslim houses. 3395/ The account does not give the details or characteristics of the detention.

2248. Šenkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a camp located in Prijedor. 3396/ A search of available maps does not identify a town or area by this name.

2249. Sivac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a camp located in Prijedor. 3397/ A search of the available maps does not identify a town or area by this name in the county of Prijedor, however, there is a town by this name in Serbia.

2250. Tukovi: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this camp was located in the vicinity of the town of Prijedor. 3398/ A search of available maps does not locate a town by this name, however, a directory of towns in the former Yugoslavia indicates that Tukovi uses Prijedor's post office. 3399/

2251. Tomašica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including a UN Civil Affairs Report.) Reportedly a camp located in Prijedor. 3400/ A search of available maps does not identify a town or area by this name. According to one report 4,000 people were detained at "Tomašica, Trnopolje" as of 19 November 1992. 3401/

2252. Trnopolje area: "Survivors [of Trnopolje camp] testify about the establishment of a number of smaller local residences for the purposes of sexually abusing females." 3402/

2253. Dip Jela Sawmill: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A location where, reportedly, women detained at Trnopolje camp were brought for raping by Serb soldiers. 3403/ The report states that the sawmill is about three miles from Trnopolje. Reportedly the women were raped in the 17 offices attached to the sawmill. 3404/

2254. The suspects claim that about five girls and women from each of the 30 classroom where detainees were held at the Trnopolje camp were taken to the sawmill nightly (about 100 every night).

2255. One subject and three other witnesses relate that their treatment was worse when the Serb soldiers had lost a battle. Reportedly, conditions were particularly bad on the night of 9 or 10 June, after the Serb commander Vojvoda Karlica was killed near Foča. 3405/

63. Prnjavor

2256. Prnjavor is located in northern BiH. According to 1991 census data, the population was 46,894. At that time, the population was reportedly 71.6 per cent Serb, 15.3 per cent Muslim, 5.7 per cent other, 3.7 per cent Croat, and 3.7 per cent Yugoslav. 3406/

2257. Village of Prnjavor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the United States Government.) According to one source, the village of Prnjavor was turned into a concentration camp where all Muslims were confined to their homes. A source also heard rumours that refugees fleeing from Odžak and Modriča had been rounded-up by Serbs and sent to two camps, one of which was located at Prnjavor, which was reportedly made to contain women and children. 3407/

2258. Another report offered by a Muslim man taken to "Prnjavor Camp", and apparently held there from 16 May to 14 July 1992, described beatings by Serbian military police. Reportedly, he saw one man die during a beating on 17 May 1992 and another die on 6 June 1992. The alleged killers were members of groups called White Eagles or White Wolves. 3408/

64. Prozor

2259. Prozor is located in the central part of BiH. The pre-war population of the city and county of Prozor was 19,601. Approximately 62.3 per cent was Croat and 37.7 per cent was Muslim. 3409/

2260. Prozor Detention: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) In October and November 1992, there were reports of arbitrary detentions of Muslims by Croat forces during clashes between Croat and BiH forces in and around Prozor. In one such incident, a Muslim boy was reportedly detained by HVO (Croatian Defence Council) military police and was reportedly only released four days later when his father and others surrendered their arms. 3410/

2261. Apparently, the ICRC regularly visited prisoners held by Bosnian Croat authorities in Prozor at some time in the early part of 1993 and/or earlier. Although, the ICRC reported finding no prisoners detained by Bosnian Croat authorities in Prozor on 13 April 1993, 3411/ just three months later, on 10 July 1993, another ICRC report suggests that Red Cross representatives visited 22 prisoners held in Prozor by Bosnian Croat authorities. 3412/

2262. According to another report, on 26 August 1993, an ECMM team observed 25 prisoners or civilian internees digging trenches close to the front line in Trnovaca. The team protested, in vain, to HVO authorities in Prozor. 3413/

2263. On 30 August 1993, a meeting took place in order to arrange an exchange of prisoners that would include HVO prisoners captured by the BiH Army at Prozor. 3414/

2264. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported visiting a prison/penitentiary in Prozor on 30 January 1993. 3415/ Their report was, however, silent as to the conditions, treatment and number of detainees present at the facility.

2265. Technical School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) On 9 September 1993, an ECMM team visited an HVO POW camp located at the town's technical school, 100 metres from HVO headquarters. This camp was not a military detention camp but a detention camp for civilian internees. At the time of the visit, there were reportedly 228 civilians imprisoned at this facility. 3416/

2266. Reportedly, the prisoners had to dig trenches almost every day in the area of Trnovača. At least four of the prisoners had reportedly been killed in the process. In the absence of the camp guards, the internees mentioned that they thought that approximately 40 to 60 people had been killed while working in the trenches. That assertion remained unconfirmed. 3417/

2267. The ECMM team reported that in general the prisoners had been treated well. They were not lacking food or water. Their living conditions appeared to be fairly reasonable. They had adequate washing and sanitary facilities. 3418/ The ECMM team reported that they occasionally picked up and delivered mail for the detainees. 3419/

2268. Local authorities reportedly promised to provide members of the ECMM team with a list of names of all war prisoners detained as well as the names of all of the Muslims who remained in the area. 3420/

2269. In a letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militiamen in a concentration camp in a Prozor High school complex. 3421/

2270. Additionally, the ICRC reported visiting a school in Prozor on 8 October 1993. 3422/ Their report was, however, silent as to the conditions, treatment and number of detainees present at the facility.

2271. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, representatives from the ICRC first visited a detention facility established in a factory in this area on 19 October 1993. 3423/ The report was silent with respect to conditions and the operation of the facility.

2272. The ECMM team also reported a visit to two factories where some 40 internees are working and living. Their living conditions were reportedly quite good and they were permitted limited free access to the city. 3424/

2273. Atomic Shelter: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at an Atomic shelter. 3425/

2274. UNIS: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a letter dated 19 August 1993, it was alleged that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at UNIS. 3426/

2275. Fire-fighter's House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Also in the letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at a Fire-fighters' house. 3427/ Additional information regarding procedures and conditions at this facility were not provided.

65. Rogatica

2276. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Rogatica had a population of approximately 22,000 before the conflict: 60 per cent were Bosnian Muslims and 40 per cent were Bosnian Serbs. Currently, very few Bosnian Muslims remain in Rogatica. 3428/

2277. The fighting in Rogatica apparently began on 22 May 1992, 3429/ and lasted approximately two months. 3430/ Once the fighting started, Muslims could not leave the city. 3431/

2278. There were allegedly as many as 12 detention facilities in Rogatica. Reports suggest that mainly Serbs controlled these facilities, and that the prisoners were primarily Muslim civilians. As many as 4,513 people allegedly were detained. 3432/

2279. Under the leadership of the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, Serbs apparently began detaining Muslim civilians in late May 1992. 3433/ It is unclear how long this process continued, but there are reports that Serbs still were detaining Muslim civilians in late July and early August 1992. 3434/

2280. Witnesses report that in late May 1992 Serbian forces told Muslims to come to the city stadium or the high school. 3435/ Those Muslims who refused to leave their homes were taken to the stadium by force. 3436/ Serbian forces then sent Muslims to various detention facilities. Men and women were separated and sent to different locations. 3437/ There are also reports that some men were forcibly conscripted into the Serbian irregular forces. 3438/

2281. Allegedly, large numbers of these detainees were released or exchanged from late June 1992 through early August 1992. 3439/ According to reports from September 1992, it is estimated that 500 prisoners were exchanged from Rogatica, Foča, Kalinovik, and Miljevina. 3440/ Presently, it is unclear how many people, if any, are still detained in Rogatica.

2282. Witness statements allege that people detained in Rogatica were killed, raped, and beaten. In particular, there are several reports that Serbian forces raped Muslim women and girls while they were in detention. 3441/

2283. Church/Priest's Garage/Priory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Several reports indicate that Serbian forces operated a detention facility on the grounds of a church in Rogatica. 3442/ These reports described this facility as a church, a priest's garage, and a priory. 3443/ It is unclear how long Serbian forces have used this facility. However, one woman stated that she and her family were imprisoned in the priest's garage from 20 July through 23 July (presumably 1992). 3444/

2284. One report states that at least 23 people were imprisoned at the church. 3445/ Men may have been separated from women. Upon arrival, one witness stated that her father was taken away immediately to an undisclosed location. 3446/ The present status of the detention facility is unclear. Reportedly, on 23 July, 23 of the remaining prisoners were taken to the high school centre. 3447/

2285. Girls and women detained at the church were reportedly raped. 3448/ Another report claims that Serbs also brought women detained at other facilities to the church in order to rape them. 3449/ Functionaries of the regional Serbian paramilitary headquarters allegedly used the church grounds to rape young girls and women they abducted from a school detention facility. 3450/

2286. Donje Polje Cellar, Garage, and House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian forces allegedly held at least 40 Muslims in a large cellar, garage, and house in the Serbian community of Donje Polje. 3451/ Purportedly, many of the Muslims reported to Donje Polje after being ordered by Serbs to do so to avoid the possibility of hardship which could befall them during this transitional period. They were assured that they would be safe while Serbian forces searched their houses. 3452/ Upon the group's arrival in Donje Polje, Muslim citizens were allegedly locked in an unidentified cellar. 3453/

2287. For the first hours of their detention, the Muslims appeared to receive good treatment. According to one report, two women offered the adults coffee and gave the children bread and jam. 3454/ A representative of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) also visited the detainees to reassure them of their safety. 3455/

2288. However, the treatment of the prisoners seemed to worsen. Later that first day, two Serbian soldiers arrested 15 Muslim men who were in the cellar and took them away. 3456/ It is unclear where they were taken. In the evening, another man moved the remaining prisoners to a garage on the same street. He then moved them into a house because it was cold that night. 3457/ For the remainder of their detention, the Serbs gave the Muslim children some biscuits, but did not give any food to the adults. 3458/ The following day, at approximately 3:00 p.m., the remaining Muslim detainees were bused to the Sladara factory. 3459/ However, they were made to remain on the bus. 3460/ After some time, the detainees were transported to Kaljina, near Olovo, and released. 3461/

2289. Malt Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report states that men were detained at a Malt Factory in Rogatica. 3462/ The report's detail suggests that the Malt Factory, the Sladara Factory, and the Sarajevo Brewery may be different names for the same location. Allegedly, over 500 detainees at the factory were executed and 100 people remain imprisoned. 3463/

2290. Old Primary School in Borike: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Some reports state that a detention facility is located at an old primary school in Borike. 3464/ Other reports, which describe a detention facility at an unidentified primary school in Rogatica, also may identify the old primary school. 3465/ According to one witness statement, the old building, presumably the old primary school, has two floors, and four or five classrooms on each floor. 3466/

2291. Penitentiary/Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The International Committee of the Red Cross states that its representatives visited a detention facility established in a prison in Rogatica on 27 July 1993. 3467/ Their report provided no other information on the conditions or control of the prison facility.

2292. Podosoje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) Reports indicate that Serbian forces operated a detention facility at Podosoje. 3468/ According to several reports, including one dated October 1992, approximately 2,300 people are detained at Pososoje. 3469/ Allegedly, Serbian forces transferred several of the men detained at the Sladara Factory to this facility. 3470/

2293. Ptičiljak Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Allegedly Serbian forces detained Muslim men at this location. 3471/ A report states that several men who were first taken to the Veljko Vlahović High School immediately were transported to this location. 3472/

2294. Ragib Djindo Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Allegedly, the Ragib Djindo school was used to detain over 500 people. 3473/ Ragib Djindo, Rogatica's new primary school building, is located near Sladara. 3474/ It has a lobby and 112 classrooms. 3475/

2295. One report states that local Serbs were the parties that used a primary school to detain Muslims. 3476/ However, it is unclear whether this report refers to Ragib Djindo, Borike, or another school in Rogatica. This same report also states that Serbs beat, raped, and burned prisoners at the school. 3477/ Other reports, which describe a detention facility at an unnamed primary school in Rogatica, also may identify the Ragib Dzindo school. 3478/

2296. Sarajevo Brewery: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian forces allegedly used a silo at the Sarajevo Brewery as a detention facility. 3479/ The report concerning this facility was silent regarding prisoner identity, conditions of detention or length of the facility's existence.

2297. Sladara Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Serbian forces reportedly operated a detention facility for Muslim men at the Sladara Factory. 3480/ It is possible that as many as 500 people were detained at this location. 3481/ According to some reports, Serbian detention of Muslims followed a pattern in which men were separated from their families and sent to the Sladara Factory. 3482/ Then, after spending an unspecified length of time at Sladara, some detainees were allegedly transferred to another detention facility at Podosj. 3483/

2298. Sugar Refinery: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) According to reports, a detention facility was identified at a sugar refinery in Rogatica. 3484/ No additional information was provided regarding the facility's operation or control.

2299. Veljko Vlahović High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbian forces operated a detention facility for Muslims--primarily women and children--at the Veljko Vlahović High School in Rogatica. 3485/ Reports indicate that Serbian forces used this high school as a detention facility from at least May through August 1992. 3486/

2300. It is likely that local Serbian paramilitary forces initially controlled the high school. 3487/ Reports indicate that in late May 1992, the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, issued an order for Rogatica's Muslims to gather at the high school. 3488/ At about the same time, Serbian forces allegedly placed an identified person in charge of the detainees. 3489 Additionally, the Serbs allegedly obtained the cooperation of some local Muslim families. 3490/

2301. However, following the arrival of Arkan's soldiers toward the end of June and approximately 150 members of a Serbian paramilitary force from Bačka Palanka in mid-July, it is unclear whether this person still controlled the high school. 3491/ From July through August 1992, various groups of Serbian soldiers appear to have been able to harass the detainees without any restrictions. 3492/

2302. In addition to recognizing Arkan's soldiers among the high school authorities, witnesses reported that they saw members of Šešelj's White Eagles at the high school. 3493/

2303. From late May 1992 through early August 1992, Serbian forces allegedly ordered Muslim civilians in Rogatica to gather at the high school. Reports state that Muslim men then were taken to the Sladara factory. 3494/ There are also reports that upon arrival at the high school, Serbian forces separated the men and took them to Ptičiljak. 3495/ Serbian forces supposedly intended the high school to be a detention facility for mainly Muslim women, children, and elderly, as well as prisoners from Gračanica. 3496/

2304. Beginning 25 May 1992, the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, allegedly used loudspeakers to warn all Muslim civilians to gather at the high school. 3497/ Apparently about 300 people responded. 3498/ Shortly thereafter, on 6 June 1992, Muslims again were warned to gather at the high school. 3499/ At that time, Serbian forces began to arrest Muslim civilians who had not responded to the previous announcements. 3500/

2305. Toward the end of June, there were approximately 300 people at the high school, about 50 of whom had come there voluntarily. 3501/ However, the number of detainees quickly decreased. At the end of June 1992, Serbian authorities allegedly decided to transfer about 250 of the 300 remaining detainees to Olovo and neighbouring villages. 3502/ Reports state that 57 people remained at the high school. 3503/

2306. Serbian forces continued to take Muslims to the high school throughout July and the early days of August. At the beginning of July, a new group of civilians arrived from Seljani, Rakitnica, and Kovanj. 3504/ Then, in mid-July, Serbs again reportedly began to order Muslim civilians to the high school. 3505/ Serbs also consolidated prisoners from other locations at the high school. On 23 July 1992, 23 of the remaining prisoners at the church allegedly were taken to the high school. 3506/ On the same day, Serbian forces also reportedly took Muslim families from their homes to the high school. 3507/ There are also several reports that Serbs took Muslims from their homes to the high school on 29 July 1992. 3508/ Additionally, several reports state that Serbs took Muslim civilians to the high school through the last days of July until 4 August 1992. 3509/ By 7 August 1992, the number of prisoners again reached 300. 3510/

2307. In early August, the Serbian authorities again reportedly released prisoners. On 2 August 1992, several prisoners allegedly were transported to Visoko. 3511/ On 5 August 1992, reports indicate that a large group of the remaining detainees were transported to Hreša, outside Sarajevo. 3512/ Once in Hreša, reports also mention that Serbian positions fired on the detainees as they were released. 3513/ In Vratnik, they were greeted by the armed forces of BiH. 3514/ The last report of anyone transported out of the high school is on 8 August 1992. 3515/

2308. Serbian soldiers allegedly raped many women detained at the high school. 3516/ There are numerous reports of Serbian soldiers taking women and girls from the classrooms and returning them in the morning. 3517/ One report alleges that over 100 women were repeatedly gang raped at the school. 3518/ Reportedly, some women also became pregnant after being raped. 3519/ They allegedly were taken to the ecumenical centre and released. 3520/

2309. Reports stated that Serbs from Pale, Rogatica, Sokolac, and Serbia raped women at the school. 3521/ Numerous reports identify individuals supposedly responsible for sexual assaults of the detainees in the camp. 3522/

2310. The majority of reported sexual assaults allegedly occurred sometime after late June 1992. In particular, reports point to a period of intense abuse of the detainees between 29 July 1992 and 5 August 1992 when women were raped every evening. 3523/ Many women allegedly were raped on multiple evenings as well as raped by more than one person on a single evening. One Muslim woman reported that she was raped 12 times in five nights. 3524/ Another woman reportedly was raped one night by five Serbs. 3525/

2311. Most of the sexual assaults allegedly followed a similar pattern in which pairs of Serbian paramilitary members would enter the detainees' classrooms at approximately 11:00 p.m., select certain women, and take them into other rooms of the school where they would rape them. 3526/ There also are reports of Serbs taking women from classrooms at any time between 12:45 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.. 3527/ Additionally, Serbs allegedly took women from the classrooms and raped them in the cellar of the high school, local apartments, and automobiles. 3528/

2312. There is little information on how women were chosen as victims. One report states that two Serbian paramilitary members would decide who would be raped. 3529/ This report also mentions that some Serbs would request women as victims based on their photos. 3530/

2313. In many instances, the victims also were beaten as they were raped. 3531/ One woman reports that her assailants beat her with boots and guns, and threatened her with a knife. 3532/ Another Muslim woman reports that she was beaten and kicked while she was raped. 3533/

2314. Rape also was used as a tool of interrogation. One Muslim woman states that she was raped while being interrogated by an identified commander. 3534/

2315. Beyond the reports of sexual assault, witnesses also allege that detainees at the high school were killed, beaten, robbed, threatened, and forcibly converted to Serbian Orthodox. Like the rapes, the mistreatment of the prisoners increased after the end of June 1992. 3535/

2316. There are a few reports of murders and disappearances. On 8 June 1992, three people allegedly were executed by members of the Serbian irregular forces. 3536/ It is unclear whether they were killed at the school or some other location. 3537/ In particular, one witness states that an identified man killed an identified woman. 3538/ Additionally, at the end of June, one person was taken away and never seen again. 3539/ An identified man also allegedly had burned and killed. 3540/

2317. According to reports, the detaineees at the high school were physically assaulted. There are several reports of Serbian forces beating women, often when these women were trying to protect others from being raped. 3541/ The detainess were beaten without weapons and with rifle butts. 3542/

2318. The high school authorities also forced the detainees to perform dangerous and degrading acts. One woman reports that she was spared from being raped, but forced to commit various "immoral acts". 3543/ Two men allegedly forced another Muslim woman to sit on an anti-tank mine and to jump from a third floor window. 3544/ One of these made women drink alcohol, deciding how much and how fast they had to drink. 3545/ He also allegedly forced women try to commit suicide. 3546/

2319. There are reports that the high school authorities looted the detainees. Several detainees report that they were forced to surrender their jewelry. 3547/ Two identified men were most often reported as the perpetrators of these crimes. 3548/

2320. There are several reports that the prisoners were exposed to various threats and psychic tortures. 3549/ In particular, there are several reports of high school authorities, most often the two men mentioned above, trying to force prisoners to convert to Serbian Orthodox. 3550/ Additionally, three identified people reportedly would ask people to convert, and tell them that those who converted would stay alive and that the others would die. 3551/

2321. Despite the reports of rape, murder, and battery, there are several reports that some of the Serbian paramilitary guards treated prisoners well. Reportedly, the person who originally was responsible for the security of the inmates, treated all of the detainees well. 3552/ However, the conditions, and his control, of the camp allegedly deteriorated with the arrival of about 150 paramilitary Serbs from Bačka Palanka in early July. 3553/

2322. Witnesses also report that a number of guards protected some of the detainees. A guard who was a friend of one Muslim woman's husband, allegedly allowed her to sleep at a nearby apartment, in order to prevent her from being raped. 3554/ There also are reports that he provided food for the detainees, and gave Muslims Serbian travel passes so that they could flee to safety. 3555/ Lastly, he allegedly saved some detainees from a plan to execute them. 3556/ Another woman's testimony states that one of the men accused of war crimes at this location protected her from attacks by other guards. 3557/ Lastly, one woman claims that another man protected her from being raped and beaten. 3558/

2323. Although some guards may have respectfully treated the detainees, the conditions at the high school were generally poor. The detainees allegedly were held in classrooms containing anywhere from 17 to 57 people. 3559/ Some groups of detainees allegedly were prevented from having contact with other inmates. 3560/

2324. Sleeping conditions at the camp were very simple. One group of 21 people allegedly were detained in a classroom where they slept without blankets on cement floors. 3561/ Other reports also stated that detainees had no place to sleep, or could only sleep on the floor. 3562/

2325. Apparently, food at the high school was scarce. One group of detainees states that there was no food or medicine at the school when they arrived. 3563/ There also is a report which states that there was no water, 3564/ and another which claims that some guards refused to give water to prisoners. 3565/ Other reports stated that they did not receive food for several days, and described the supplies that they did receive as insufficient. 3566/

2326. However, there also are reports that the Serbian authorities provided some supplies. Between 8 June and 24 July 1992, one group allegedly was given small amounts of food every 15 days. 3567/ These supplies included 110 kilograms of flour, five litres of oil, three to four kilograms of rice and beans, and approximately 50 packages of pasta. 3568/ Another group of 21 people reports that on 1 August 1992, the fourth day of their captivity, the prison authorities provided them with 20 kilograms of flour, one-half litre of oil, and one-half kilogram of rice. 3569/ Lastly, one witness states that between 30 July 1992 and 5 August 1992 a group of several detainees was given one-half kilogram of rice, one-half litre of cooking oil, and 20 kilograms of flour. 3570/ This witness also reports that there was a stove at the high school, and that some of the detainees were allowed to cook meals. 3571/

2327. The prison authorities also allowed the detainees to find their own food. Between 8 June 1992 and 24 July 1992, approximately 50 detainees who lived close to the school were allowed to go home to get some food and clothing. 3572/

2328. Nonetheless, the supplies at the high school may not have been sufficient. There were a few reports that detainees died from lack of food or medicine. One woman who originally was not allowed to bring her medicine to the school may have died from starvation. 3573/ There also is another report that a woman starved to death, but it is unclear whether she died while she was in detention. 3574/

66. Rudo

2329. This municipality is located on the eastern border of BiH, adjacent to Serbia. Its neighbour to the north is Višegrad and its neighbour to the south is Čajniče. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Rudo county had a population of 11,572; of that 27.2 per cent were Muslims, 70.8 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 2 per cent were described as "others".

2330. Reports indicate that there may have been as many as four detention facilities operating in Rudo; however, information regarding Rudo prison and Rudo camp may, in fact, be describing the same location. Bosnian Serb authorities allegedly operated Rudo prison, but the evidence does not indicate the ethnicity of the parties who operated the other facilities.

2331. Although one report states that Bosnians were detained in Rudo prison, other reports lack any information about the ethnicity of detainees. Even though there is no information about the number of detainees at two of the three sites, at least 22 prisoners were reportedly detained in Rudo.

2332. Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, the barracks in Rudo has operated as a detention facility. 3575/

2333. Old Railway Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A detention facility allegedly was located at the old railway station in Rudo. 3576/

2334. Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) One report indicates that Bosnian Serb authorities have operated a detention facility at Rudo prison, where as many as 18 prisoners were held. 3577/ Other reports describe a Serbian operated detention facility called Rudo camp, which has held as many as 21 Bosnians. 3578/ These reports may describe the same facility.

2335. One report about Rudo camp details abuse of detainees. A Muslim who was detained in Rudo camp with 21 other Bosnians said that all of the men in his camp had been beaten regularly. 3579/ Men allegedly would be taken from their room for interrogation and would return disfigured, in some cases with ears, fingers, or noses cut off. 3580/

67. Sanski Most

2336. Sanski Most is located in north-west BiH. In 1991 its population was 60,119. Of that, 47 per cent were Muslim, 42.2 per cent Serbian, 7.1 per cent Croatian, and 3.7 per cent were described as "other".

2337. There are reports of 11 Serbian-run detention facilities in this region. They are as follows: Betonirka, the concrete factory at Sanski Most, Hasan Kikić Primary School, Kamengrad, Krings Factory, Kriva Cesta Police Station, Narodni Front Primary School, the police station in Sanski Most, Sana camp, Sportski Centar, and Vrhpolje. These camps held both Muslim and Croatian prisoners, many of whom were later sent on to Manjača and Doboj camps.

2338. Camps were established and prisoners detained as part of a greater campaign of "ethnic cleansing" in the region. This campaign began in December 1991 and continued until the complete shelling of the city in late May 1992.

At first, Serbian authorities demobilized all Muslim and Croatian militia, police, and security forces that were then active in the area. 3581/ Then, in April, the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) requested that the Department of Internal Security (SUP) divide along ethnic lines and form completely separate departments. The Croatian and Muslim officers of the SUP refused the proposed division. 3582/

2339. Soon after, 500 uniformed Serbian reservists from the 6th Krajiska Brigade arrived in the city. 3583/ They surrounded the SUP administration building, took over the radio station, post office, bank, and power station. Non-Serbian police officers were told to leave their jobs and go home. 3584/ All surrounding villages were also targeted for "ethnic cleansing". Civilians were asked to surrender their weapons and all movement in the region was closely monitored.

2340. Then, on 23 May 1992 Serbian inhabitants were evacuated from the city. 3585/ A couple days later Sanski Most was completely blockaded by tanks, armoured vehicles, and Serbian troops. 3586/ On the afternoon of the 27th, non-Serbian inhabitants were given an ultimatum to vacate their homes and gather in an open field or risk being killed. 3587/ Then, white sheets were put on the roofs of their houses. 3588/ At about 10:00 p.m., mortars were aimed at these homes, and anyone who had not left them were killed. Apparently, a number of elderly civilians died during this initial bombing. 3589/

2341. This campaign of "ethnic cleansing" was carried out by the 6th Sanski Most Brigade or Krajiška Brigade, the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), and local Serbs. 3590/ Organizers that are specifically named include: the head of the SDS and later installed as the president of Sanski Most County; 3591/ the man in charge of all camps and detention centres established in the region, commander of the 6th Sanski Most Brigade which was responsible for executing the plans developed by the other two men; 3592/ commander of the paramilitary organization called Srpske Oružane Snage (SOS) which was made up of local Serbs; and the local leader of the Serbian radical party loyal to Vojislav Šešelj. 3593/

2342. Fifteen other men were named. 3594/

2343. Betonirka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) One report states that 500 Muslim prisoners, mostly from the city of Sanski Most, were detained at this camp. 3595/ During their captivity, they were severely beaten, and some were killed. 3596/ Another report refers to this camp as one of "evil repute" where a certain Martić from Uljevci was well-known for taking part in activities against prisoners. 3597/ Many of the prisoners from here were ultimately sent on to Manjača camp. 3598/

2344. Concrete factory in Sanski Most: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Government of Denmark.) Another report claims that 120 Muslim men from the Mahala suburb of Sanski Most were detained at a concrete factory near the police station in Sanski Most beginning 27 May 1992. They were ultimately transferred to the Manac or Manjača camp, 3599/ yet some died upon their arrival at Manac because they had been beaten so severely during their stay at the concrete factory. 3600/

2345. Hasan Kikić Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Muslim prisoners were brought to this school upon the attacks of their villages. Men were kept here while women and children were transferred to Velika Kladuša. Approximately 1,200 men were held here for a 50-day period. 3601/ During this time, they were interrogated and tortured before being transferred to Manjača camp. 3602/

2346. The school had no toilets or other facilities, and prisoners were not given food. 3603/ Some outsiders were allowed to bring food to the camp, but most of it never reached the prisoners because it was stolen by Serb guards. 3604/ Prisoners were often beaten and forced to beat each other. One man reports that he was beaten regularly with chair legs and rubber batons during his detention between 27 May and 7 July. 3605/

2347. Frequently, unidentified "bearded and blood covered" Serb irregulars came to the school with knives demanding to kill prisoners, yet they were unable to get to them because police guards would not let them in. 3606/

2348. Kamengrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Government of France.) Kamengrad is reported to be a "mixed camp" in Sanski Most. 3607/ Women were allegedly raped and sexually abused at this camp. 3608/ There is no further information.

2349. Krings Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) The Krings factory building is located 2.5 to five kilometres west of Sanski Most. This factory is described as both a former fabric hall and an iron works factory and is in the industrial zone of Sanski Most on the road to Bosanska Krupa. An auto factory called Famos is to the west of it, and a factory that use to make elevators is to the east. 3609/ Apparently, the building was previously used by military forces. 3610/ The ICRC reported visiting the detention facility at the Krings factory. 3611/

2350. The facility is surrounded by a one metre high wire fence, its perimeter comprised of an area about 160 by 100 metres. 3612/ There are two structures in the compound: a small office and the detention facility itself. The single story office building is approximately eight by six metres and is in the north-west corner of the compound. It has five small rooms which were used for interrogations. 3613/

2351. The detention facility is 50 by 100 metres and is 10 metres high. It is built of brick with glass-paned windows and has two entrances. The one on the north-western front consists of two large doors which open outward. These doors are large enough to let cars in. A second entrance on the west end of the building is smaller and permits only individual access. Its doors open inward. There is a third entrance which also has auto access on the south side, but its doors were kept locked at all times. Finally, there is a dog pen attached to the north-eastern corner of the building. 3614/

2352. Muslim and Croatian prisoners from Briševo, Sanski Most, Hrustovo, Vrhpolje, and Stari Majdan as well as those transferred from the Kamengrad and Sportski Centar camps were held at this factory. There is one report that claims that wealthy, intellectual, and professional individuals were singled out to be brought to Krings. 3615/

2353. Two thousand of the prisoners from Sanski Most came in summer 1992. They had been ordered to gather at the marketplace in front of Sanski Most town hall sometime in June. At that point, military buses took them to Krings. 3616/ When they arrived, prisoners from Hrustovo and Vrhpolje were already at the factory.

2354. There are two reports of prisoners coming from Stari Majdan. One states that 150 prisoners arrived on 7 June 1992. 3617/ Another claims that men from Stari Majdan also arrived on 30 July or 1 August with prisoners from Briševo. 3618/ It is not clear when prisoners from the other camps were transferred to the factory, but it is certain that they were detained at the factory during this same time. All in all, approximately 1,000 people are said to have been held at the camp 3619/, and an additional 3,000 to 5,000 passed through it during the period from May to September 1992. 3620/

2355. At the factory, men were separated from the women, children, and elderly. The men were put in the large detention building, lined up, and registered by name. 3621/

2356. They received no food or water. 3622/ They slept on the floor and there were no toilets. 3623/ People were beaten with clubs, canes, thick knotted ropes, chains, army boots, and rifles. Apparently, many people choked from internal bleeding as a result of the beatings. 3624/ Also, the prisoners were forced to sing Serbian nationalist songs. Those from the villages of Hrustovo and Vrhpolje were beaten particularly severely while singing. 3625/ Furthermore, they were told that their daughters had been raped in order to humiliate them in front of the other men. 3626/ Well over 100 people are reported to have been killed at the factory. 3627/

2357. Prisoners were interrogated throughout their detention. Apparently, there were always at least five guards and five interrogators at the factory. The interrogator squad consisted of three military personnel and two policemen. 3628/ During questioning, prisoners were asked about their private lives, political views, places of work, ownership of weapons, and positions of Muslim units and arms. 3629/ Two individuals were named in connection with the interrogations. 3630/

2358. The camp was guarded by men wearing JNA uniforms, presumed to be members of the reserve army. The leader of the camp was identified by one name. 3631/ Later on, in July the army soldiers were replaced by men in dark blue police uniforms. The police force was led by an identified man from Sanski Most. 3632/ Five other policemen were named. 3633/

2359. In addition to these individuals, there were other unidentified military personnel who were present at the camp. One such figure came at night to inspect the camp. He wore a plain green uniform, with an "unusually tall hat similar to that of the cossacks." 3634/ On the hat was pinned a "Četnik" symbol unknown to the witness and other prisoners. The man carried a machine-gun with him. 3635/ Another individual identified only as "Martić" came to the camp in early August dressed in an army uniform and started kicking all of the prisoners. 3636/

2360. It appears that Krings closed down sometime near September 1992. Men were either released or transferred to Manjača. 3637/ One witness relates that he was released on 20 August with 250 other prisoners. The men were let go two at a time and were allowed to move freely around Sanski Most. They were issued written permission by the 6th Krajiška Brigade. This permission was signed by an identified man. 3638/

2361. The mayor of Sanski Most and founder of the SDS and the chairman of SDP, are named as having full knowledge of the activities at the factory during its operation. 3639/

2362. Kriva Cesta Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) One witness explains being held at a police station called Kriva Cesta three kilometres outside of Sanski Most on the road to Ključ. 3640/ It is not clear whether this is the central Sanski Most station described in more details by others or not. See Police Station in Sanski Most below for more information.

2363. Narodni Front School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Government of Denmark.) Two thousand civilians of the Mahala suburb of Sanski Most were brought to the gym of this school upon the severe shelling of their neighbourhoods on 27 May 1992. 3641/ Women and children were immediately released, but the men stayed for up to two weeks. It appears that the school was a sort of collecting centre because the names and addresses of all men were registered by the local police, and then they were released. 3642/

2364. Another source reports that only 500 prisoners were actually "detained" at the school. 3643/

2365. Police Headquarters at Sanski Most: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Upon the attack of Sanski Most by Serbian forces, men were arrested and taken to the basement of police headquarters. There, they were interrogated and beaten for days. Thirty-three non-Serbian police officers were brought to police headquarters. Seventeen of them were killed during interrogations; eight were sent on to Manjača, and four managed to escape. 3644/

2366. Some men were brought from other camps at night to be interrogated and beaten. One ex-prisoner claims that men were taken two a night from Sportski Centa to the police station. 3645/ There, they were beaten with shovel handles and hit in the stomach. 3646/

2367. The ICRC reported visiting the Sanski Most Police Station twice, once on 6 August 1992 and another time on 10 October 1992. 3647/ In August, representatives reported seeing 13 prisoners, and in October they saw only one. 3648/

2368. Sana camp: The existence of this camp has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This camp was located in a workshop of the ceramic factory at Sanski Most. 3649/ Many prisoners came to Sana from Čaplje and Tomina and stayed for a short period before being transferred on to Kozarac or Doboj. 3650/

2369. At the Sana camp, men between the ages of 15 and 60 years old were separated from the women, children, and elderly. The women, children, and elderly usually spent one night at the camp before being sent on to Doboj while the men stayed for a bit longer. 3651/

2370. There are reports that some people were killed arbitrarily during their initial detention. 3652/ Others died during their transfer to other camps because they received no food or water on the truck cargos. Many, particularly the elderly, died from lack of air and water at this time. 3653/

2371. One report describes the transport of a particular group of men from Sana camp to Tomina where they were killed at the bridge near the entrance of town. Apparently, the cargo trucks stopped at the bridge, and the men were ordered off. Then, the prisoners were told to undress and were fired on as they scrambled underneath the bridge. 3654/

2372. Sportski centar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State. Muslim prisoners from Sanski Most were forced to gather at the sports centre on the outskirts of town in late May 1992 when the Serbs took over the city. From that time on, thousands of people passed through this camp, and it is estimated that up to 3,000 people were detained here at one time. 3655/ Again, women, children, and the elderly were immediately separated from the men and let go after one night. 3656/ Most of the men were ultimately transferred to Manjača.

2373. Family members that were released were allowed to bring food to the camp, but this food was often stolen by guards and never reached the detainees. Furthermore, those bringing it risked being beaten and killed because they would be falsely accused of smuggling in weapons. 3657/ The prisoners received no other food at the camp, and one witness reports that a man died of starvation during his detention there. 3658/

2374. Apparently, the sports hall was divided into two sections, one larger than the other. 3659/ There is also alleged to have been a "special interrogation house" where detainees were beaten and tortured. In this "house," prisoners were asked where all of their possessions were, and many were executed. 3660/

2375. The centre was guarded by Serbian police, military personnel, and local Serb civilians. 3661/ They beat people with bats, rifle butts, and kicked them with steel-toed boots. 3662/ One specific perpetrator in activities against prisoners was named. 3663/ Apparently, he ordered many of the beatings at the centre.

2376. During their short detention, two prisoners a night were taken from the sports centre to the police station to be interrogated. 3664/

2377. Vrhpolje: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team Report. Vrhpolje is a village approximately 12 kilometres south-east of Sanski Most. An unknown number of prisoners were held at a camp there. 3665/

68. Sarajevo

2378. Sarajevo consists of several distinct counties or areas. They include, Centar, Hadžiči, Ilidža, Ilijaš, Novi grad, Novo, Pale, Stari grad, Trnovo, and Vogošća. There were many camps in the Sarajevo area, run by all three ethnic groups and housing all three ethnic groups. However, the majority of reports concern Muslim-run camps, housing Bosnian Serbs.

2379. Fighting broke out in the area on 5 April 1992, the eve of a meeting of European Community Ministers, who were expected to recognize BiH as an independent state. At 2:00 p.m. a deadline set by Serbian leaders for cancellation of a full mobilization of the Republic's Territorial Defence and police reserve forces 3666/ expired. As the deadline expired, thousands of people reportedly took to the streets in spontaneous peace marches, and Sarajevo television began running appeals for ethnic amity. One group of marchers was shot at by unidentified gunmen. 3667/ At that point, full-scale fighting broke out. 3668/

2380. Shortly after fighting broke out, many detention centres reportedly sprang up. There are multiple reports of private prisons run from basements of apartment buildings, shopping centres, offices, and in garages all around the region. There were also several larger camps run by the BiH government and the Bosnian Serb Army.

2381. As of August 1993, the Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission estimated that 100 to 150 people were detained in the government controlled area of Sarajevo, and a similar number were detained by Bosnian Serb forces in the area controlled by them. He stated that the ICRC learned of detention months after such detention began or took place, because the authorities on all sides notify the ICRC only after they have been specifically ordered to do so. 3669/

a. Small detention facilities in Sarajevo

2382. There were reportedly many humanitarian law violations at the private detention facilities. Some of these small facilities were allegedly "bordellos", or sites where women were kept and raped and sexually assaulted for the gratification of the soldiers. 3670/ Many of these allegations were very general, though some sources identified specific sites which were reportedly used for such purposes. 3671/

2383. Premises at Danila Ozme Street: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. The BiH Government allegedly detained Serb women here for the purpose of rape. There is no information on when the site was opened, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were, but the site was closed at the end of August 1992. 3672/

2384. Premises at Čengić Vila: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. The BiH Government allegedly detained Serb women here for the purpose of rape. 3673/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there or what the conditions were.

2385. Railway Station: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were reportedly held here and raped. The submitting source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3674/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2386. Primary School Petar Djokić: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were allegedly held here and raped. The source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3675/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2387. Sports Centre Skenderija: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were allegedly detained here and raped. The source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3676/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2388. The Hotel Zagreb: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The BiH Territorial Defence allegedly ran a "bordello" for Serbian girls and women here. 3677/ In a separate submission the same source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3678/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2389. The Hotel Evropa: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The BiH Territorial Defence allegedly ran a "bordello" for Serbian girls and women here. Muslims reportedly took one identified girl here in July 1992 from Breka after they killed her mother and father. 3679/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there or what the conditions were.

2390. The Mladen Stojanović Dormitory or Youth Hostel on Radićeva Street: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. This site was located near the Sarajka department store. It was allegedly converted into the Security Service Centre Department in Sarajevo and was the first step for prisoners on the way to either the Viktor Bubanj barracks or the Central Prison. 3680/ BiH Government forces reportedly operated the facility, where Serb women were allegedly detained and raped. 3681/ According to one source, the Muslims strategic plan was to rid the area of all Serbs. 3682/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2391. School of Civil Engineering: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The Republika Srpska identified a man who ran a camp here where 100 Serb women were allegedly detained and raped. 3683/

2392. Aerodrom: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Women were allegedly detained, raped, and killed here. 3684/ No additional information regarding control or length of the facility's existence was made available.

2393. Student Hostel in Vraca: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Guardian. Women were allegedly detained and raped here. 3685/ No additional information regarding control or length of the facility's existence was made available.

2394. Houses in Souolac: 3686/ (he existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Guardian.) Women were allegedly detained and raped here. 3687/

2395. Other small prisons housed both men and women. In these, the detainees were allegedly beaten, some killed, and some women were raped. 3688/ There is little information on many of these sites.

2396. Premises on Oktobarske Revolucije Street: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a statement by two named witnesses, Serbian men were held here, one identified Serbian man was beaten to death with a mallet, and prisoners were used as live shields. 3689/

2397. Basement of Apartment Building at Trg Zavnobih-a: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A named Bosnian Serb witness stated that there were prison cells at this location two metres wide by 20 metres long. 3690/ In one cell were 57 prisoners, 17 of whom were women. They lay on wooden pallets along the wall. Some reportedly had broken limbs and ribs, broken teeth, or head wounds. The witness stated that he was beaten because he was from Pale. During the day, he stated that dogs were brought in and forced to bite the prisoners. The witness identified two of the men who beat the prisoners as Senad and "Kruško." 3691/

2398. Mladost, Trg Zavnobih-bb: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a witness, in April, about 20 Serbs allegedly were arrested, mistreated, and tortured at a detention facility established in this public building. Two identified men were allegedly killed. The witness stated that the commander of the Territorial Defence in Sarajevo, was one of the perpetrators. 3692/

2399. Coca-Cola Plant, Raskršće: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a witness, this camp, located half way between Ilidža and Hadžići, was used as a processing plant for Bosnian Muslims before they were shipped to the stadium camp in Hadžići. 3693/

2400. Cafe Borsalino: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one source, a detention facility was established in this Sarajevo cafe. This facility was reportedly run by the Bosnian Muslim commander of the Territorial Defence in Sarajevo. Individuals detained here were allegedly tortured and denied food and water. 3694/

2401. School of Electrical Engineering: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A witness stated that after being brought here, the guards confiscated his documents and all of his money. He reportedly later learned that Green Berets were found on Žuč mountain with all of his personal documents. 3695/

2402. Unidentified basement prison: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A named witness reported that he was arrested 6 May 1992 by Muslim Green Berets. He recalled witnessing the torture and forced confession of a fellow detainee. The witness stated that the prisoner was, thereafter, killed by an identified man. There were reportedly other Serbs present, who were also physically abused. 3696/

2403. Unidentified facility on Tetovska Street: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. In October 1992, a woman was allegedly taken from her home to a basement, which had been transformed into a containment area, in Tetovska street. During her detention, the woman was reportedly interrogated and raped by members of the Muslim army. 3697/ She became pregnant and received an abortion in March 1993, in her 22nd week of pregnancy. 3698/

2404. Unidentified military prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Paris Daily Liberation and the ICRC. According to Francois Didier of Paris' Daily Liberation, Serbian prisoners, who appeared to be civilians, were kept at a military prison for exchange. They reportedly had visible injuries. 3699/ Another account involved a Serb man who saved a Muslim Imam during an attack on Dobroševići and Ahatovići in June of 1992. This man stated that he was arrested by Territorial Defence Forces on 29 June 1992, and taken to this prison. He stated that he told the people who arrested him that he had saved the Imam, but he was taken to the military prison anyway. He gave no further details. 3700/

2405. Unidentified School: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A witness reported that her son's school in Sarajevo was now a prison and a bordello. She said that she never saw women, and could not say if Serb or Muslim women were held there. She stated that she saw members of the Muslim army enter the school and heard screams of women and men. 3701/

2406. Ramiz Salčin: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. According to one report, representatives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in Ramiz Salčin. The facility was established in a local prison/penitentiary and was in existence on 27 December 1993. No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility. 3702/

b. Other areas of Sarajevo

2407. Alipašino Polje: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. There was at least one site of detention in this area in Sarajevo. Three Bosnian Serb male witnesses describe events occurring at "the prison at Alipašino Polje", indicating that there may have been only one. 3703/ The fourth report states merely that Serbian women were raped by BiH Government forces on premises in this area. 3704/ Because the other witnesses do not allege that women were raped at the prison where they were held, this may be another site.

2408. The three witnesses each state that they were held in a prison run by the Muslim Territorial Defence Forces of BiH. The facility was reportedly used primarily for housing Bosnian Serbs. They also reported that both women and men were held there. 3705/ One stated that there were 72 inmates. 3706/ The witnesses did not describe conditions at the prison, but all three described beatings and killings. One man stated that he witnessed Muslim guards kill three men and saw guards interrogate another young man about weapons. When the young man replied he knew nothing about weapons, the guards allegedly tied him to a table and worked his anus over with a rasp. The witness stated that he saw the young man later in a pool of his own blood, still alive. 3707/

2409. The most detailed testimony was from a Serb man who said he was detained in a basement prison--called block B--for eight days. He claimed he was imprisoned for being a Serb. He said he was interrogated and beaten. The prison inspector questioned the witness about the names of other "Četniks". When the witness stated that he knew a man with a particular name, he was beaten for 12 hours. The prison inspector reportedly watched the beating from a bed, rising from time to time to participate in the beating. The witness stated that he was put in a straight jacket twice and beaten with boards and a wooden stick. When he lost consciousness, the guards threw water over him. 3708/

2410. The witness also reported that the prison inspector urinated on his head and tried to force the witness to perform fellatio on him. When the witness refused, the prison inspector threatened him and took a stick, forcing it in and out of the witness' mouth, saying that this was what he did to Serb women with his penis. 3709/ The witness stated that he was beaten again, and when returned to the other prisoners, was unable to move for three days. 3710/

2411. The witness was called two days later to sign a written statement. He wrote his original story and was beaten again. The prison inspector reportedly came to him, saying that he would be released if he would tell who collaborated with the "Četniks". The prison inspector also said that many people were interceding on behalf of the witness including the management of the firm where he was employed. 3711/ After eight days, the commander of the Territorial Defence came to the prison. He called out the names of each of the 72 detainees, one by one, and released them. The witness identified five guards who beat prisoners, and two guards he said did not beat prisoners. 3712/

2412. Electrotechnical School, Buča Potok: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This prison was allegedly located at the Electrotechnical school in Buča Potok, on Prvomajska street. 3713/ The prison was reportedly run by members of the Bosnian Muslim paramilitary group the Green Berets and the Territorial Defence of BiH. There were eight male detainees, seven of whom were Serb and one of whom was a Muslim, who allegedly intended to give a Serb a list of Muslims who should be killed. 3714/

2413. The sole account of this detention facility was provided by a Serb male. He stated that he was arrested on 17 May 1992, beaten and taken to the school. He recalled that there were some 30 armed individuals positioned in front of the facility. They reportedly ordered the prisoners to stand facing the wall, after which they were beaten. 3715/ The witness and the six others arrested with him were taken to the basement. They were reportedly the only detainees there. The detainees were accused of owning radio transmitters and guiding Serb shells. One man, between 75 and 80 years old, died after being beaten for half an hour. Another man, about 75 years old, was brought in and killed by being beaten for an hour. The bodies of these two men were put into a sewer which emptied into the Miljacka river. 3716/

2414. The witness reported that the perpetrators stated they were from Foča, Goražde, and Zvornik. The witness also stated that he overheard beatings of other prisoners by what sounded like elderly women. The witness did not describe other conditions at the prison, nor did he describe his release. 3717/

2415. Central Prison (National Prison): The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. This prison was allegedly run by an identified man. 3718/ An actor reportedly helped manage the prison, though he left at the beginning of August 1992. 3719/ The commander of the fifth floor, where women were allegedly held, was also named. 3720/ Ten other guards were identified. 3721/ Finally, one source added that the commander of the Territorial Defence visited the prison. 3722/ The reports regarding this site state that Serb detainees were held here from May 1992 3723/ until at least July 1992. 3724/ One source stated that part of the prison was opened in September 1992 for inspection by humanitarian organizations. 3725/ Both men and women were held at this site, and one report stated that even children were detained here. 3726/ There is no indication of how many civilians and POWs were held here, or whether the detainees, whose statements were provided, were civilian or military prisoners. However, one report stated that a witness was kept in one room with 30 other Serb prisoners. 3727/

2416. Hygienic conditions were described as terrible. 3728/ One report stated that detainees were fed tea, bread and a little bit of pasta. 3729/ Another report stated that detainees were fed only once per day. 3730/ Allegedly, detainees were given one litre of water every four days. 3731/ One witness, who was held in solitary confinement, reported that toilet facilities consisted of an outhouse outside. It was open and had no water. The same witness stated that he received no medical attention for wounds from beatings. 3732/

2417. Detainees were reportedly beaten and tortured. Several reports state that Green Berets, Mujahedin warriors, police officers, and criminals were allowed to enter the prison and beat the detainees. 3733/ Women were allegedly raped there. 3734/ One report alleged that the commander of the women's floor extorted jewelry under the threat of rape. 3735/ Another report stated that women were raped every night. 3736/ Some detainees reported that they were forced to sign false confessions saying that they were "Četnik" sympathizers or snipers, and some said they were forced to testify on Sarajevo television. 3737/ One report stated that every night five to six Serbs died, and more were brought in to take their place. 3738/ One man was allegedly abducted and taken to the Central Prison because his brother was willing to exchange 100 Muslim prisoners for him. 3739/

2418. According to another report, representives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in a prison in Sarajevo. The report notes the existence of this facility as late as 3 March 1993. No additional information regarding opertion or control of the facility was provided in the report. 3740/

2419. Ciglane: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There were two places in this area of Sarajevo where people were detained. One was allegedly a "bordello," holding Serb women and girls as young as 10 to 12 years old. The only account of this location came from a Serb woman who was held there. She stated that drunk Croatian and Muslim forces came to the site and raped the girls there. She alleged that many young girls were gang raped, and that none of the detainees were allowed to talk to each other. A former schoolmate of the witness brought her to this location. He had kidnapped her in Livno and brought her along when he was transferred to Sarajevo. 3741/

2420. Unidentified Tunnel: 3742/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Another site in this area where people were allegedly detained was an unidentified tunnel. 3743/ At this tunnel, Serbs were reportedly detained by Muslims beginning in mid May. The site was run by an identified commander. 3744/ He is suspected by the Government of FRY to be involved in crimes committed at the camp. The Government does not specify what these crimes were. 3745/

2421. Dečić: 3746/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. On 7 July 1992, Muslim and Croat forces allegedly attacked the village of Presjenica. Some were killed, and about 50 were taken prisoner. They were taken to a Muslim-run camp in Dečić and held for two months. A Serb witness alleged that there was malnutrition, beatings, humiliations, and threats to kill. Younger women were allegedly taken away for forced prostitution and rape. The witness was exchanged in Kalinovik, 31 August 1992, through the Yugoslav Red Cross. She stated that five Muslims were exchanged for every Serb. 3747/

2422. Digitron Firm: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This was allegedly a Serb run site, holding about 20 girls, aged 13 to 18. 3748/ There is only one witness statement regarding this site, and that did not discuss the general conditions of detention. According to the witness, beginning with the attack on the SUP school in Vraca on 5 April 1992, unidentified "Četniks" came to Grbavica every day to intimidate the civilian population. They allegedly searched the houses for arms. At the end of April, some came to a building and abducted about 20 girls, aged 13 to 18. These girls were reportedly taken to the Digitron firm at Buje. There, the "Četniks" threatened to rape all the girls and keep them pregnant, allegedly saying that they should prefer giving birth to Serbs rather than "Balije". About 20 May the "Četniks" began taking away two or three girls at a time to rape them. The witness was allegedly raped by two men while two others held her down. She stated that she was not raped every day, but some of the girls were. At the end of August, some of the girls were released. The witness was released in mid-September. She was five months pregnant. She believed that the perpetrators were Serbs, but not from the area by their accents. 3749/

2423. Dobrinja: There were allegedly several sites of detention in this section of Sarajevo. The Republic of Serbia reported that in mid-June, there were mass arrests of Serbs, beginning with the intellectuals. 3750/ The prisoners allegedly were first taken to the Territorial Defence Staff or to the Military Police Staff and then put into basement prisons in the area. 3751/

2424. Sunce Storehouse, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. One of these prisons was Sunce Storehouse, located under Privredna Banka. 3752/ The site was reportedly run by the Territorial Defence forces and housed Serb men and women. 3753/ One report described the prison as three cells and a guard room. 3754/ A witness stated that there were 63 men and women kept there in one room. 3755/ There was a lack of food and light, and detainees were reportedly heavily beaten. 3756/ One witness stated that the commander of the prison was a Muslim man, identified by nickname. 3757/ Some prisoners were reportedly moved from this location to the Viktor Bubanj barracks or Central Prison. 3758/

2425. Unidentified Basement Prison, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. There may have been another basement prison in this area of Sarajevo. A witness described his detention in a basement prison with about 100 other Serbs. He stated he was arrested on 23 June 1992 by the Territorial Defence and put into an unidentified basement. He was interrogated, beaten, and forced to throw two Molotov cocktails at Serb houses in Nedžarići. He identified the commander at the site, and also identified two guards. 3759/

2426. Atomic shelter, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbs were also allegedly held at an atomic shelter in the area for three months. 3760/ The Serbian Government identified a Muslim man named Baraković from Trebinje as an alleged perpetrator at unnamed private prisons. 3761/

2427. Primary school, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the International Society for Human Rights. Additionally, one report alleged that Muslims from Dobrinja and nearby villages were rounded up, taken to an unnamed primary school, and beaten on 5 May 1992. 3762/

2428. Unidentified shelter Camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report alleged that in August 1992, a Serb woman was taken by members of the Muslim army to a camp in a shelter, set up to detain Serbs. This woman was detained for five days, during which she was beaten, humiliated, and raped by three members of the Muslim army. She became pregnant and gave birth to a child in Belgrade in May 1993. 3763/

2429. Unidentified location, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the New York Times. There was at least one site of detention in this area of Sarajevo, and may have been more. At one particular unidentified location in May 1992, a 15 year-old Muslim girl reported that she was abducted by Serbian fighters. Her abductors reportedly took her to a small room with about 20 other girls, where she was ordered to undress. She was beaten and raped by two men while two others held her down. They allegedly said they wanted to "make sure [she gave] birth to a Serbian baby". She stated that she was raped often. She was released in September or October. 3764/

2430. Unidentified camp, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Another witness, held in an unidentified camp in Grbavica, stated that on 8 July 1992, two men sent a message through the detainees at the detention camp in Grbavica. They allegedly said that all Muslims and Croats may leave the area if they want to because it would be hard on them later. The Serbs then allegedly evacuated the area. 3765/

2431. Unidentified detention facility, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. According to one source, as of 20 August 1993, Bosnian Croat HVO forces held about 15,000 Muslims in several detention camps and prisons, including one in Grbavica. The ICRC negotiated for access beginning in late June and were given access in August and early September. 3766/ Over 1,500 Muslim detainees were released from detention centres controlled by the HVO during the week of 29 August but hundreds or thousands may have remained in prisons. 3767/

2432. Hadžići, community building: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness reported that this site was used as a temporary camp for Muslim men. The witness was arrested with a friend on 23 May 1992, by six armed men as he tried to enter the village to shop. He was taken to a small garage near the community building. He reported that there were 45 Muslim men already there, some of them from Foča. Serbs ran the site. The detainees allegedly received only one meal per day, slept on the floor, and had no toilet facilities. The witness stated that there was constant turnover at the site. Some of the detainees were beaten. The witness was held there for two weeks. On about 8 June he was transferred to the Sports Centre. 3768/

2433. Hadžići sports centre: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State. This site was allegedly run by Serbs and housed Bosnian Muslims. The witness who was first taken to the community building testified that the population of the camp was about 180, all male Muslim civilians. He stated that the guards were local Serbs, who allowed six men to beat the detainees. When another village was "cleansed" by Serbs from Serbia, the witness said, the population increased by another 40 Muslim men. The witness stated that the detainees were subject to beatings, sexual abuse, and forced labour. They were allegedly given only one piece of bread and one "can" 3769/ per day. On 22 June more civilians were brought in from the village Kucici, and the witness' group was transferred to Lukavica. From there they were sent to Kula and were finally exchanged at Vrbanja. 3770/

2434. Three other reports briefly describe this site. One witness identified six family members who she alleged were kidnapped from Grbavica, taken to the sports centre, and later transferred to Kula. 3771/ Another report stated that the sports centre was a camp for Muslims from Hadžići and nearby villages, kept mainly for exchange purposes. This source stated that the population was about 2,500 in November of 1992. 3772/ The last report stated only that Bosnian Muslims were taken to this site after processing at the Coca-Cola plant at Raskršće. 3773/

2435. Hadžići prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC visited this place of detention on 11 April 1993. No information was provided regarding conditions, treatment of detainees or length of detention. 3774/

2436. Grude Prison, Hadžići: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Despite the forced expulsion of Serbs from Celebici on 22 April 1992, Muslim and Croat forces reportedly found 13 Serbs who refused to leave. The Serbs were imprisoned in Konjic for a period of two days during which they were beaten and mistreated. 3775/ On 8 May the Serbs were taken to Grude prison. The prison was reportedly a Croatian-run facility. The Serbs were allegedly tortured on arrival, a consequence of which, one Serb was reported to have lost his life. 3776/

2437. "Bordellos" in Hadžići: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. In late 1991 and 1992, Muslim and Croat forces allegedly ran "bordellos", housing Serb women and girls as young as 12. These women were reportedly kept in the "bordellos" until the fifth month of pregnancy, and they were detained, but apparently not raped, after that to prevent abortions. Additionally, men with infectious diseases including AIDS were allegedly "deliberately allowed" to rape the women. This source further alleged that over 1,000 Serb women were exposed to this in seven counties. 3777/

2438. Hrasnica Prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. According to the Special Rapporteur to the Human Rights Commission, the BiH Interior Minister admitted that this site was controlled by the government and held men of all ages and backgrounds. The men were reportedly forced to do dangerous work like digging trenches on the front line. Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats were allegedly at particular risk of this detention because they could be exchanged for Bosnian Muslim prisoners of war. 3778/

2439. Igman, Hotel Famos: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This site was described by one witness as a temporary camp. The witness, a Serb man, was arrested in Konjic with 13 friends by members of the Croatian and Muslim army. The witness stated that they were taken to the Hotel Famos at Mount Igman. the soldiers beat the detainees at the hotel entrance. The soldiers ordered the prisoners to lie on the ground and beat them with boots, pistols and feet. The soldiers then took the prisoners to an unlit concrete cellar. Eight soldiers followed the prisoners and beat them again in the cellar. When the prisoners lost consciousness, the soldiers allegedly threw water on them to wake them up. The next day, the prisoners' hands were tied, and they were forced to walk between two lines of soldiers, who beat the prisoners with shovels, blunt objects, iron pipes and rubber truncheons. The prisoners were taken to the Silos at Tarčin. 3779/

2440. Igman Prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited this place of detention on 27 May 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3780/

2441. Ilidža: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. There allegedly were at least six separate sites of detention in this area of Sarajevo: Sports Hall, Old Health Centre Building, Lužani Camp, Red Cross Building, Energoinvest Storehouse at Blažuj. There are no real details about these sites, but they were allegedly all run by two identified men. 3781/ Another source stated that Arkan's "Četniks" were most active in this region. 3782/ Allegedly, nearly 35,000 people have passed through this area, reportedly 30,000 of them were Muslim. 3783/

2442. In mid-May 5,000 3784/ to 7,000 3785/ men, women, and children, travelling with a Children's Embassy convoy were allegedly detained at the sports centre for two to three days. 3786/ There, three children reported that several men were taken away and tortured, and one child reported that the detainees were given nothing to eat. 3787/

2443. Ilidža Police Station: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The sixth reported detention site was at the local police station. This facility was also reported to have been operated by two identified individuals. 3788/ The ICRC reported that it visited this place of detention on 28 May 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3789/

2444. Ilijaš: There are several general reports regarding the detention of civilians in this area. Prisoners were reportedly transported here from other locations and killed. In April, 30 men from Gornja Bioča were brought here and killed for refusing to surrender. Their bodies were burned at the Željezara factory furnace. 3790/ Additionally, 56 civilians, captured at Ahatovići and imprisoned at Rajlovac, 3791/ were also brought here in mid June. Forty-eight of them were killed. 3792/

2445. Reports suggest that the primary school was used in April or May by Serbs to house Muslims. A number of civilians from the villages of Gornja Bioča and Kralupa were captured and detained at this location in Gornja Bioča. 3793/ Three other sources support allegations of the existence of some sort of camp for Muslims in the area. A witness reported seeing 600 men, women, and children taken from Batajnice in June or July 1992 and assumed that they were brought to Ilijaš. 3794/ Another report stated that after attacks on Lješevo, Ahatovići, Dobroševići, Svrake and Hreša, civilians were taken to camps in Ilijaš. There, they were allegedly tortured, some were exposed to poison gas, and some killed. 3795/ A number of sources report that women held in facilities in Ilijaš were allegedly taken away to the military barracks and private homes and raped. Some reportedly did not return. 3796/

2446. Gornja Bioča School, Ilijaš: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. All of the information on this site came from the confession of Borislav Herak. He reported that in April of 1992, his company of the JNA took 120 Muslim civilians from Gornja Bioča and the village Kralupa and put them into the primary school in Gornja Bioča. The soldiers separated the men from the women and children. 3797/ About 30 men, who had refused to surrender, were kept in a separate group. They were taken under the orders of an identified man, by army truck, to Ilijaš Forge, where they were killed. The bodies were then burned in a furnace. 3798/

2447. Herak stated that he was encouraged by his commanding officer to select girls and rape them. He confessed to raping four young women at a nearby house and identified the four. He stated that he raped them at gunpoint and beat them. 3799/ The young women all screamed, but no guards came to stop him. Herak also stated that two other men raped six women at the men's house. Herak further reported that an identified man from Serbia, a commander of a unit from Ilijaš, killed three Muslim men and one Muslim woman "for no reason". An identified man ordered the bodies buried at the Muslim cemetery. 3800/ After 10 days, all the prisoners were transferred to the Primary school at Ilijaš. 3801/

2448. Podlugovi, Ilijaš: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There are only two references to this camp. According to one, this camp housed 200 Muslims from Ilijaš, Luka, Bioča, and Mioča. At some point the detainees were allegedly transferred to Semizovac. 3802/ The other source stated that Lješevo village was attacked and burned in early June 1992. Some villagers were killed and some were taken under the orders of an identified man to camps in Podlugovi. This source alleged that the same occurred for the Muslim villages of Ilijaš, Gornja Misoča, Donja Luka, Hadžići, Karaula, and Gajice. 3803/

2449. Koševo Hospital: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness alleged that his father was held by Muslim authorities for nine months in the hospital. 3804/ There are no other accounts of people held in the hospital.

2450. According to another report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a hospital in Sarajevo. No information was provided regarding conditions or prisoner treatment at this facility. 3805/

2451. Koševo stadium: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government. The information regarding this camp is somewhat conflicting. Two sources reported that 6,000 Serbs were detained in this camp in 1992. 3806/ Most were allegedly released, but some may still be held there. 3807/ One source alleged that the Muslim police responsible for the detention were under orders of the BiH Presidency. 3808/ Though conditions at the camp were not described, one source alleged that in July, members of the Bosnian Muslim paramilitary group, the Green Berets, threw live Serb children into the cages of wild animals at the zoo. 3809/

2452. A third source stated that several hundred Serb civilians had been detained in the stadium. This source also alleged that the BiH Government intervened for the release of these civilians from the stadium. 3810/

2453. Kula: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International and UNPROFOR. This camp was located in the suburb of Butmir, near the airport. 3811/ The prison was opened as early as May 1992 3812/ and remained in operation until at least January 1993. 3813/ The population was estimated to be between 50 in May 1992, 3814/ and 500 to 850 in November 1992. 3815/ One source alleged that a total of over 30,000 prisoners passed through this facility; 3816/ however, most accounts place the population at 130 to 200. 3817/ According to one report, representatives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in Kula Butmir. The facility was established in a local prison/penitentiary and was in existence on 19 February 1993. No information was provided by this source regarding the operation and control of this facility. 3818/

2454. The prisoners were allegedly Muslim men, women, and children, and some elderly Serbs, Serb women, and young Serbian males who refused to fight in the Serbian army. 3819/ However, some sources allege only that Muslims were held at the camp, 3820/ and one source claims that only Serbs were held at the camp. 3821/ The sources are also split on whether civilians or POWs were held there. 3822/ One detainee was a Serbian writer, who spoke out against Radovan Karadžić and was allegedly a detainee at this facility in September. 3823/ Finally, one source named one man as the commander, 3824/ while a second named another as director of the prison. 3825/

2455. Prisoners were allegedly fed one cup of tea and one slice of bread one 3826/ to two times per day. 3827/ It is possible that conditions improved slightly over time since the accounts stating the detainees were fed once per day were from prisoners detained in May 1992, while the one account describing two meals per day was from a person detained in late June. There was no electricity, or running water, and buckets were used for toilets. 3828/ Prisoners received no medical attention. 3829/

2456. People were not detained for very long at the camp. The shortest period of detention reported was 24 hours 3830/ and the longest period was about eight or nine days. 3831/ All detainees released from the camp were released through exchanges. 3832/ The detention appears to have gone in stages. There are two witness reports concerning a group of people detained at the camp from 12 May 1992, to about 20 May. Both of these witnesses were taken from Dobrinja, and both describe the same general events. 3833/ Another witness was interned in late June after an attack on the airport district. 3834/ Because populations from different areas were in the camp at different times, and exchanges were conducted in large numbers after relatively short periods of time, this camp seems to have been used as a way to remove large groups of people from particular areas.

2457. While they were detained at the camp, witnesses consistently stated they were interrogated 3835/ and that some people were beaten. 3836/ The beatings took place in front of other prisoners, and those who were beaten were beaten so severely they lost consciousness. 3837/ One source alleged that some women were raped. 3838/

2458. Lesnina Furniture Store: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. From at least mid-April to December 1992, a camp was in operation in the basement of the Lesnina Furniture Store. There were about 20 girls aged 15 to 20 there, one woman in her thirties and this woman's young daughter. There is one witness account from the older woman regarding this camp. She was a Muslim woman married to a Croat. In April, four men from the SDS broke into her house, demanded money and killed the witness' husband. Ten days later, three men brought the woman and her daughter to this camp. There were about 20 girls--aged 15 to 20--already in detention here, the majority of whom were Muslim. The witness stated that one man took her to a flat where five men raped her. 3839/ Three of them were SDS and had Ekavian dialects. The witness stated that the alleged perpetrators ate and drank during the rape and beat her, saying that they liked raping bloody "Balije". The witness stated that from June to December, she was taken every night to a different place and raped each time by four to five different "Četniks". 3840/ She stated that this happened to the other prisoners as well, except for her daughter. The women were returned at 3:00 or 5:00 a.m., each morning. During their detention, the detainees received only bread and beans to eat. 3841/

2459. Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely UNICEF. The only witness account of this site came from a young girl. She and her mother were held for about a month in April and May of 1992. She said that the camp was run by "Četniks". 3842/ She described the conditions, saying only that there was little food and that people were beaten. The witness stated that she saw soldiers kill old people and put them in mass graves. She also stated that she saw women raped. 3843/ In one instance, she alleged that the commandant ordered several women and girls brought to a room. There, he allegedly ordered a Serb woman to stab the witness' mother in the chest or stomach. The witness was then ordered to stand against a wall. The Serbs allegedly shot at her, but she turned at the last minute, the bullet just nicking her ear. The witness and her mother escaped by running away. 3844/ Another source stated only that women from Kula camp were also brought to this camp and raped. Some of these women were allegedly killed. 3845/

2460. Unidentified Home, Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited a detention centre at a private home in Lukavica in 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3846/

2461. Barracks, Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited a detention centre at the barracks in Lukavica on 30 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3847/

2462. Pale: After Serb losses at Orahovica, Renovica and Žepa, the residents of those killed staged a protest, threatening to kill or expel all the Muslims. One identified man allegedly forcibly evicted Muslims, and two other identified man organized arrests. Police forces from Sok allegedly carried out the arrests. An identified commander allegedly assisted in some unspecified way. Another identified man armed and dressed a paramilitary force. This paramilitary group allegedly looted Muslim property and cooperated with "weekend Četniks." Another man, affiliated with Arkan, was also allegedly involved in the persecution of Muslims. Finally, yet another man organized a paramilitary group. Forces active in the area included Arkan's paramilitaries, Šešelj's "Četniks", White Eagles, and "weekend Četniks". 3848/

2463. There were several sites in Pale where Muslims were allegedly detained by Serbs. It appears that there was one main site, and other satellites where prisoners were detained.

2464. Police Station, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was the police station. 3849/

2465. Sports Hall, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was a sports hall. 3850/

2466. Cinema, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was a cinema. 3851/

2467. Cultural Centre, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A site of detention was in a cultural centre. 3852/

2468. It is unclear where the majority of detainees were housed. Two identified men, one a commander, allegedly ran all of these camps. 3853/ One source stated that over 20,000 prisoners went through this area and as of November 1992, there were still 2,500 held there. 3854/

2469. Some prisoners were arrested and brought straight to the camps, while others were transferred in from other camps. Detainees were brought from Bratunac 3855/ and Manjača. 3856/ At least one transfer from Bratunac occurred in mid-May. 3857/ Estimates of the number of prisoners were near 400. 3858/ Another source stated that 500 to 600 detainees were transferred from Bratunac to Pale, but did not specify the date of this transfer. 3859/ It is unclear whether this was the same transfer as the one in mid-May. The camp was opened as early as May 1992, 3860/ and may have been in operation as recently as May 1993. 3861/

2470. There is little information on the living conditions for most of the sites. A witness detained in the sports hall stated that about 50 people were kept for 12 days in a space the size of a volleyball court. They received one piece of bread and one-eighth of a 200 gram can 3862/ every 24 to 36 hours. 3863/ At all the sites, prisoners were allegedly interrogated and beaten. They were reportedly beaten upon arrival, during detention, and as they waited for exchange. As they waited for exchange, prisoners were tied in groups of 10 and forced to walk between two lines of guards who beat them. They were also forced to sing "Četnik" songs. Guards used electric cables, police batons, and iron batons. 3864/ Some detainees allegedly died from beatings. 3865/ Additionally, two sources stated that women were raped in Pale. 3866/ Finally, one source alleged that the Serbs forced detainees to give blood. 3867/

2471. One source stated that about 50 "extremists" were responsible for beating all of the prisoners. 3868/ Fifteen of those guards have been identified. Two of these men were allegedly former employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Services, and a third was allegedly a member of Arkan's forces. 3869/

2472. Pofalići, unidentified cellar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. An identified 20 year-old Serb woman alleged that she was held in a private prison in a basement in Pofalici for 25 days in the spring or summer of 1992. The private prison was allegedly run by an identified man. The witness stated that she was abducted on the way home from work by four Green Berets. She was taken to a cellar. It was a small hall, partitioned with wood. 3870/ There were no windows or ventilation. She was placed in a very small room with another woman, 16 years-old. 3871/ This other woman had been there for two days before the witness, and her father was a colonel. 3872/ The room held only a blanket and a spotlight on the ceiling. It was only a little larger than the witness was tall. The guards brought in chairs when they needed them, such as for oral sex. 3873/ The first night the witness was raped by 12 men in black coveralls and the commander. Among the men was a man identified by nickname. The commander raped her first that night, both orally and vaginally. The witness was raped every night. 3874/ She stated that she heard cries of other women in the adjoining spaces. 3875/ She was released through the intervention of a Muslim friend. The commander advised her to forget what had happened. 3876/

2473. Pofalići House of Correction: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Another site where people were allegedly detained was the basement of the House of Correction in Pofalići. A witness testified that he was held there for three days and two nights. He stated that he was interrogated and beaten by two members of Special units. The beat him with their hands, feet, sticks and rifle butts. They also allegedly called him a "Četnik" and asked how many Muslim women he had raped at Žuč mountain. An identified man was allegedly a guard at this site. 3877/

2474. Pofalici Cultural Centre: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report states merely that a great number of Serb women are held at this site. 3878/

2475. Rajlovac: There appear to have been several camps in this area, and it is unclear from reports what happened at which camp. Regardless, they appear to have been run as one unit. They were run by Serbs and housed Muslims. The camp or camps were described as barracks, hangars, storehouses, and tanks. One camp was described as the Military airport barracks, where people were tortured by being placed in cisterns and containers. 3879/ Another camp was reportedly a distribution centre. 3880/ Another of the camps was located at Jugopetrol or Energopetrol warehouses or storage tanks. Nearby was another detention area at the Tehnogas company. It is unclear of these are the same or different camps. Other sources identified the military barracks as a site of detention, and another, a distribution centre. All of these sites were in the area of Rajlovac. A majority of the reports concerning this area concern attacks on Ahatovići and Dobroševići. The villages were allegedly attacked in early June. 3881/ Either just before 3882/ or after, men, women, and children were taken away. 3883/

2476. Jugopetrol Warehouse, Rajlovac: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Two witnesses describe events at this camp. One witness reports that on 30 May 1992, Serbs began shelling Dobroševići. The next day, infantry attacks began. The third day, Nikola Stanišić and Vaso Skočo called for the surrender of the population. The soldiers separated men from the women and children and took all the detainees to the old storehouse of Jugopetrol at the airport Rajlovac. One witness stated that not everyone was beaten there, but he saw people beaten every day. He identified two men who died from beatings. Detainees were allegedly forced to dig graves, load and unload munition, and do other work. On 12 June, 10 men were taken from the camp and not seen again. On 13 June, 60 more detainees were taken away in similar fashion. The witness, his wife, child, and mother were released that day in a prison exchange. 3884/

2477. A Serb witness confirmed that Serb soldiers took villagers to Rajlovac and Jugopetrol. He identified two women who were allegedly raped at the camp, one publicly. The witness intervened on behalf of a woman and three children, securing their release from the camp on 11 June 1992. A few days later, all of the women and children were released and the men reportedly sent to Ilijaš and Srednje. 3885/

2478. Bojnik Barracks, Energopetrol, and Tehnogas (Rajlovac): The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. According to one witness, two or three days before the attack on Ahatovići and Dobroševići, Serb soldiers captured about 150 men, women, and children in Dobroševići, Bojnik, and Mihaljevići. The witness was taken to barracks in Bojnik with about 15 other men. There they were beaten. The men were then transferred to Rajlovac, where the witness stated he was kept in large tanks of the Energopetrol company. He stated that there were about 80 people in the tank with him and about 130 in the other. There were about 400 people kept at the Tehnogas company.

2479. The witness identified the man in charge, and stated that he was interrogated by a Serbian mercenary from Kosovo. The witness identified another man who died from beatings. He had told the witness that the Serbs had demanded one million DM as ransom. 3886/ The witness also said that 10 men on a list made by the camp commander were taken away by the driver of the leader of the SDS and four armed men. The 10 disappeared. At a later time, this driver allegedly threw an asphyxiant into the tank where the witness was to suffocate the prisoners.

2480. On the 13th day of the witness' detention, the leader of the SDS came to the camp to take the witness and 54 other men for exchange. The men were loaded onto a bus and were beaten if they moved. After about an hour, the bus stopped at Sokoline. The driver and guards left the bus, and the bus was fired on with rocket launchers, bazookas, machine-guns, submachine-guns, and grenades for 15 minutes. Four non-wounded men helped two wounded escape. The witness later heard that three more also survived. 3887/

2481. Another source described this attack. This source stated that the attack occurred on 14 June that 56 men were on the bus and that 48 survived. 3888/ Another source stated that the attack was ordered by the leader of the SDS and another identified man. 3889/ Other sources also described this mass killing, but did not provide details. 3890/ There may have been another incident, according to one witness. He stated that on 14 June at about 10:00 a.m., 86 detainees were put on two trucks. At about 12:30 p.m., an identified man ordered soldiers to fire at the trucks. Six people reportedly survived. 3891/

2482. Unspecified locations: The earliest account of prisoners came in a statement of a former policeman, arrested with another on 1 May 1992 in Vogošća. The witness stated that he and his companion were beaten by turns between 4 May and 13 May. On the 13th, they were transferred to Sonja's by one man identified by name and the body guard of the leader of the SDS. 3892/

2483. Detainees were brought to the camps over a period of time. Some were apparently brought there before the attacks and some just after. One witness reported being taken to a camp on the same day of the attack or the next day. 3893/ The men and women were separated. The witness claimed he was beaten until he lost consciousness. Cold water was poured on him to awaken him. The witness then saw 68 more prisoners arrive at the camp. Six military policemen ordered them to take off their clothes and lay down. The six men beat these 68 on the genitals. Two men were also sent into a minefield, and the witness heard explosions. The witness stated that detainees received one piece of stale bread two times per day. On 13 June, 11 detainees were taken away, and they disappeared. On 14 June the witness stated that 86 detainees were taken for an exchange. An identified man allegedly ordered soldiers to fire on the trucks the detainees were in. Six allegedly survived. 3894/

2484. Another witness was taken from her home in conjunction with the attack. The attacking forces were all dressed differently. Some wore disguise uniforms, some ordinary uniforms, and some no uniforms. However, they all wore white armbands. The elderly men, women and children were separated from seven men of fighting age. Those seven were taken to Rajlovac barracks. Because they did not have any arms, they were told nothing would happen to them. However, the witness' husband stated that they were beaten and two were killed. The remaining five were exchanged. 3895/

2485. Finally, one witness stated that four days after the attacks, soldiers arrested everyone in the village of Ahatovići. There were about 53 women, children, elderly people, and sick people. They were taken to storehouses in Rajlovac. The witness saw an identified man beaten by a camp guard. This man died the next day. 3896/ The witness stated that women and children did not suffer while she was in the camp. On 13 June she and her children were released in an exchange. 3897/

2486. Semizovac: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It is unclear how many camps were in this area. Two sources indicate that there was one main camp, 3898/ while another indicates that there were several camps. 3899/

2487. The camp was allegedly in operation from 5 June 1992, 3900/ through at least November 1992. 3901/ It reportedly housed Muslims. 3902/ In June there were at least 33 prisoners, who had been transferred here from Podlugovi. They were allegedly used as human shields and forced to remove mines. They were released by being ransomed through HVO Kiseljak for 1,000 DM each. 3903/

2488. Other detainees were from Vogošća. 3904/ The leader of the SDS, allegedly ordered the "ethnic cleansing" of Vogošća. Muslim workers were fired, Muslim shops were confiscated, and then Muslims were given an ultimatum to leave. Serb forces then allegedly destroyed the villages of Svrake and Krše, killing some villagers, and taking the rest to camps at Semizovac. According to this source, over 7,000 prisoners passed through camps in this area, and 840 were still held in November 1992. 3905/ The last source also stated that the detainees of this camp were from Vogošća, primarily Svrake and Sovrle. This source concurred that over 7,000 prisoners passed through the area, adding that hundreds were killed there, died from torture or from hunger. 3906/

2489. Unidentified Facility, Svrake: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The only information on a site of detention in this area comes from the confession of Borislav Herak. He referred several times to using prisoners from Svrake for various tasks. He did not state where the prisoners were held, but stated that they were used by the Bosnian Serb Army, Kremeš Company, at Vogošća and Žuč mountain. Herak stated that prisoners were used to dig trenches, 3907/ used as live shields, 3908/ and used to light the torch for a giant flame thrower, consisting of a kerosene truck and a long hose. 3909/ Herak also confessed to killing five men. A man allegedly ordered him to do it, saying that Herak could always say the men were shot trying to escape. Other prisoners were forced to bury the dead in a nearby Muslim cemetery. 3910/

2490. Tarčin: There are a number of reports of camps in Tarčin, the largest among them located in the local grain silo. Some reports described only "a camp" or "the camp" in Tarčin. Regardless, the camp or camps were allegedly run by the BiH Government. 3911/ In the Spring of 1992, armed Muslims from the village of Tarčin attacked their Serbian neighbours. Some of the Serb villagers were taken to the silos. 3912/ The armed groups were allegedly led by a retired police officer, and a military school student. The arrested villagers were allegedly tortured and beaten before they were taken to the camp. 3913/ Bradina, Konjic was attacked 25 May 1992. The men were reportedly taken to camps at Tarčin and Čelebići, while women and children were imprisoned in the primary school building or sent to the Sports hall Musala. 3914/

2491. Later, between 15 April and 17 April 1993, the BiH army and Muslim paramilitary forces took control of Konjic. They allegedly detained over 1,000 Bosnian Croat civilians at the Sports Hall in Konjic and the silos at Tarčin. 3915/ On 9 July, ECLO Kiseljak reported that HVO sources claimed 20 prisoners were held at Tarčin. 3916/ On 7 September 1993, an HVO representative for HUMPB said that 30 Bosnian Croats were still held in Tarčin and Pazarić, but that they were about to be liberated. 3917/ Finally, at an unspecified point in time, 150 Bosnian Croat civilians from Podorašac and Konjic were imprisoned at Tarčin by the BiH Army and civil authorities. 3918/

2492. Tarčin, Silos: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM and the ICRC. This camp was a concrete grain silo with 11 small compartments 3919/ 25 to 35 square metres each. Between each compartment were walls about four metres high and about one half metre to one metre wide. Guards walked along these walls. 3920/ There was a long corridor between the cells, and there were no sanitary facilities, water or light. The camp was encircled by barbed wire. The detainees slept on the concrete. 3921/ The guards called each other only by their last names. Their place of command was a small "premise" within the Silo. 3922/ The commander was a named Muslim, and four of the guards were identified. 3923/

2493. Two witnesses were at the camp at about the same time, in early June 1992. One stated that the camp was full and that his cell had 15 other Serb males in it, all from Konjic. This witness also stated that Serbs were brought in every day, after having been beaten at the Health centre nearby. This witness was transferred to Čelebići on 4 June. 3924/ The other witness stated that his cell contained about seven or eight Serb males from Tarčin. this witness stated that the guards beat only some of the prisoners, and those not too hard. He was transferred to Čelebići camp about 3 June, then to Donje Selo on 17 November. On 8 February 1993, the witness was taken to Tarčin for an exchange. A Muslim woman was in charge of exchanges there, and she took about 100 Serbs in three trucks over Igman Mountain to exchange them in Hrasnica. Two men were returned because there were not enough Muslims to exchange for.

Those two remained at Kula camp. 3925/

2494. A fourth witness did not state when he was at the camp. He was transferred with 13 others from the Hotel Famos at Mount Igman. He stated there were about 50 Serbs imprisoned there. There were about 15 men in over 12 small, damp filthy cells. The witness stated that three to four Muslim guards took each Serb one by one for interrogation. The Serbs were beaten during this interrogation, especially by the four named guards discussed above. After only a day at this site, the witness and 24 others were taken to Čelebići. 3926/

2495. In the second half of August, 20 to 25 prisoners from the silos and Krupa were taken out and killed. 3927/ The prisoners were local Croats and Serbs. The murders were organized by a Bosnian Hill Brigade Commander, a Tarčin HP Commander, and the Konjic Civil Police Commander. The murders were committed by an identified man. 3928/ The men were killed in the middle of the night at a slaughterhouse owned by Redžo Baćiri, on the Tarčin-Kreševo road. The bodies were disposed of between the slaughter house and the river. The grave was dug by Muslim prisoners from the silos. 3929/

2496. Other reports of the area of Tarčin did not specify to what camp they referred. Several sources just stated that there was a camp at Tarčin. 3930/ Three reports alleged that women were detained at the camp. 3931/ One of these alleged that girls and women were raped there. 3932/ The ICRC allegedly visited a camp in November of 1992, and found it lacking in heat, with insufficient coverings for detainees. 3933/ Finally, a camp was still allegedly in operation in late 1993. 3934/

2497. Health Centre in Tarčin: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one report, Serbs were severely beaten by Muslim soldiers at the health centre which was located some 200 metres from the silo. 3935/ Many of those mistreated at the health centre were reportedly taken to the grain silos. No additional information was made available regarding the duration of prisoner internment, nor the conditions attendant at the facility. 3936/

2498. Trapare: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral sources, namely the United States Government. According to one witness, on 9 May or 10 May 1992, military units wearing the insignia of Serbian "Četniks" and the JNA entered an area near the Sarajevo airport. The soldiers allegedly ordered all of the residents to come out of the cellars where they had been hiding. The soldiers then separated the Serbs from the Muslims. One 50 year old Serb male refused to be separated from his Muslim neighbours. The witness stated that five to six soldiers beat him to death for his refusal.

2499. The witness and about 40 other Muslims were used as human shields, made to march through a combat zone to vehicles 300 metres away, and thereafter taken to a detention facility called Trapare. 3937/ This site was a camp or assembly area three kilometres from the Sarajevo airport. When the witness and the other prisoners arrived at the camp, the witness reported, the soldiers took a 12 year-old girl from her father. About six men allegedly took her behind a bunker, and the witness heard her screaming and crying. The father collapsed, at which point he was forced over to the bunker at knife point, and forced to watch as soldiers allegedly repeatedly raped his daughter for about an hour. The witness never saw the father and daughter again and believed they were killed. 3938/

2500. Trnovo: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This area was generally used as a point of exchange of prisoners. Two witnesses reported that they were taken to Trnovo for unauthorized exchanges. 3939/ One witness stated that he had been imprisoned by joint Muslim and Croat forces at Čelebići camp in May 1992 and was transferred to the Sports hall in Konjic in August 1992. He stated that on 6 November 1992, he and about 29 other Serbs were taken to Trnovo for an informal exchange. The detainees were kept in stores next to the police station for two months, during negotiations. The guards did not beat the prisoners, but some prisoners of war were killed. Additionally, the witness alleged that the detainees were required to do physical labour. The site where the witness was kept was a bare space with wooden pallets for sleeping. When the witness was finally exchanged, 10 prisoners remained. Three from Konjic were exchanged later, and the witness did not know what happened to the remaining seven from Kalinovik. He stated that there was a constant turnover in Trnovo because prisoners from Konjic were sent there for exchange regularly. 3940/

2501. Viktor Bubanj Army Barracks: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the CSCE, UK DDT, and the ICRC. This site was formerly a prison for 5th Army Division soldiers. 3941/ It was turned into a camp housing both Bosnian Serb men and Bosnian Serb women, all civilians, though some were accused of informing or signalling the Serb army. 3942/ It was allegedly also called "Juka's Prison". It was run by a local army official. 3943/ However, another report stated that the camp was run by a man identified by nickname. 3944/ The population was estimated at over 200, 3945/ the men housed in 12 cells and the women in seven cells. The main foreman for the women was identified by only one name. 3946/ Some of the women were allegedly wives of former or current JNA members. 3947/ One report alleged that four captured Serb soldiers were brought to this camp in September of 1992 and executed in front of other detainees. 3948/ One part of the prison was allegedly in better condition for visits by journalists and the ICRC. Also, detainees were allegedly forced to make false statements to journalists. 3949/

2502. Prisoners were beaten, and denied medical assistance, and women prisoners were raped. 3950/ One witness was arrested by Green Berets and taken to the prison. She was put into a small room with seven other women, some young and some elderly. More women arrived later. The floor was covered with a mattress and blankets. The witness was interrogated, beaten, and raped. She stated that the other women were raped frequently also, but each by the same Muslim man--one man for each woman. The women were raped in front of each other, and a small room next door was used only for oral sex. The witness was helped by a Muslim woman, who supplied her with contraceptives. Other women became pregnant, and were allegedly told they could receive abortions if they testified that Serbs had raped them. The witness became pregnant when the Muslim woman could no longer supply her with contraceptives. The witness stated that several people were killed, and the guards performed mock executions. The witness escaped in mid-December with the help of an identified person. 3951/

2503. The Thomson Mission visited this Muslim-run facility on 1 September 1992. Mission representatives located some 127 Serbian detainees, eight of whom were young to middle aged women. Male detainees ranged in age from early 20's to well over 60 years. The vast majority claimed to be innocent civilians, including an oral surgeon who was arrested as an alleged threat to BiH peace and security. Two among them said they were members of Karakjic's SDS. 3952/

2504. Health related conditions appeared to have been satisfactory, although there was evidence of head and body lice infection among the inmates. The detainees were reportedly held here for close to three months. 3953/

2505. Vogošća: There were several sites run by the Serbian SDS where Muslims were allegedly detained in Vogošća. Among them were Sonja's motel and restaurant, the Neuropsychiatric clinic, Ernest Grin Hospital, private houses, the police station, the Hotel Park, and an unidentified hotel. There are no specific allegations regarding the Neuropsychiatric clinic, Ernest Grin Hospital, and the private houses. 3954/

2506. Hotel Park, Vogošća: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. According to Borislav Herak, about 100 of Arkan and Šešelj's soldiers stayed at this hotel, traveling daily to the front lines. 3955/ Several women were allegedly brought to this hotel and raped there by soldiers. 3956/ It is not clear if women were held here for a period longer than for the rape. However, one woman was taken multiple times to the hotel and raped by several men. She was a prisoner, though her movement was not limited to the premises of the hotel. 3957/

2507. There was also an unidentified motel described by one witness account. This site could be the Hotel Park, Sonja's, or another site. The Muslim witness stated that she was taken with other women and children from her neighbourhood to a motel in Vogošća. There were about 40 Muslim women there, aged 18 to 40, and two 16 year-old girls. The witness was detained from 20 August through 10 December 1992. All the women slept in one room. Soldiers allegedly came in at night drunk, selected victims randomly, took them upstairs and raped them. The witness believed that every woman at the hotel was raped more than once. The witness was raped twice and was also interrogated and beaten. She and her son were released in a prisoner exchange. 3958/

2508. Police Headquarters, Vogošća: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Two men were arrested on 1 May 1992, and taken to the police station at Vogošća for interrogation. The commander was identified as a local army official. One of the men was allegedly beaten by the commander. Later the same day, the prisoners were taken to Rajlovac. 3959/ Another source alleged only that Muslim prisoners were kept in the police station. 3960/

2509. Sonja's Kon-Tiki Restaurant (aka Kod Sonje), Vogošća: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Newsday and the New York Times. This site was an abandoned restaurant and motel complex in Vogošća, located about seven miles north of Sarajevo. 3961/ The motel housed women, while an attached bunker housed men. According to one source, the motel held 50 to 60 Bosnian Muslim girls. 3962/ The commander of the bunker section was identified, 3963/ while two other men allegedly ran the motel section. 3964/

2510. The motel was allegedly run as a "bordello", the commanders allowing the frequent rape of the detainees. 3965/ A detailed allegation of how this "bordello" was run was provided by Borislav Herak. He stated that he visited the site at least once a week on the suggestion or orders of his commanders or his platoon leaders. He stated that he was told it was important for his morale to rape Muslim women. 3966/ A colleague of Herak's did not assert that he was ordered to go to the camp, but instead said that he had heard that a lot of the army went there. 3967/

2511. Herak confessed to raping 11 women from the site. He also confessed to killing them or participating in their killing on Žuč mountain. He identified five men who were with him, also raped some of the women, and killed some of them. 3968/ One of Herak's commanders allegedly knew and approved of the rapes and killings. He and the other commander handed out the keys, and they told

Herak they had new girls coming in daily for whom there was not enough room or food. 3969/ Herak also stated that he was present when French and Canadian UNPROFOR soldiers came to take women away in UN APCs. One of Herak's commander's said that UN soldiers raped women and returned them to the restaurant. Herak added that once he saw General McKenzie, the commander of UNPROFOR in Sarajevo, with four girls. He said he recognized the general from television. 3970/ UNPROFOR allegedly denied the allegations that UNPROFOR soldiers and Serb soldiers rape Muslim women. 3971/

2512. Other sources alleged that at this camp, a group of 20 "Četniks" raped two girls, aged seven and 13 in front of their mother. The girls died from their injuries. 3972/

2513. There is only one witness account of the bunker section of the camp. Two Muslim men were allegedly arrested in Vogošća on 1 May 1992. They were first taken to the police headquarter, then to Rajlovac, and on 13 May, they were taken by members of the Serbian irregular forces to the bunker. That night, the men were interrogated by a former colleague. The witness stated that they were beaten severely during questioning and on another occasion. On 29 May, the men were exchanged, but were arrested 24 hours later by the order of two inspectors. 3973/

2514. Another source alleged that the commander of the Viktor Bubanj prison and his "Četniks" took prisoners to this site. They allegedly tortured and interrogated the detainees. 3974/

2515. Unidentified camps: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one source, 218 Muslims were taken hostage 24 May 1992. BiH radio reported that they were being tortured and deprived of food. The location of this site was not mentioned. 3975/ Another source alleged that prisoners taken from an unspecified camp in Vogošća were taken in July 1992 to work at Žuč mountain for Serbian forces. Allegedly a Serbian volunteer told Borislav Herak that five of them should be killed. Herak killed them with gunfire as the prisoners had their backs to him. 3976/

2516. Vrace: This was allegedly an area where several informal sites of detention existed, and one large camp was located. Two sources claimed that Muslim women were held in houses and flats where they were beaten and raped repeatedly. 3977/

2517. Student Dormitory: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The large camp was located at a former student dormitory. One source claimed that over 27,000 people passed through this camp, and over 500 civilians were killed. The prisoners were allegedly interrogated by SDS and the Serb Secretariat of Internal Affairs, under the direction of a named man. The prisoners were allegedly mistreated, but the source did not describe that mistreatment. The camp authorities also allegedly set up a court with "proper" punishment to deal with charges against the inmates. The detainees were exchanged or transferred to Kula, Lukavica garrison, Slaviša Vajner Čiča in Sokolac, or to Pale. 3978/

2518. Unidentified school: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A BiH witness stated that her neighbour was taken to a school in April of 1992 for interrogation. There, Serbs allegedly beat him and threatened to kill his brother if the detainee did not pay them 500 DM within an hour. The detainee escaped with his family and the Serb soldiers allegedly demolished the brother's house and raped two women suspected of hiding the two men. 3979/

2519. Drvo-Rijeka Shop: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness reported that in mid-June 1992, during the evacuation of the Maršal Tito barracks, three armed "Četniks," identified by name, came to her apartment. They had cockades on their caps and allegedly told the witness that they were coming to take away Muslims and slaughter them. The men took the witness and her father to Vraca in a luxury car, stopping on the street Petrovačka Cesta. The two detainees were put into a garage, and then taken to a room. The witness was forced to watch while the men beat her father and tried to cut him. The witness was beaten too and the men threatened to cut their throats. Batko took the witness to another room where he raped her. 3980/ He tried to get the other two men to rape her also, but they refused. The two men, Zoran and Mijo, took the witness to their headquarters in the shop Drvo-Rijeka, where she spent the night. The men questioned the witness about her brother, and who would win the war. The men sent her home in the morning, saying that Batko had looked for her that night. The witness has not seen her father since this time. Later, she found out that someone had called her brother from Vraca, saying that they had tortured and killed the witness and her father. 3981/

2520. Huts in Zovik: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom. This site was just south-east of Hadžići. A witness stated that in January 1993, he knew of a prisoner of war camp holding 30 to 40 Serbian males in "nissen type" huts. 3982/

2521. Žuč: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. This was reportedly a site where women from Sonja's were taken and killed. Also, Borislav Herak confessed that several people living in Sarajevo were taken here and killed by him and his colleagues so that they could confiscate the apartments of those killed. 3983/ Finally, a witness stated that Serbian men broke into Muslim houses, took girls and women to this mountain and raped them there. He also stated that when the area was retaken by Muslim troops, they found mutilated bodies of women. 3984/

69. Šekovići

2522. The county of Šekovići is located in eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Šekovići was 9,639. At that time, the population was 94.3 per cent Serbian and 5.7 per cent Muslim. 3985/

2523. Women's camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the French Government. It was reported that there was a camp for women in Šekovići 3986/ where more than 800 Muslim women and girls were imprisoned. 3987/ It was alleged that women and girls as young as seven years old were raped and otherwise abused in this camp. 3988/ Another report also refers to a camp for women in Šekovići. 3989/

2524. Vučinovići camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Approximately 20 men were taken from a camp in Sušica to a camp in the village of Vučinovići in the county of Šekovići. The men were reportedly treated very badly by there Serbian captors. It is alleged that the men were subjected to forced labour such as digging shelters and other heavy work. They received very little food and had to sleep on the ground in a ruined house. Their possessions were stolen and they were often beaten. 3990/

2525. Logging Camp/Sawmill: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom. A source reported that a detention camp at "Sekovice" 3991/ was located at a former logging camp/sawmill in the woods near the town. The source believed that it was still in use. 3992/

2526. Unknown Šekovići Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC. Several reports refer to a camp existing in Šekovići. None of the reports provide any details concerning the camp or camps. 3993/

70. Šipovo

2527. The municipality of Šipovo is located in the west-central section of BiH. According to the 1991 census, Šipovo had a total population of 15,553. Serbs comprised the majority of the population at 79.2 per cent, and Muslims comprised 20.8 per cent. Four documents refer to camps located in Šipovo.

2528. Camp Šipovo: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report referred to a "Camp Šipovo" where prisoners from Manjača were transferred in late May or early June 1992. The source did not indicate the exact location of the camp. "Camp Šipovo" was controlled by Serbs and the prisoners were Muslim according to this source. The report provided no further information concerning the camp. 3994/

2529. Mlinište: 3995/ The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. It was reported that a concentration camp was located at Mlinište in the municipality of Glamoč which extends to the city of Šipovo in the municipality of Šipovo. 3996/ The camp was originally used as a work camp for Serbs from Mrkonjić Grad and Ključ who refused to serve in the Serbian army. The camp was geographically separate from the town of Mlinište and located in a thick forest. The report stated that the ICRC searched for the camp, but was unable to find it as it is concealed by thick trees and not visible from the air. The camp allegedly opened in June 1992 and there was no indication in the report that it had been closed.

2530. This Serb controlled camp reportedly housed 3,500 prisoners. 3997/ The camp commander was identified in the report by name. 3998/ The camp prisoners were reportedly Muslims and Croatians from Ključ, Bosanski Petrovac, Jajce, Mrkonjić Grad, and Šipovo. The prisoners were allegedly captured by Serbian soldiers at home or work, or were arrested by former JNA soldiers and "Četniks". Many were taken to Manjača first and then to Mlinište.

71. Skender Vakuf

2531. The municipality of Skender Vakuf is in north-western BiH and is bordered by the municipalities of Kotor Varoš, Travnik, Jajce, Mrkonjić Grad, Banja Luka, and Čelinac. According to the 1991 census the population of Skender Vakuf was 19,416. The majority of the population were Serbs at 69.6 per cent, Muslims comprised 24.8 per cent, and Croats 5.6 per cent.

2532. Skender Vakuf Post Office: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch. Five men were reportedly held captive by JNA officers soldiers in the basement of a post office in the city of Skender Vakuf. 3999/ The city of Skender Vakuf is located in the central part of the municipality of Skender Vakuf. During the middle of May 1992, JNA soldiers brought the five male prisoners to the Babanovac Hotel near Travnik to the post office in Skender Vakuf. It is unclear from the report whether the prisoners were Muslim or Croatian, but the report did state that the men were stripped of their uniforms after being captured near the lower part of the Vlašić plateau. 4000/

2533. According to one prisoner, two of the men were wounded when captured. The prisoners who were transported from the Babanovac Hotel were held at the Skender Vakuf Post Office were held until Sunday 17 May. During their detention, the prisoners were deprived of food, water, blankets or clothing. According to this source, the prisoners were beaten by a "group of men" many times. Those who performed the beatings were probably JNA soldiers although the report did not state this. The witness stated that the men were subjected to beatings each time they requested to use the bathrooms. The men were subsequently taken to a prison in Stara Gradiška, a town bordering northern BiH in the Serbian occupied area of Croatia. 4001/

72. Sokolac

2534. The county of Sokolac is located in eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 14,833. At that time, the population was 68.6 per cent Serbian, 30.2 per cent Muslim, and 1.2 per cent were referred to as "other". 4002/

2535. Sokolac Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A Muslim man 4003/ reported being arrested along with his wife, mother-in-law, brother and his brother's wife in Rogatica by Serbians and being held in Sokolac as a war prisoner. He was held for 21 days and then exchanged in Sarajevo. The man believes that his brother was held in Sokolac for five days and then released. The man was subjected to beatings while being detained. He does not know the fate of the others arrested. He reported that the arrests were organized by two named men. 4004/ A Muslim woman reported that her husband was taken to a camp in Sokolac. 4005/ It was reported that a camp referred to as the "Sokolac Concentration Camp" was a supplementary camp for the one located in Pale. Most of the prisoners are said to have come from Bratunac. 4006/

2536. Primary School, "Slaviša Vajner Čiča": The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A Muslim woman 4007/ reported that in May 1992, a group of armed "Četniks" from surrounding Serbian villages began searching Muslim houses and intimidating the civilians in Sokolac. Many young women were taken to a camp in a primary school, "Slaviša Vajner Čiča" in Sokolac. There were 13 women and about 400-500 men. All of them were Muslim except two Serbian women. The witness was held in the camp from May until September and reported that all of the women, including herself, were repeatedly raped. 4008/ She also reported that the men were beaten and forced to dig trenches. 4009/

2537. KTK Visoko Plant, Knežina: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It was reported that the KTK Visoko Plant at Knežina, in Sokolac county was turned into a labour camp for non-Serbians. 4010/ This camp is also included in a list of camps in another report. 4011/

2538. Psychiatric Clinic: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Allegedly, civilians were held and tortured at the psychiatric clinic in Sokolac. The clinic was renamed "Serbian Hospital". 4012/ This camp is also included in a list of camps in another report. 4013/

2539. Gym, Sokolac: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. It was reported that three named "extremists" held prisoners in a gym at Sokolac. 4014/

2540. Sports Hall: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A camp in a Sports Hall in Sokolac was included in list of camps. It is unclear whether this is the same camp referred to as the "Gym" camp above. 4015/

2541. Winter Service Point: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It was reported that the three "extremists" named above held prisoners at the Winter Maintenance Service at Podromanija. 4016/ A camp referred to as the "Winter Service Point at Romanija" was included in a list of camps in another report. 4017/

2542. Unknown camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. An unknown Sokolac camp is referred to in a list of camps. 4018/

73. Srebrenica

2543. The county of Srebrenica is located in eastern BiH on the Serbian border. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 37,211. At that time, the population was 74.8 per cent Muslim and 25.2 per cent Serbian. 4019/

2544. Sase Mine: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government. A detention centre is reported to exist in an unused mine in the town of Sase, near Srebrenica. It is further reported that four identified Serbs took 52 men from this detention centre and killed them all in a place called Bjelovac, near the river Drina. 4020/

2545. Nova Kasaba: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A list of camps reports the existence of a camp in Srebrenica known as "Nova Kasaba". There is no detailed information. 4021/ This camp is also referred to in another report containing a list of camps. 4022/

74. Stolac

2546. The municipality of Stolac is located in Herzegovina. It is bordered by Čapljina, Nevesinje, Mostar, Ljubinje, and Neum. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this municipality was 18,845; of which 44.5 per cent were Muslims, 32.4 per cent were Croats, 20.8 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 2.3 per cent were described as "others".

2547. It was reported that four camps were established in Stolac including the Stolac Ironworks 4023/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.); the Army Barracks 4024/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.); the Tobacco Station 4025/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.); and the Crnići School 4026/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.). No additional details regarding these camps have been received except that during an inspection conducted by ECMM teams on 15 September 1993 no prisoners were found in any of the camps in

Stolac. 4027/

2548. It was reported that since June 1993 approximately 1,350 Muslim men "of fighting age" from the Stolac region have been arrested by HVO forces. Testimony has been received which suggests that a number of young and elderly men have been arrested. 4028/ HVO authorities claim that the men were arrested for security reasons but acknowledge that due process was ignored during their arrest. 4029/ Bosnian Croat forces reportedly detained these men at Dretelj and Gabela camps but their current location remains unknown. 4030/

2549. On 3 August 1993 the entire remaining Muslim population of Stolac, including approximately 4,000 women, children and elderly, reportedly was arrested and imprisoned at the Gasnice camp in Čapljina. 4031/

75. Tešanj

2550. Tešanj is located in northern BiH, south of Doboj and has a population of 48,390 according to the 1991 census. At that time the population was 72.2 per cent Muslim, 18.5 per cent Croat, and 6.4 per cent Serb, with the remaining 2.9 per cent described as "others". 4032/

2551. Tešanj Rape Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Dallas Morning News. This detention area is located in Tešanj. 4033/ Approximately 20 Muslim women were held by Serbs for at least four months. 4034/ They would rape the women detainees every day and night. 4035/ On some occasions, the detainee would be raped by several men on the same night. 4036/

2552. Unidentified Camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One woman, apparently of mixed ethnicity, claimed she was held in the detention facility from October 1992 to March 1993. She appears to be part Muslim and part Serb. During her imprisonment she was raped several times every day by various members of the Muslim armed forces. She was beaten, had cigarettes extinguished on her body and had her anus injured. The witness claimed that a 70 year-old woman was detained and raped in this detention facility. One Muslim soldier refused to rape a woman and was allegedly killed by his fellow soldiers. 4037/

2553. Military Prison, Tešanj: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that their representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tešanj on 24 November 1992. No information was made available regarding the length of detention or conditions at this facility. 4038/

2554. Hospital, Tešanj: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that their representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tešanj on 24 November 1992. No information was made available regarding the length of detention or conditions at this facility. 4039/

76. Teslić

2555. Before the conflict, Teslić county, situated in north central Bosnia, had approximately 60,000 inhabitants, of whom approximately 45 per cent were Muslims, 25 per cent were ethnic Croats, and 30 per cent were ethnic Serbs. With the onset of the war, the majority non-Serbian population was ordered to surrender and relinquish all weapons to the Serbian insurgent forces. 4040/

2556. Serbian extremists established several detention facilities which reportedly interned more than 600 individuals. 4041/ The inmates in these facilities were said to have been under the despotic control of members of the Serbian militia, the Armada Forces of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the "Red Beret" formations--all of whom had reportedly come from Banja Luka to assist in "cleaning the terrain". 4042/

2557. Unidentified camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report acknowledged the existence of a facility which was said to have processed over 300 Muslim inmates. Several other reports refer to the existence of an exclusively female rape camp, with a rather sizeable containment capacity. A former refugee from this camp recalled that women were transported to the camp in trucks, the trucks each contained approximately 24 women and the witness observed a great many trucks preparing to transport women to this facility. 4043/ One room in the facility was said at one time to have accommadated over 100 individuals. 4044/

2558. Unknown facility outside Teslić: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There are several sources which refer to an exclusively female camp in a wooded area just west of Teslić. The former female inmates who provided the information for these reports were all from the village of Kaloševič. 4045/

2559. In one report, a Muslim victim alleged that her village was overrun by Serbian forces in mid-March 1992 and the women and children were collected and taken to this facility in the woods. 4046/ She noted that the building in which she was contained appeared to be a newly erected brick structure. 4047/ She was placed in a room with 12 other girls and a guard was posted in front of the door to prohibit movement or escape. 4048/ The victim recalled five of the other girls as having also come from the village of Kaloševič. 4049/

2560. The victim reported that all the girls who shared the room with her were raped. 4050/ The soldiers came to the room on a daily basis and sexually assaulted them. 4051/ They were told that they were to give birth to Serbian children. 4052/

2561. After being held captive for three months, a Serbian from the village of Kaloševič, dressed in "Četnik" uniform and assisted by friends from the Croatian Defence Council, facilitated the escape for 12 of the inmates. 4053/

2562. In a similar report a female victim recounted that women and children from her village were thrown into JNA trucks, with approximately 24 of them per truck. 4054/ She identified the perpetrators as "Četniks" wearing uniforms of the former JNA 4055/ as well as militiamen clad in uniforms with skull and bones insignia. 4056/

2563. The "Četniks" took the victims through Teslić to an unidentifiable wooded location and

> "began taking us to some kind of rooms which were for the most part dug out of the ground, resembling mining areas or spaces; there was no light. There were over 100 of us in this space." 4057/

There was reportedly no exit from the room. According to the witness, the room was always dark, the only illumination came from a light burning in the hall. 4058/ Inmates, she recalled, were fed bread and water two times daily. 4059/

2564. The detainees were divided once again and the witness was put in a hut with 23 other women. 4060/ The witness and some 11 others were repeatedly raped in the hut in front of the other women. 4061/ Reportedly some women's hands were bound before they were raped. Others were kicked and beaten. The perpetrators were camp guards as well as "Četniks" from outside the camp. 4062/ In addition to the rapes, the Serbs occasionally took women from the group and executed them by random firing squad. 4063/

2565. The witness remained in detention at this facility for three months, until the end of July at which time a named Serb helped several victims escape. 4064/

2566. Another female victim stated that the "Četniks" who invaded her village of Kaloševič wore masks and White Eagle insignia on their uniforms. 4065/ They rounded up all the women and young girls and led them on foot. The women were required to walk for some five hours; shepherded through the forest, to a clearing. 4066/ Upon arrival, they found a place that the witness characterized as "some kind of forest motel." 4067/ The cabins were designated as sentry-boxes, and the entire encampment was fenced with barbed wire. 4068/

2567. The witness was placed with the girls and younger women. She was raped every night. 4069/ The White Eagles took their victims every evening and brought them back in the mornings. 4070/ There were nights when more than 20 of them came. 4071/ The women were reportedly also made to cook for the guards and to serve them naked. 4072/ The perpetrators reportedly also raped and killed some of the girls in front of the other victims. 4073/ Those women who resisted had their breasts cut. 4074/

2568. Stara Opština: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. On 12 July 1992, a victim and his friend were arrested by four or five soldiers wearing red berets and green uniforms. 4075/ The witness identified these soldiers as belonging to the so-called Serbian militia, "Crveni Barek". 4076/ The two were singled out apparently because of the appearance of their names on an unidentified Serb generated list. 4077/

2569. The detainees were taken to what was described as a large local government building, called Stara Opština. 4078/ According to the witness, all of the rooms, including the area in the cellar of the facility, were filled with Croatian and Muslim prisoners. 4079/ During his internment, the witness was both beaten and compelled into forced labour. 4080/ His detention at this facility was concluded on 14 July 1992, when the witness and his fellow prisoners were transferred to the local stadium. 4081/

2570. "Proleter" Stadium: 4082/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. This location was reportedly under the control of Serbian soldiers, presumably with some connection to the "Crveni Barek". 4083/ While no information regarding the layout or physical condition of the facility was made available, a clear impression of the attending circumstances may be had.

2571. According to one witness' recollection, a rather grim incident took place on 22 July 1992. Early that morning, some 25 drunken soldiers lined up a number of Muslim and Croatian prisoners. 4084/ The soldiers called the individuals, one-by-one, from the line. When the prisoner responded, the soldiers--as many as 10 at a time--beat and stabbed the victim to death. 4085/ Some 50 prisoners were killed in this manner over a period of about three hours. 4086/ If the victims refused to step forward when called, as was the case with the witness' friend, the soldiers simply machine-gunned them down where they stood. 4087/

2572. Police station: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. According to one report, after Serb forces took control of the county of Teslić, all non-Serb families who had family members working in Western Europe were ordered to pay 300 DM per month to Teslić County. 4088/ Those who refused had their homes raided at night, their families beaten and the eldest paternal family member taken to the police station for interrogation. 4089/ These interrogations, called informative talks, lasted two to four days. 4090/ The Muslims were reportedly beaten by three to four policemen at a time. 4091/

2573. Banja Vrućica Sanatorium: 4092/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Only a few reports referred to a detention facility at this location, however with very little detail. One report notes that over 300 Muslims between the ages of 16 and 60 were interned here and subjected to the whims and terrifying fancies of the Serbian militia, the Armada forces of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the "Red Beret" formations. 4093/

2574. Pribinić: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report cites to the existence of a concentration camp in the Borija mountains. 4094/ At the time that the report was authored, some 500 individuals were reportedly interned at this facility. 4095/ No further information was available regarding its operation and control.

77. Titov Drvar

2575. This municipality is located in western BiH, on the border of Croatia. It is bounded to the north by Bosanski Petrovac and to the south by Bosansko Grahovo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the Titov Drvar municipality had a population of 17,079. Of that number 97.3 per cent were Serbs, 0.2 per cent were Muslims, 0.2 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.3 per cent were described as "others".

2576. In the Titov Drvar community, the Serbian goal of Muslim extermination reportedly continued unabated. The full scale expulsion of Muslim citizens and the establishment of concentration camps were reported throughout the area. 4096/

2577. Kamenica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. Several sources suggest the existence of a Serb controlled camp in Kamenica, in the area of Drvar. According to one report, 29 people were arrested in mid-July in Bosanski Petrovac and transported to this camp in Kamenica. The identification of the individuals interned in Kamenica was included in the report. 4097/

2578. Another report alludes to the United Nations' efforts to obtain the release of some 61 Muslims held by Serb forces at the camp in Kamenica. 4098/ The report states that he Muslim prisoners were released and transferred by ICRC members to the United Nations protected shelter of Karlovac (Republic of Croatia). 4099/

2579. Elementary School: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. Reportedly following the closing of camp Kozile in Bosanski Petrovac, 4100/ the prisoners were transported to the elementary school in Kamenica. The school had an estimated maximum capacity of 1000. The facility was presumably operated by military police units from Drvar. It is unclear if guards from camp Kozile were also transferred here for duty. 4101/

2580. Prekaja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Reportedly just near Drvar, in the village of Prekaja is an alleged Serb controlled concentration camp. 4102/ Allegedly operated by extremists, the interns were purportedly tortured and killed at this camp. 4103/

2581. Titov Drvar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Medecins Sans Frontieres. Medecins Sans Frontieres reportedly acquired evidence of two Serb controlled concentration camps in Titov Drvar. 4104/ The French source interviewed several Muslim refugees from the town of Kozarac who had been interned in the Serb controlled camps. 4105/ The French agency reported that more than half of the refugees had reportedly been tortured. 4106/

2582. Drvar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Another report alleges the existence of a Bosnian Serb controlled camp at the prison. 4107/ This location was identified as of May 1993. 4108/ The source, however, did not provide additional information regarding either operation or prisoner identification.

78. Tomislavgrad

2583. This municipality is located in central BiH, bordering Croatia to the west. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the county had a population of 29,261. Croats constituted 86.6 per cent of the population, Muslims 10.8 per cent, Serbs 1.5 per cent, and the remaining 1.1 per cent were classified as "other".

2584. Tomislavgrad has operated as a major transit area since the beginning of the conflict. Some 35,000 people, mostly Croats, have reportedly passed through the region, collecting exit visas, on their way to other lands. 4109/ There are, however, several non-Croatians who have not departed the area. And according to area officials, the non-Croatian population of Tomislavgrad, who remain in the region, are not prisoners. They are only "subject to restricted movement", and such restrictions are primarily for their own protection. 4110/

2585. To that end, all of the Serbs, approximately 320 individuals from the Tomislavgrad area 4111/ were dismissed from their employment and taken to and detained in various Croatian-run camps. 4112/ While the details regarding the management of the Muslim population was not made available, there are several reports regarding Muslim-populated facilities.

2586. Old School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch). According to one report, a man from the village of Eminovo Selo recalled being taken to a school in Tomislavgrad, being detained there for one and a half months and then being transferred to another school in Tomislavgrad. It was his understanding that the location was controlled by HVO civil police. 4113/

2587. This, the first school location, reportedly had three big rooms. According to the report, for the first month and a half, some 300 people were interned here. The detainees were fed three meals per day and the food was, according to one former inmate, "decent". 4114/

2588. The men were put on work detail in a field some two kilometres away for approximately nine hours per day. The report described the treatment by the guards as "excellent". The detainees reportedly came into contact with civilian police and occassionally HOS members. 4115/

2589. House in Tomislavgrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a private house in Tomislavgrad. 4116/ No additional information regarding operation, control or length of detention was made available.

2590. House in Eminovo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) One report suggests that members of HVO civil police detained everyone in a house in the village of Eminovo Selo for the purpose of holding "a conference". The "conferees" were detained at this location for four days before being transferred to Tomislavgrad. 4117/

2591. Tomislavgrad School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Helsinki Watch.) According to one report, the Serb men detained at this location were all apprehended with weapons in their possession. The report suggests that the men are detained in three large rooms, two on the first floor and one on the second. The head of military police, and his guards were quartered in another room on the first floor, just near the first containment area. There were reportedly some 50 men detained at this location. 4118/

2592. The inmates were reportedly permitted to have visitors and some were even allowed to walk about the halls. The containment rooms themselves had big windows but were unheated. The men slept on platforms covered with blankets. 4119/

2593. Inmates in cell/room one were kept there for four to seven months. The men were finally allowed to bathe after four months of detention. 4120/

2594. Cell/room 2 contained six men from mixed marriages. There were wash basins available to these inmates, and they were permitted to go home twice in six months. 4121/ The men were made to work in the fields digging potatoes. They reportedly had "excellent relations with the guards." 4122/ According to an ICRC report, member representatives visited a place of detention at a Tomislavgrad school. The report was, however, silent as to details concerning the facility. 4123/

2595. Tomislavgrad Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a hospital in Tomislavgrad. 4124/ No additional information regarding prisoner treatment, operation, control or length of detention was made available.

2596. Šekovići Camp: 4125/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Muslim-populated rape facility existed in Tomislavgrad. Three hundred women were said to have been raped at this location. No information regarding its operation, control or location was provided. 4126/

2597. Unknown Prison-Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In another report, prisoners were detained in a prison camp in Tomislavgrad. At this camp, the prisoners were taken one by one to the office where they were separated from their valuables and money and thereafter placed into one of two large rooms. The rooms reportedly contained six small cells which were full of Bosnian males. They were reportedly beaten and abused day and night and those who possessed BiH

Army identification were allegedly made to eat their identification. 4127/

2598. The HVO soldiers forced the men to fight each other. They shaved the prisoners with knives and burned the prisoners' hair with cigarette lighters. The men were used as forced labour to cut fire wood and to clean the soldiers' shelter. 4128/

2599. Unknown facility in Duvno: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report, hundreds of Serbs including women, children and the elderly were detained in a camp in the village of Duvno in 1992. 4129/ The detainees were reportedly mistreated and tortured. The report suggests that the Croatian paramilitary forces prevented Serbs from being evacuated from the area so that they could be used as hostages. 4130/

2600. Camp-Village in Raščani, Duvno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC, Helsinki Watch, and the United States Government.) Raščani lies in south-west BiH and is reportedly the smallest Serb village in the Tomislavgrad municipality. It is approximately one kilometre long, located on a ridge of stony ground which resembles the typical highland area. 4131/

2601. Along the ridge are several stone houses, which came under Croatian control and are now peopled with displaced Serbian families--approximately 15 individuals per house. There were reportedly as many as 261 people interned in the village when the camp was initially established in March 1992. 4132/

2602. According to reports, a Croatian guard was placed on patrol at the end of the road which empties into the valley below. The detainees were not permitted to leave but were reportedly permitted to seek and receive medical care. 4133/

2603. According to another report the 250 individuals detained here are primarily women and children who were expelled from villages in Tomislavgrad and Raščani. The camp-village itself is surrounded by HVO guards and Croat police. 4134/ There is reported to be no communication with the outside world whatsoever and no freedom of movement. The inmates were reportedly used as human shields to prevent possible Serb attack against the region. 4135/

2604. The camp initially also detained men from the region, however according to one report, many of the male relatives of the women held in Raščani were released from HVO camps at the end of 1992. 4136/

2605. Still another report suggests that the majority of individuals detained in the camp-village were subjected to physical abuse and mistreatment including shootings and rape. 4137/

2606. Members of the Thomson Mission visited this location on 1 September 1992 and located some 250 Serb detainees. The Mission confirmed the control of this camp as being had by Croatian forces. 4138/

79. Travnik

2607. The municipality of Travnik is located in central BiH, just east of Zenica. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Travnik had a population of 70,402; of which 45.3 per cent were Muslim, 36.9 per cent were Croats, 11 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 6.8 per cent were described as "others".

2608. Several reports describe prisons and detention centres in Travnik;

however few details are available as to each of these facilities. For the most part, the reports do not specify the parties in control of the various camps, nor do they specify the dates of operation of these camps. Two prisons located in Travnik area are identified by name and are as follows:

2609. Travnik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In June-July 1992, Serbians were detained in the Travnik Prison. It is alleged that Serbian prisoners were "ill-treated and tortured." 4139/

2610. Travnik Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at the Travnik Barracks on 1 December 1992. 4140/

2611. "Bratstvo" Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian prisoners are allegedly held in large tanks at a chemical factory in Novi Travnik. Prisoners must cling to a ladder leading into the tank to avoid falling into the chemicals below. The tanks are covered and locked so as not be seen by the public. 4141/ This detention centre may be the same as the "chemical factory" near Vitez (discussed below) that is said to house prisoners.

2612. Reports identify several other, unnamed camps in the Travnik region. These camps are described as follows: 4142/

(a) One report claims that the ICRC confirmed the mistreatment of 180 Croatians captured by Muslim forces and held in a "concentration camp" near Novi Travnik. 4143/

(b) The ECMM reports that approximately 500 Croatian men aged 16-60 are held in a Serb-run concentration camp. 4144/

(c) The BiH Army claims that 350 Muslims are held in "secret camps" in Travnik and that 700 Muslims are held in Travnik altogether. 4145/

(d) According to the Tanjug news agency, 350 Croats are detained in a "concentration camp" in Travnik. 4146/

(e) A report submitted by the Serbian Republic alleges that Serbians from Travnik (and other villages in the vicinity) were captured by Croatian-Muslim forces. Prisoners were subsequently taken to "concentration camps" where they were allegedly tortured. It is not clear if these camps were located near Travnik. 4147/

80. Trebinje

2613. The county of Trebinje is located in eastern Herzegovina. According to 1991 census data, the pre-war population was 30,879. At that time, the population was 69.3 per cent Serb, 17.9 per cent Muslim, 8.8 per cent other, and 4 per cent Croat. 4148/

2614. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to the Republic of BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of BiH, a military prison in Trebinje held 1,490 prisoners as of October 1992. 4149/

2615. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Thomson Mission.) A CSCE Mission reported a place of detention under Serbian authority in Trebinje closed as of 2 September 1992. 4150/

81. Tuzla

2616. The municipality of Tuzla is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Zvornik, Kalesija, Živinice, Lukavac, Srebrenica and Lopare. The pre-war population of Tuzla was 131,861. Muslims comprised 47.6 per cent of the total population, Serbs 15.5 per cent, Croats 15.6 per cent, Yugoslavs 16.6 per cent and 4.7 per cent referred to as "other."

2617. According to the ICRC, as of 5 November 1992, 197 prisoners were reportedly held by the Bosnian government. 4151/ According to another ICRC report, 183 prisoners were held by the BiH government as of 5 April 1992. 4152/

2618. "Dr. Mustafa Mujbegović" Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received which alleged that wounded members of the JNA were imprisoned in this Tuzla hospital before being transferred to the Tuzla Prison. 4153/ According to two reports JNA forces leaving the "Husinska Buna" barracks in Tuzla, evacuating soldiers and equipment in accordance with a prior agreement, were ambushed by BiH Territorial Defence Forces on 15 May 1992. A reserve lieutenant was wounded in the leg as he drove one of the JNA trucks. He and two members of the JNA were wounded when the truck veered off the road. They were captured by members of the Territorial Defence. The wounded men were reportedly beaten all the way to the hospital. 4154/ The report indicated that other members of the retreating JNA forces were captured and beaten by members of the Territorial Defence as they were being transported to the hospital.

2619. An identified physician allegedly tortured JNA prisoners at the hospital. 4155/ JNA prisoners were placed in various departments of the hospitals along with wounded members of the Territorial Defence Forces. This arrangement reportedly gave the Territorial Defence members an opportunity to take out their personal vendettas against the JNA soldiers. 4156/

2620. The JNA soldiers were later transported to the Tuzla Prison where they were tortured by a named man. 4157/ he allegedly stated that his "greatest pleasure" was to "kill Vlach babies in cradles". 4158/ Another guard identified only by nickname from the eastern part of Tuzla, allegedly tortured the JNA prisoners also. 4159/

2621. Military Hospital: ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility at a military hospital on 14 March 1994 in Tuzla. No information regarding treatment of prisoners, identity of prisoners nor length of detention was provided. 4160/

2622. Hospital: ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility located in a hospital in Tuzla on 10 August 1993. No additional information regarding treatment of prisoners, identity of prisoners nor length of detention was provided. 4161/

2623. Tuzla Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) A report was received that Serbian prisoners have been detained in the Tuzla prison. 4162/ Serbians from the village of Stupari were allegedly detained without trial. Two

Serbian prisoners interviewed in the Tuzla prison reported that they had been detained in an unidentified building by authorities in Stupari on 28 May 1992. These prisoners stated that they were never informed of the legal justification for their detention. They were reportedly transferred to Tuzla in February 1993 and tried and convicted for illegal possession of weapons. A judge sentenced the prisoners to one year's imprisonment beginning on 17 February 1993. 4163/ During sentencing, the judge informed them that he was unable to take into consideration the 9 months they had spent in detention because no records existed of their detention. 4164/

2624. The Serbian civilians in Tuzla were subjected to forced mobilization into the Bosnian government army. 4165/ Those who refuse to be drafted were reportedly tried and sentenced to three to 10 years in prison. 4166/ Serbian civilians from the surrounding areas who refuse to respond to the draft, particularly those from Banovići, were allegedly mobilized by force and taken to the front lines to dig trenches. 4167/

2625. Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility in Tuzla on 28 May 1993. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4168/

2626. In an open letter, Serbian Orthodox Bishop Vasilije of Tuzla asked the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church to protest the treatment of Serbs in Tuzla on 11 March 1993. 4169/ The letter reported that 300 Serbs were imprisoned in the main prison and that the Tuzla Serbs were subjected to physical abuse and forced conscription into the Bosnian army. 4170/

2627. The letter also reportedly stated that trials were rigged and that many Serbs had been sentenced to 15 years hard labour. Most prisoners were allegedly executed shortly after imprisonment, and others were so debilitated from physical and psychological torture and starvation that it took them several months to recover. 4171/

2628. Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility in a barracks in Tuzla on 15 September 1993. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4172/

2629. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tuzla on 23 September 1992. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4173/

2630. Private Muslim Prisons: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report concerning the existence of Muslim prisons in the town of Tuzla was received. 4174/ The BBC reported that Serbian sources reportedly had information concerning the owner of private prisons for Serbs who is also allegedly in control of a private Muslim militia in Tuzla. 4175/ According to Vojislav Djurković, head of the State Commission of the Serbian Republic of BiH, another man allegedly ordered the execution of many Serbian families in Tuzla working in conjunction with the man who owned the private prisons. 4176/ Also according to Djurković, Tuzla's Mayor allegedly organized a training centre for Islamic terrorists in Tojsić near the town. 4177/ Djurković accused the Bosnian Muslim authorities of blocking the delivery of humanitarian aid.

2631. Tuzla Brothels: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received concerning the existence of Muslim and Croatian run brothels in Tuzla. 4178/ Another source reported that "bordellos" for Serbian women were reported in Tuzla in late 1991 and 1992. 4179/ The BBC reported that Serbs who escaped from Tuzla reported that young Serbian women were forcibly taken to brothels by Muslim soldiers. 4180/ In his letter, Bishop Vasilije stated that the Muslim soldiers had a "schedule" for kidnapping the Serbian women. 4181/

2632. According to another source, 60 women, three to four months pregnant, were sent away from a Serbian run camp in the Tuzla region in 1992. 4182/

2633. A separate report indicated that members of Croatian and Muslim forces were sexually abusing Serbian women in Tuzla brothels. 4183/ The women were captured by soldiers and allegedly imprisoned at the brothels until their fifth month of pregnancy. After release, they were reportedly kept under house arrest to prevent them from obtaining abortions. 4184/ The report estimated that more than 1,000 Serbian women were imprisoned in such brothels. The report also alleged that members of Muslim and Croatian forces that had contracted AIDS or other communicable diseases were purposely sent to the brothels to rape the women. 4185/

2634. Lomnica, near Šekovići: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A 1992 report establishing the existence of a rape/death camp in Lomnica where over 200 girls up to 15 years old were held. 4186/ No additional information was provided regarding this facility.

2635. Tusanj Stadium: 4187/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report that 4,000 Serbian civilians were imprisoned at the stadium was received. 4188/ This rather astounding figure, while cited in several other reports, has not as yet been correrabated.

2636. Sloboda Football Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report was received which suggested that a detention facility existed at the Sloboda Football stadium in Tuzla where at least 25 to 30 women were held. The women were raped in front of an undetermined number of other prisoners. 4189/

2637. Secondary School Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received indicating that 100 Serbian women were held in a brothel in the Tuzla Secondary School. 4190/ No additional information was made available regarding this facility.

2638. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report received indicated that 15 Serbian women were imprisoned in a private house located on the road towards Srebrenik, near Previla. The report did not provide the dates that the women were imprisoned or the identity of the owner of the home. 4191/

2639. Tunnel Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) A report was received containing testimony from a Serbian woman held taken to a prison in the city of Tuzla and imprisoned for five months in a what she described as a tunnel. 4192/ The witness was a peasant farmer from the village of Brezje on Mount Majevica. She stated that Muslim soldiers attacked her village in early June 1992, taking 36 Serbian children and dividing the women and girls into groups. 4193/ During the attack on the village some of the women were reportedly raped outside their homes. The witness reported that one Serbian man committed suicide when his wife and daughter were raped outside their home. 4194/ The soldiers were reportedly armed and wore green patterned disguise uniforms. 4195/ The soldiers killed village residents and robbed their homes.

2640. The witness reported that the soldiers separated the men and women and then loaded the prisoners into covered trucks that resembled vans. 4196/ The reporting witness and other female prisoners were transported to a camp in the city of Tuzla where she was confined in a "dark tunnel" with nine other women. 4197/

2641. During five months of imprisonment, the witness reported that the women were never taken outside. They were fed and given water in plastic bowls. She stated that none of the female prisoners were allowed to take showers or wash their clothes. She stated that the guards separated the girls from the women and allegedly subjected the women to rape. 4198/ The guards reportedly concealed their identity while committing the rapes by blindfolding the victims. 4199/ The women were allegedly subjected to repeated sexual assault and on some occasions were gang raped by the guards. The witness reported being subjected to interrogation concerning the location of her husband and children by guards in camouflage uniforms. She was allegedly told that Serbian women would no longer bear Serbian children, only Muslim and Croatian. 4200/ The witness was released in late October in a prisoner exchange at Piper. 4201/

2642. Cellars in Tuzla: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) In an interview, a Serbian psychiatrist reported that Serbian women were imprisoned in some type of cellars controlled by Muslims in the town of Tuzla and subjected to repeated rape for the purpose of forced impregnation. 4202/ The physician worked with Serbian women who had allegedly been imprisoned a dark room. Three to five men entered the room on a daily basis to rape the women. 4203/ According to the patients who related their stories of imprisonment to the reporting physician, the Muslim soldiers intended to impregnate the Serbian women. The men reportedly told the women that the Koran stated that a child is a Muslim if the father is a Muslim. The women were generally released after the third month of pregnancy and, because of their advanced state, had to obtain the approval of the psychiatric commission for an abortion. 4204/

2643. In a separate report, the same Serbian psychiatrist reported examinations of four Serbian women who had allegedly been raped by Muslim and Croatian soldiers while imprisoned in a cellar in Tuzla. 4205/ According to these reports, the women were raped on a daily basis and later released in advanced stages of pregnancy. 4206/ JNA prisoners were reportedly beaten about their heads with the vacuum-cleaner hose which was used to clean the sewer daily. 4207/

82. Ugljevik

2644. Ugljevik is located in north-eastern Bosnia, bordered by the municipalities of Bijeljina, Zvornik, Lopare, and Brčko. The pre-war population was 25,641, with Muslims comprising 40.6 per cent, Serbs 56.2 per cent, and 3.2 per cent listed as "other."

2645. Fabrika Kurjak: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report was received concerning a Serbian run camp in the town of Ugljevik. The town had a population of 5,000 and is located 23 kilometres south-west of Bijeljina. The camp was located in a newly built hall in the textile factory compound. Male Muslim prisoners were held at a hall surrounded by a barbed wire fence. Warning signs stated that the fence was charged with an electric current. On 29 June 1992, approximately 230 women and children and 72 men from Lončari arrived at the Ugljevik camp where only male prisoners were detained. The women and children were separated and placed in a camp for women located at a school in Ugljevik. Approximately 120 male prisoners were in the camp at that time. The reporting source stated that the many Muslim prisoners had been killed at the camp by Serbian soldiers before the witness arrived. Because the witness was detained for only three days, learned few details about the camp. 4208/

2646. According to this report, there were no beds in the camp and prisoners slept on the concrete floor. The witness reported that during the three days that he was detained the camp was surrounded by Ministry of Internal Affairs (SUP) personnel. 4209/ According to this witness, the SJP personnel did not mistreat or kill prisoners. 4210/ The witness also described an incident in which two drunk "Četniks" entered the camp one evening and stated that they had killed many Muslims at "the stadium" in Brčko. 4211/ The soldier ordered the SUP guards to kill the Muslim prisoners, offering each guard 100 DM. 4212/ The guards refused and told the soldiers that they could not kill the prisoners. On 1 July 1992, the witness was transferred to a camp located three kilometres north of the town of Batković. 4213/

83. Vareš

2647. This municipality is located in central BiH, between Kakanj and Olovo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Vareš was 22,114; of which 40.6 per cent were Croats, 30.4 per cent were Muslim, 16.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 12.6 per cent were described as "others".

2648. Reportedly, there are four locations in Vareš where people are detained. 4214/ However, there only is testimony describing two specific detention sites. Additionally, there are two reports of United Nations soldiers being held hostage and released, a report that women and children were detained and raped in a house, and a report that men were detained in Zubeta. Allegedly, over 270 people, mainly Muslim men, have been detained in Vareš. The only detainees who reportedly were released were the United Nations soldiers and the rape victims.

2649. Schoolhouses: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources, including ECMM and the ICRC.) Bosnian Croat forces allegedly have detained as many as 232 Muslim men, including at least eight from Stupni Do, in two schoolhouses in Vareš. 4215/

2650. Muslim women from Vareš reported that on 23 October (presumably 1993) members of HVO Kiseljak in cooperation with the local HVO began arresting all Muslim males who were at least 16 years old. 4216/ In addition, a catholic priest alleged that 350 Muslim men initially were arrested and that approximately 200 then were detained in the two schools. 4217/ The priest further reported that the mayor of Vareš, who has since disappeared, had stated that these individuals were arrested because they were believed to be storing weapons. 4218/

2651. Reportedly, the detainees at the schools were abused. A Red Cross representative reported that some men at one of the schools were beaten. 4219/

A United Nations officer who entered the school buildings confirmed that the detainees had bruises on their faces and bodies. 4220/ The officer added that most detainees were so scared that they said their conditions were fine. 4221/ However, one detainee who spoke to him in Swedish said that they screamed all night. 4222/ Additionally, the visiting United Nations officer learned that 25 detainees had disappeared, and that 30 other detainees had been so badly beaten that he was not allowed to see them. 4223/

2652. Allegedly, conditions inside the school buildings were also poor. The United Nations officer who visited the schools said that the detainees were held in filthy conditions. 4224/ One of the school buildings allegedly was cold, dark, and damp. 4225/

2653. Factory, Vareš: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a factory in Vareš on 9 February 1994. 4226/ No additional information was made available regarding prisoner treatment, length of the facility's existence nor its operation and control.

2654. Vareš House: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Washington Post.) Muslim BiH Government soldiers stated that five women and two children had escaped from a house in Vareš where they had been taken and raped. 4227/

2655. Zubeta Detentions: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Chicago Tribune.) According to Muslim refugees and BiH Army officers, Serbian soldiers detained several men from Zubeta, a village near Vareš. 4228/ It is unclear where the men were taken or if they were released.

84. Velika Kladuša

2656. Velika Kladuša is a province in the north-western corner of BiH. Its pre-war population was 52,921, of which 91.8 per cent were Muslim, 4.3 per cent Serb, and 3.9 per cent "other". There is little information about detention camps in the region.

2657. Prison in Velika Kladuša: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The only evidence of a camp comes from the ICRC. It reports that representatives visited a camp at a prison in Velika Kladuša. Their visit took place on 28 February 1994. 4229/ There is no indication of who was running the camp or who was detained there.

85. Višegrad

2658. Višegrad is in south-east BiH. As of 1991, its population was 21,202 of which 62.8 per cent Muslim, 32.8 per cent Serb, and 4.4 per cent other.

2659. The Užice corps, a JNA corps from Titovo Užice, Serbia, first entered Višegrad in April 1992. 4230/ One report alleges that they came on 4 April, but others contend that their occupation did not begin until 17 April. 4231/ The corps is estimated to have numbered 8,000 troops. 4232/ They remained in Višegrad for one or two months during which time they "picked up" many civilians for interrogation. There was no fighting reported at this time other than some exchanges between the Užice corps and unidentified forces on "a place on the hill" in Višegrad. No one was killed. 4233/

2660. Apparently, the Užice corps had been ordered by Milošević to withdraw from Bosnia and Herzegovina altogether on 28 April, but it took them several weeks to get out. When they did depart, they left all of their weapons with the Serbian Territorial Defence, partly transforming it into the "Serbian Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina." 4234/ At this time, the White Eagles, Arkan's and Šešelj's men, and a group called the "Johnsons" came to the region. They, along with the newly established army and local "Četniks", then launched an aggressive campaign of "ethnic cleansing" throughout the area. 4235/

2661. Early on, many Muslims fled to the woods and the neighbouring region of Goražde. 4236/ Yet, since travelling was considered very unsafe many civilians simply stayed put. 4237/ These people were systematically ordered to leave their homes and forced to hand over their valuables; they were then arrested and detained in camps.

2662. There are reports of 21 Serb-run camps established in the Višegrad region as part of this "ethnic cleansing" campaign. They were first created in April and May 1992 and appear to have run throughout July and August, although most of their precise dates of existence are unspecified. These camps are as follows: Banja Suse, Bikavac Hotel, a building above a tunnel, a factory in Višegrad, the fire station at Višegrad, the former police station in Višegrad, Hasan Beretovac Primary School, Hasan Veletović Primary School at Gucine, Požarnica Barracks, Prelovo Camp, stable of Guso Salko, Varda Sawmill or Plant, Vardište Barracks, Vilina Vlas Hotel, Višegrad Electric Plant, Višegrad High School Centre, Višegrad Sports Centre, Uzemnica or Uramnica Barracks, the Želimir Djurić Željo Primary School in Prelevo, and Zamjenica Garrison. There are also reports that prisoners were held in private homes and apartments.

2663. These camps held Muslim inhabitants from Višegrad and the surrounding villages. Several of them were specifically established to detain women for the purposes of rape. Members of Serbian military and paramilitary forces as well as local civilians would regularly visit these camps. Rape was apparently so common in the region that one nurse at a refugee shelter in Zenica stated, "Virtually every young woman who fled (Donji Vakuf, Foča, or) Višegrad after Serb extremists began what they call "ethnic cleansing" was raped." 4238/

2564. Inhabitants from the region were also transferred to camps outside the province, two of which were in Serbia. There is a report that some people were sent by bus to Olovo in central BiH. 4239/ Another report states that nearly 6,600 inhabitants were transferred to Užice by the Serbian Territorial Defence, and an unknown number of girls were captured and sent off to Zlatibor, Serbia. 4240/

2665. Two men are said to have organized this campaign. 4241/ Sixteen others were initially involved. 4242/

2666. Banja Suse: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that during the initial attack on Višegrad in April, a man and his two sons were taken to a camp at Banja Suse. 4243/ Apparently, this camp was near the River Drina. All the report describes is that a unit of the Serbian Territorial Defence stationed on the other side of the river suddenly opened fire on the camp. The man and children detained there escaped by swimming along the river. 4244/

2667. Bikavac Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Bikavac was a detention camp where Muslim women were held for the purposes of rape and sexual abuse. 4245/ There are alleged to have been girls under the age of 14 at this camp. 4246/

2668. This hotel was also the headquarters of the Serbian Territorial Defence and the White Eagles. It appears the hotel may have been the combined headquarters of the two armed forces. 4247/ An identified man was the manager of the hotel and was alleged to be involved in activities there. 4248/

2669. Building above tunnel in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that girls were taken by "Četniks" and detained in "a building above the tunnel" in Višegrad. 4249/ There is no further information about this camp.

2670. Factory in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Defence Debriefing Team.) The Defence Debriefing Team reported the existence of a camp at a factory in Višegrad in December 1992. 4250/ No other details are included.

2671. Fire Station in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The fire station at Višegrad was one of the main detention facilities in the area. There are no indications of exactly where in Višegrad this fire station is located; it is only described as having a "big open area" below it. 4251/ Most prisoners at the station came from Žlijeb and Višegrad although there is a report that a group of young girls came from Kuke. 4252/ Those from Žlijeb arrived sometime in June after the attack of their village by Arkan's units. 4253/ The exact dates of the other groups' detention are unknown.

2672. The fire station was a holding facility from where prisoners were often taken and returned. During detention, prisoners were temporarily taken to the police station, Vilina Vlas Hotel, and private homes for the purposes of interrogation and rape. While at the station, prisoners were also raped, beaten, killed, and made to do hard labour. 4254/

2673. The most detailed description of the station comes from an ex-prisoner who was held there for five days in late May 1992. 4255/ In her testimony, the witness refers to the camp as the "Fireman's Society". She was a particular target for rape and interrogation by the "Četniks" because she was originally from Žepa, and they wanted information about Muslim military activities there. 4256/

2674. While she was at the station, 130 people were also detained, 20 of them men. Upon her arrival, the "Četniks" lined up 15 kids and told everyone, "If anyone does anything against us, all 15 will be killed, and we will line up another 15." 4257/ Thereafter, the prisoners were separated by gender and taken in groups of five to a "receiving area" where they were stripped naked and searched by guards. They were told that if they withheld any valuables, they would be killed. 4258/

2675. She reports that on the first night, an unknown number of "Četniks" came and took away two young girls to be raped. The mother of the children tried to give them some previously hidden money, but this did not stop them. Instead, they simply took the mother and forced her to watch the rapes. 4259

2676. On the second day, another female detainee was taken away. Apparently she was brought to the police station for questioning and returned later that day. On this same day, the witness was also taken from the station and brought to a house in the Bikavac quarter of Višegrad by a named man. There 20 men awaited her. They gang raped her and then the man drove her back to the station. 4260/

2677. That evening, two men came to the camp with eight other men. They took away the male prisoners in groups of five and six. Approximately, 21 men were taken in all, their destination unknown. This left about 100 to 110 women and children remaining at the station. 4261/

2678. Sometime after the men were taken, the others went to sleep, but were later awakened when about seven or eight "Četniks" showed up again with socks over their heads and "with colours and dirt on their faces". 4262/ They wore plastic gloves and were shouting that they wanted to test something in the building. First, they took two girls to be raped. Then, they chose from the other women using a flashlight in the dark room to see their faces. 4263/

2679. The witness was one of the women chosen. She was taken upstairs with two others. Upstairs in the hallway, they were grabbed at and kissed by several men. Then, they were brought into a small office with four men and forced to strip naked. First, the other two women were raped. Then, they were sent into the hallway and she was left alone with the men. 4264/

2680. One of them told her to sit down "in the Turkish way" in front of him. He made her kiss the cross he wore around his neck three times and cross herself. When she told him she did not know how, another of them showed her and made her do it. He then told her that she had changed religion and that she was now a Serb. 4265/

2681. After this time, the three other men left the room. She had to perform fellatio on the perpetrator while he held a knife to her throat. He ejaculated inside her. Then, the second man came in, and she was forced to do the same thing to him, then the third, and the fourth. 4266/

2682. While upstairs, the witness noted that there were three rooms: two smaller offices and a big room where a lot of folders and paperwork were stored. The two smaller rooms were empty. She reports that only one of these rooms, the one in which she was raped, was used for rape. 4267/

2683. On the third day, she was again taken away from the station at around 2:00 p.m. The "Četniks" took her to the "New Bridge" where they interrogated and kissed her in front of the Muslim men being killed there. 4268/ She was met by a named man and brought to the Vilina Vlas Hotel. Though she had never met this man, she knew him to be one of the main perpetrators of crimes in the area. He raped her at Vilina Vlas all that day and night and brought her back to the fire station at 12:00 a.m. 4269/

2684. Only five minutes after she was returned, the "Četniks" came for her again. This time there were three of them. They took her to an empty house not far from the station, interrogated her about Žepa, and raped her. 4270/

2685. After five days of detention, the witness was transferred with her two children to Kalina near Olovo. During her transport, the convoy was stopped three times as various "Četniks" continued to look for her. She successfully evaded them by hiding underneath other prisoners during their searches of the convoy trucks. 4271/

2686. Among the perpetrators she reports were involved in activities at the fire station were three identified man, one man identified by nickname, and many of Arkan's and Šešelj's men. 4272/ She states, "They all had beards, black dresses, all in black with hats and Serbian crosses, long hair." She adds that she did not know any of them from before the war but learned that some were from Užice, Bijolje, and Višegrad. 4273/

2687. Other reports indicate that two other men were also present at the station. In addition, a man identified by one name only from Višegrad was there. 4274/ One witness specifically alleges that she and three other women were raped when they had no valuables to give him. 4275/

2688. Hasan Beretovac Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There is a report that a Serb-run camp was established at this school. 4276/ There is no further information.

2689. Hasan Veletović Primary School at Gućine: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is also a report that a camp was established here. There are no details about it other than the fact that the entire population of Crna was brought here, stripped of their valuables, and detained. 4277/ This may, in fact, be the same camp reported above as Hasan Beretovac School.

2690. High School Centre at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp was established at the high school in Višegrad. 4278/ There is no indication exactly where the high school is located, and no other information is included.

2691. Former JNA Garrisons at Vardište: 4279/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There are reports that a camp existed at the former Vardište military garrisons. 4280/ No additional information was provided regarding this facility.

2692. Former Police Station at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The police station is alleged to have been established as a holding centre for Muslims from Višegrad upon the Serbian occupation of the area. 4281/ Inhabitants were initially arrested and interrogated at the station from 14 April to 18 April and continued to be brought there throughout the summer. 4282/ Here, prisoners were interrogated, beaten, tortured, and starved. 4283/ According to one report, at least five prisoners were taken out a day to be killed. 4284/

2693. Požarnica Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the Požarnica Barracks. 4285/ No information regarding operation or control, duration or existing conditions was provided about this facility.

2694. Prelovo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The existence of a camp is reported in Prelovo. Apparently, it was created upon the initial attack of Višegrad by Užice corps troops in April and run by an identified man. 4286/ At the camp, prisoners are alleged to have been shot and burned. 4287/

2695. Sports Centre at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the "sports centre" in Višegrad. As of October 1992, it was reported that 1,000 prisoners had been detained there and 1,630 killed. 4288/

2696. Local Stable: (The existance of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslims are said to have been arrested by an identified man and held in the stable of a certain other identified man. 4289/ They were arrested and brought to the stable on 24 June 1992, but there is no indication as to how many were there or how long they stayed.

2697. Uramnica or Uzemnica Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Upon the initial attack of Višegrad, Muslims were ordered to gather at the Uramnica Barracks where they were held for three days. 4290/ The report does not give a precise date of their arrest, but it was near 17 April 1992. Their destination after Uramnica is unknown.

2698. Varda Electric Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There was allegedly a camp at Varda, a place described both as a sawmill and a plant. 4291/ Over 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed there. In specific, seven people were reported killed on 11 June and 22 killed several days thereafter. 4292/

2699. Apparently, this camp was run by an identified paramilitary group. This group reportedly took Muslims to the plant, locked them in rooms, killed them, and then threw their bodies in the River Drina. 4293/ Two other men are also mentioned in connection with activities there. One was seen by a witness taking workers to the sawmill on 10 June 1992. 4294/ The other was known to take prisoners from Varda and have them killed at the "Old Bridge." 4295/

2700. Vilina Vlas Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) Vilina Vlas was one of the main detention facilities in Višegrad. It was located in a hotel/spa about seven kilometres south-east of Višegrad proper, on the way to Goražde. 4296/ This camp was established with the coming of the Užice Corps in the end of April. 4297/ It held Muslim women for the purposes of rape, serving as a camp "brothel". Apparently, women detained here were picked up by police officers, members of the White Eagles and Arkan's and Šešelj's men. 4298/ Many of them were not yet 14 years old. 4299/

2701. Vilina Vlas was well-known as a camp which detained only young, beautiful women. One witness was told that the women brought to Vilina Vlas were chosen to bear "Četnik" children. Hence, they were "selected" carefully and brought only here. 4300/ Another relates that Muslim women who had previously brought food or other supplies to the Green Berets paramilitary troops were also brought here. 4301/

2702. One detailed report outlines the arrests of several girls from Višegrad on 9 June 1992. These girls were arrested by an identified man active at many camps in this region and taken to the hotel. 4302/ One of them describes being interrogated and raped by this man. While in the room where she was raped, members of the White Eagles tried to get in to rape her as well, but the man would not let them. 4303/

2703. When the mothers of these and other girls reported their arrests to the Serbian Secretariat of International Affairs, they were simply told "the Turks also do nasty things to Serbian kids" and sent away. 4304/

2704. One witness offers a detailed description of her 24-hour stay at the hotel. At the time she was brought to Vilina Vlas, she was being detained at the fire station in Višegrad, but was taken here to be raped by a "Četnik" known only by nickname. 4305/

2705. She describes the hotel as big, with a basement and two floors. Upon their arrival, the reception area was dark. The "Četnik" got a key from an unidentified man at the reception area and brought the witness to the second floor. The hallway was large and ran to the left and right from the top of the stairs. There were rooms everywhere with the doors open, so she could see that they were all occupied by women prisoners and "Četniks". 4306/

2706. Once in a room, the witness was forced to take a cold shower as this man pointed a rifle at her. Then, he left her there to get a bottle of whiskey. He returned and raped her for two hours. 4307/ Afterward, she was raped by eight other men. 4308/

2707. According to this witness, the women detained at the hotel had sufficient food and drink because they were the "selected women" meant to later give birth to "Četnik" babies. 4309/ She relates that during her stay, the women and men in the rooms were hugging and kissing. She suspects that the women behaved in this way because they had given up resisting the repeated rapes. 4310/

2708. Yet overall, reports of the treatment of women at the hotel are not good. The prisoners were raped repeatedly and beaten with batons. 4311/ One report alleges that some were even killed by suffocation in a system of gas pipes at the hotel. 4312/ Many sent there were never seen again. 4313/ Apparently, certain soldiers at the camp were taking revenge for dead Serbs at Žepa. 4314/

2709. One report describes the fate of 200 girls brought to the camp. Of them, five committed suicide by jumping form a balcony at the hotel, six others escaped and the rest were killed after multiple rapes. 4315/

2710. Once this camp became well-known it was moved. 4316/ There are no details as to when this move took place or to where the camp relocated.

2711. Twelve people are named in connection with activities at the camp. 4317/ "Četniks" from Prevolo were also said to be there. 4318/

2712. There is also a report about an unnamed soldier. 4319/

2713. Zamjenica Garrison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp at the former Zamjenica Garrison was established after the Užice troops entered Višegrad. 4320/

2714. Želimir Djurić Željo Primary School at Prelovo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is alleged to have been a camp at this primary school. 4321/ This may be the same camp described above as Prelovo Camp.

2715. Private homes in Višegrad: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are two reports that Muslims were also held in private homes and apartments in Višegrad for varying lengths of time, but there is no information about where these homes were located. 4322/

2716. The ICRC reports visiting one camp in the region, but it is not clear which of the above-mentioned camps it was. Representatives visited "Višegrad camp" on three occasions: 12 June, 15 June, and 2 July 1992. On 12 June, they reported the detention of 58 prisoners at this camp; on 12 June, they reported 20, and on 2 July, they also reported 20 prisoners. 4323/

2717. A number of people are alleged to have participated in an ethnic cleansing campaign in Višegrad. 4324/

86. Visoko

2718. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census the municipality of Visoko contained 46,130 individuals. Of that number 74.5 per cent were Muslims, 16 per cent were Serbs, 4.3 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 5.2 per cent were described as "others".

2719. There are several reports which allege the existence of a camp or camps in Visoko. 4325/

2720. Ahmed Fetahović Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) In early June 1992, the Visoko area came under attack by Serb forces. The existence of a detention facility at the local barracks was, however, not controlled by the aggressing Serb forces. 4326/

2721. In one report, a Serb recalls being the first, and for a short time, the only prisoner detained by Muslims at the local barracks. 4327/ According to the report, the Serb male was captured in the basement of his home by Muslim forces on 6 June 1992. 4328/ He was taken to the military barracks and placed in a chair with his arms tied behind his back with ropes. He was reportedly beaten and interrogated by soldiers and police for four hours. 4329/ According to his statement, whenever he lost consciousness, the police threw water on him to revive him and then continued the interrogation. 4330/

2722. He recalled that after some time, the inmate population grew to 150 individuals--all of whom were detained in two rooms. 4331/ The witness recalled watching as two inmates were beaten to death by the camp guards with the participation of the camp commander. 4332/ The report suggests that in addition to camp guards administering beatings, Muslim civilians from Zenica and Visoko were also permitted to enter the barracks and beat the prisoners. 4333/

2723. According to another report, on the first day of the conflict, six individuals were detained at this facility. Approximately three weeks after the fighting began, the facility's population swelled to more than 150 individuals. 4334/ Interrogations were initially severe and disorganized. Following the appointment of an investigator, the physical mistreatment was discontinued and the general conditions at the facility improved. 4335/ All interrogations were conducted in the office of the investigator. Those inmates who were deemed guilty of some crime were transferred to Zenica while the others continued their detention in Visoko. 4336/ One witness described his containment facility as one measuring approximately 70 square metres. There were some 150 other inmates sharing the same space. 4337/ The detainees were put on work detail and used as forced labour to dig trenches around the facility. The report suggests that women were detained at other area facilities including a camp in the village of Hlapčevići. 4338/

2724. The report suggests that at some point, the camp was hit by rocket-fire. 4339/ Purportedly the shelling of the camp was a "provoked response from the Serbian" forces because Muslim forces were using the roof of the barracks in tactical manoeuvres. Two inmates were reportedly killed as a result. 4340/

2725. Kasarna Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, between May and December 1992, Serb men, women and children were taken from their homes by Muslim forces and detained in what was reportedly described as a prison camp. 4341/ The inmates were subjected to severe physical mistreatment including beatings with mallets, hammers, iron rods, and ax handles. 4342/ The inmates were reportedly not permitted to bathe or shower for two months. Food was also in rather meagre supply. Two to three inmates were forced to share one bowl of soup per day. 4343/

2726. The report alleges, additionally, that at one point Muslim territorial defence forces had shelled the camp, resulting in the death of two prisoners and the wounding of 14 others. 4344/

2727. Various Homes: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) According to one report, several Visoko residents were detained in their homes behind locked doors. The resident-inmates were subjected to regular shell-fire. 4345/ The report suggests that the residents' detention appears to have been sanctioned and, perhaps even, instituted by the BiH government. 4346/

2728. Veterinarian's Office: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a young Serb male and his parents were arrested and detained on 20 June after Muslim forces had surrounded their home. 4347/ They were collected in a group with some 200 similarly situated Serbs, and approximately 30 individuals from among the group (including the witness and his father) were taken to a veterinarian's office. 4348/

2729. The witness was aggressively interrogated and then shot through both arms. Following the receipt of his injuries, he was transported to the hospital and thereafter transferred to the former JNA barracks. 4349/

2730. Military/Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A source reported that he had heard from a friend that Serbs had tortured and killed 10 Muslims from the village of Vratnik, two kilometres from Visoko. In retaliation, many members of Serbian families were arrested and taken to a building in Visoko that was being used as a military and police station by the Bosnian army. The prisoners were kept in the cellars, some were tortured and subsequently died. 4350/

2731. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Visoko hospital. The ICRC reportedly first visited this facility on 4 June 1993. 4351/

2732. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Prison/Penitentiary in Visoko. The ICRC reportedly first visited a detention facility at this location on 6 August 1992. 4352/ No additional information was provided regarding the conditions at this location.

87. Vitez

2733. This municipality is located in central BiH, between Pucarevo and Busovača counties. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Vitez was 27,728; of which 45.7 per cent were Croats, 41.4 per cent were Muslims, 5.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 7.5 per cent were described as "others".

2734. Situated in the Lašva Valley, the city of Vitez is a Bosnian Croat stronghold where several detention facilities are located. In April 1993, Croat HVO forces in Vitez launched a coordinated attack on the Muslim villages and BiH Army forces around Vitez as well as on Old Vitez. Following the attacks, the Muslims in the Vitez area were forced to seek refuge in Old Vitez, Kruščica (a village south of Vitez) and Busovača. Consequently, and although little territory actually changed hands, Bosnian Croat forces have been able to establish political and military dominance in the Vitez area. 4353/ The stated aim of the Bosnian Croat regime is to fully evict the Muslim population of this region. 4354/

2735. Reports suggest that several detention centres were established in the Vitez area. HVO forces are identified as the party in control of these facilities, though one report concerns a camp run by BiH forces. Very little information about these camps is available, although the reports demonstrate that the ECMM and the ICRC have been active in the area by arranging for prisoner releases and transfers as well as registering detainees. 4355/

2736. HVO Brigade Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) In April 1993, the ECMM visited a camp situated beneath the HVO Brigade headquarters in Vitez. The prison housed 62 Muslim men. 4356/

2737. Dubravica Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the ECMM.) Several reports mention that persons have been detained at a school in Vitez. The first report, which does not identify the school, asserts that Muslim families were contained at this location however, that they were not held against their will. Although persons at the school were treated well, the report states that HVO soldiers entered the school on 3 May 1993 and threatened families in residence there. 4357/ The second report merely identifies the Dubravica primary school in Vitez as a place of detention. 4358/ It is uncertain whether the reports refer to the same school. The third report was issued by the IRCR following their visit to a school in Vitez on 28 April 1993. The report verifies the existence of such a facility but does not provide additional information about its operation or control. 4359/

2738. Unidentified Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) In April 1993, the ECMM visited a prison, located south of Vitez, under the control of the BiH Army. 4360/ The report indicates that the prison consisted of at least two rooms. One room contained four women and two children, while a second room contained some eight men. 4361/

2739. Cinema: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) Approximately 300 persons were reportedly held in a cinema in the area of Vitez. Additional information regarding operation and control was not provided. 4362/

2740. Oil Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, an oil station in the area of Vitez was used as a detention facility. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4363/

2741. Chemical Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, the chemical factory in Vitez was used as a detention facility. 4364/

2742. According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a factory in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4365/

2743. Private House, Vitez: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility in a private home in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4366/

2744. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the police station in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 October 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4367/

88. Vlasenica

2745. Vlasenica is located in eastern BiH. As of 1991, the municipality had a population of 33,817, of which 55.3 per cent were Muslim, 42.5 per cent were Serb, and 2.2 per cent were described as "other".

2746. The first Serbian troops entered Vlasenica on or near 17 April 1992. 4368/ These troops came from Novi Sad and were led by an unidentified lieutenant colonel. According to one Novi Sad soldier, these troops came because a telegram had been sent to them from the SDS in Vlasenica claiming that the Bosnian Muslims in the area had killed Bosnian Serbs. 4369/

2747. While there is no evidence to support or refute this claim, there are reports of increasing tension between Serbian and Muslim villagers prior to the Serbian occupation of the region. For example, during the months before April, the JNA held manoeuvres in the BiH town of Han Pijesak near Vlasenica, but only Serb soldiers were invited to take part. 4370/ Also, Serbs from outlying villages had started coming into the town of Vlasenica with rifles, getting drunk, and warning the Muslims that they would have to leave. 4371/

2748. Then in April, the troops from Novi Sad, aided by Serb forces from Vlasenica, Mišar, Donji Rajić, Donji Zaluković, Gornji Zaluković, Milići, and Šekovići, occupied the region. 4372/ They immediately founded the "Četniks' Headquarters of the Vlasenica Region" and put up Serbian flags in the villages. 4373/ All Muslim police officers were disarmed and expelled from the police station, and Muslim residents also required to give up their weapons. Tanks were installed in key positions and the bus station was fully guarded by Serb soldiers. 4374/

2749. While the troops from Novi Sad were in Vlasenica, Muslim villagers were arrested, beaten, and interrogated, and some arbitrarily killed, but witnesses nevertheless attest that everything remained relatively peaceful at this time. They assert that it was not until the departure of these troops on 2 May 1992 that conditions for the Muslims worsened considerably. 4375/

2750. Upon their departure, the Novi Sad troops left the bulk of their weapons with the local serb population who had helped them take over the region and transferred some 80,000 troops to them. 4376/ Then, this newly combined force took over the town. Soldiers established a Serbian military administration in every factory and institution. 4377/ They carried out more arrests, beatings, and interrogations at the police station. Most Muslims were immediately released although those believed to be "extremists" were detained for a longer period of time. 4378/

2751. During the month of May, these Serbs burned houses and looted property, particularly the property of Muslim SDA members. They are reported to have arrested, beat, and killed Muslims in the villages of Alihodžići, Beroš, Damdići, Durakovići, Drum, Džemat, Ešmići, Gradina, Kuljančići, Piskavice, Pustase, Sahmanovići, and Zaklopača. 4379/ In fact, one report describes the shooting of 11 unknown Muslims in the centre of Vlasenica. Apparently, the bodies were left in the street to rot as a warning to all other villagers of what was to come. 4380/

2752. Many villagers thought to leave Vlasenica at this time and escaped to Kladanj, Tuzla, and other surrounding places. Yet, many were advised by Serbian authorities to go back to Vlasenica if they hoped to keep their jobs; some followed this counsel. 4381/

2753. Then, in the beginning of June, the systematic eviction and execution of Muslims began. 4382/ At this time, Serbian troops arrested villagers and took them to various detention facilities. As a basis for initially evacuating the village of Vlasenica, the soldiers told inhabitants that they were looking for a "very dangerous" Muslim. Then, soldiers came to village homes looking for this man and arrested and took away whoever lived there. 4383/

2754. During this mass evacuation, Muslims believed to be politically influential were targeted by the Serbs. One report explains that on 15 June, 50 Muslims who were said to be "politically important" in Vlasenica were loaded onto a bus and driven to the village of Zalakavlje, approximately two kilometres away. There, a Serb opened fire on them, killing all but one. It is not clear how the one Muslim survived or where he/she is now located.

2755. Another report suggests that Muslim members of the SDA who were not immediately killed and instead brought to camps were the first to be tortured and killed. At Sušica for example, many members of the SDA had their legs and arms broken and had crosses cut into their bodies with knives. 4384/

2756. By 20 June, no one could leave the region. 4385/ From this time until mid-September 1992, Serbian troops carried out an aggressive "ethnic cleansing" campaign. 4386/ One report states that it was the President of the SDS Party of Vlasenica, who was in charge of this campaign. 4387/ Six others were alleged to be highly involved. 4388/

2757. During the "ethnic cleansing", eight Serb-run detention facilities were established. They are as follows: a former chicken farm in Sesari, the high school centre in Vlasenica, the hospital at Vlasenica, Milići camp, the primary school at Cerska, the primary school at Vlasenica, Sušica Camp, and Vlasenica Camp. Muslims from the Vlasenica and the surrounding region were held in these facilities. 4389/

2758. There is also an allegation that Muslim-run camps existed in this region as well.

2759. Former Chicken Farm in Sesari: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at an ex-chicken farm in the village of Sesari. 4390/ There are no other details.

2760. High School Centre in Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the high school centre in Vlasenica. 4391/ Apparently, a large number of prisoners were killed there. 4392/

2761. Hospital at Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives visited a camp at the hospital in Vlasenica on 21 October 1992. They recorded one prisoner at the camp at this time. 4393/

2762. Milići Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC, there is a Serbian-run camp in the village of Milići. Representatives visited this camp on 10 June 1993 and found two prisoners. 4394/

2763. Primary School at Cerska: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One eye-witness alleges that 300 villagers from Vlasenica were detained in the primary school at Cerska, and that a large number of them were killed. 4395/ Another report claims that women and children prisoners from Sušica Camp were transferred there.

2764. The ICRC visited the school on 20 October 1992 and reported seeing no prisoners. 4396/

2765. In early February 1993, the school is said to have been shelled with the remaining prisoners in it. Ten of the prisoners were killed immediately; 50 were injured. Those who tried to run to shelter were shelled again. It is reported that medical supplies were extremely limited in caring for the wounded, and it is not known how many survived. 4397/

2766. Primary School at Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom.) There is a report of a camp at the primary school in Vlasenica. Muslims from as far as Brčko and Bratunac were taken to this camp. 4398/

2767. Sušica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the New York Times, US Government, an official UN source and the United Kingdom.) Sušica was the main detention facility in the Vlasenica area. It is reported to have held a few thousand prisoners--men, women, and children--from Vlasenica and the surrounding villages. 4399/

2768. Sušica was a former military depot located several hundred metres from the main street of Vlasenica. 4400/ It was situated on the west side of the highway leading to Han Pijesak. 4401/ It consisted of two warehouses and one small building within an area 50 metres wide by 100 metres long. Apparently, the two warehouses had been formerly used for military ammunition storage by the Territorial Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 4402/

2769. An ex-guard, alleges that in early May 1992 he was told by a Captain to prepare to work in a prison camp. 4403/ During the rest of the month, the large hangar at the military depot was emptied and the camp surrounded with thick coils of barbed wire. He states, "15 of us were chosen as guards. We were all over 30; they wanted people with experience. The alternative was to be shot, or sent to the front line." 4404/

2770. It is estimated that the camp opened up sometime in the end of May. 4405/ One of the early prisoner groups to arrive at Sušica came on 2 June 1992. A witness from this group was arrested by two Serbs. 4406/ Another group of about 50 Vlasenica villagers were also sent to Sušica prison early on. Their homes were set afire by the Serbs, and they were made to walk to the camp. 4407/

2771. All of the prisoners at the camp were kept together in one warehouse. This warehouse was seven metres wide by 15 metres long and had a cement floor. At full capacity, it is reported to have held an estimated 560 prisoners. Yet, witnesses attest that there were at least 600 to 700 people in the hangar at a time. 4408/ The men were on one side and the women on the other. 4409/

2772. Food was virtually non-existent at the camp. Each prisoner was given only one slice of bread per 24 hour period. 4410/ As the summer progressed, soup was occasionally given in addition to bread, but prisoners still commonly lost consciousness as a result of malnutrition. 4411/

2773. Prisoners who had to use the bathroom were made to run to a toilet outside the warehouse in the corner of the fenced area. In such a case, other prisoners were given sticks and forced to beat the individual while they were defecating or urinating. 4412/ The prisoners were not allowed to wash, and in the summer the smell is said to have been "overwhelming". 4413/

2774. Prisoners were also beaten with timber and iron rods and slashed with knives at the camp. 4414/ Men were regularly stripped to the waist and beaten. One ex-prisoner relates that he and others were called "Balija" and forced to sing Serbian songs. 4415/ He states that he was beaten three and four times a day. Others were even beaten to death. 4416/ One such victim died in the hangar on or near 15 June 1992. Another older man who was believed by guards to have hidden weapons in Vlasenica was also beaten to death shortly thereafter. 4417/ Apparently, a dead body would sometimes lie in the hangar for hours before the guards took it away. 4418/

2775. According to witnesses, executions took place regularly at Sušica Camp. Usually, about eight men were taken away from the warehouse at a time. 4419/ Shortly afterward, people inside the building would hear shooting. The men would never return. 4420/

2776. Several surviving prisoners offer detailed descriptions of the killings and other activities at the camp. One such prisoner was brought to Sušica on 22 June 1992. Upon his arrival, two men from his group died from the beatings they had sustained upon their initial arrest. Then, on 26 June, more prisoners were killed. At 1:00 a.m., two guards, entered the warehouse and forced four men outside. Immediately, thereafter four gunshots and screaming were heard just outside the structure. 4421/

2777. At 1:30 a.m., two brothers, went into the warehouse and took three women to be raped. The women returned later that morning, crying and tired. They related what had happened to them to the others. 4422/

2778. At 2:00 a.m., guards entered the warehouse again and told everyone to close the windows because four prisoners had tried to escape. These prisoners were killed, and in the early morning two other prisoners were selected to dispose of their corpses. 4423/ They buried them in a mass grave near the camp.

2779. To get to this grave site, they apparently turned left onto the dirt access road that ran next to the camp, and led to Highway 19, crossed a concrete bridge and then turned right onto another dirt road that led to the villages of Luke and Zalakavlje. The bodies were buried among some evergreen trees 200 metres from the beginning of the road and 10 metres off to the left in the direction of Luke/Zalakavlje. 4424/

2780. One witness alleges that during her three-day stay sometime in June, 15 to 20 men were taken out a night and killed. The guards carrying out the killings often seemed drunk. They would enter the hangar at night and simply point to people to be taken out. There did not seem to be any system to their killing. 4425/ She also alleges that there were bulldozers at the camp which were used to bury the dead. 4426/

2781. Another ex-prisoner held at Sušica between 5 July and 12 July explains that during her detention more people kept coming to the camp everyday, and room had to be made for them either by the removal of women and children to Kladanj or through the nightly executions of men. 4427/ As a result, the Serbs would draw up lists of prisoners to be killed and those to be let go. One witness alleges that there were lists of old men, women, and children who were allowed to leave as long as they left their valuables. 4428/

2782. According to another witness who arrived on 10 July, there were a lot of killings and mass executions early on at the camp, but these became less frequent after she came. She learned about the high level of earlier killings from the other prisoners. 4429/

2783. Still more information about the camp comes from an ex-guard. He has related details of the activities which occurred at Sušica to international organizations and the Western media. 4430/ An ex-guard was a sergeant in the JNA in the 1970s and joined the Bosnian Serb forces when the BiH war broke out. He said he deserted the Bosnian Serb army and fled Vlasenica on 1 January 1993. 4431/

2784. He claims that the confinement of Muslims in the area was instigated by the JNA of Novi Sad, and that the ultimate command of the Sušica Camp rested throughout its existence with an officer in the JNA, Major Mila Jaćimović. An ex-guard states about the activities at Sušica, "There is no question that the orders came from the highest level. . . . Our army had a strict chain of command from the outset, and Major Jaćimović received order from above." 4432/

2785. According to him, the camp opened on 2 June 1992 and closed four months later. During this entire time, Muslims were executed every night at the command of Dragan Nikolić, a man who now works for the Bosnian Serb secret police and was in charge of the day-to-day running of the camp. He estimates that he personally witnessed the execution of close to 3,000 Muslims from Vlasenica at the Sušica Camp and watched thousands more pass through it. 4433/ He states that all of the prisoners at the camp were civilians taken from their homes. 4434/

2786. An ex-guard describes how the "selection process" for killing and transfer worked at the camp. Apparently, men suspected of having some political influence or trafficking in arms were not taken for exchange and were generally executed; others were exchanged and held for transfer to Batković camp. 4435/

2787. Despite these general guidelines, the "selection process" was often much more random than planned. Sometimes, one brother of a family was executed while another was transferred for exchange. 4436/ In short, prisoners had no guarantee that they would stay alive.

2788. An ex-guard reports that the small-scale executions took place on the camp grounds. Male prisoners were generally lined up against an electricity pylon just outside the barracks and shot. 4437/ The larger ones were carried out at a nearby ravine called Han Ploča on the road south toward Han Pijesak. 4438/ Men were loaded into the back of a truck, taken up to the edge of the ravine about five miles away, and then shot as they got out of the vehicle. Apparently, groups of young soldiers were brought in to perform the executions. The bodies fell into the ravine and bulldozers were later used to cover them up. 4439/

2789. An ex-guard personally witnessed the mass execution of 25 people at the ravine. He claims that on this occasion one of the prisoners got away by running to the woods once he got out of the truck. In all, at least 1,000 prisoners were executed at the ravine. At first, the killings took place during the day but later were carried out only at night. 4440/

2790. Other burials of prisoners from Sušica are said to have taken place on a waste land at the "Alpro" Aluminum Factory. 4441/

2791. Sušica Camp was run by both a military and administrative commander. The military commander was Captain Dragan Nikolić from Vlasenica. He was a 30 year old former employee of the Alpro Aluminum Factory. 4442/ He was seen on numerous occasions beating prisoners with police sticks and kicking them with his boots. Commonly, he forced prisoners to sit on their knees facing the wall while he kicked the ribs under their armpits. 4443/ Another witness reports that Nikolic came into the warehouse at Sušica each night throughout the summer of 1992 and read out a list of names of men to be taken outside and shot. 4444/

2792. When asked about the motives of Dragan Nikolić, An ex-guard suggests that he was "inebriated by Serbian nationalist propaganda and was making a lot of money from his victims". 4445/

2793. The administrative commander of Sušica was a retired policeman. 4446/ The deputy administrative commander was also a retired police officer. 4447/

2794. Apparently, the guards worked directly under the supervision of the military camp commander. There were two groups of 10 guards, each of which alternated 24 shifts. Six of these guards, all from Vlasenica, were identified. 4448/

2795. An ex-guard also explains the pattern of prisoner transfers. According to him, many male prisoners were transferred to the Batković camp near Bijeljina. 4449/ Prisoners from Sušica are said to have moved to Batković to replace Brčko prisoners. 4450/ Likewise, prisoners also went from Batković prison to Vlasenica. One report states that 44 prisoners were "shared out" as workers from Batković prison to Vlasenica. 4451/ Another relates that the "remaining prisoners" at Batković, about 40, were sent to Vlasenica after October 1992. 4452/ It is not clear whether these reports are referring to the same group.

2796. Sušica was generally a transit camp for women and children, but some were also executed there along with the men. Usually, they were taken on to Cerska or allowed to go to Kladanj. 4453/ On the occasions that they would be allowed to go to Kladanj, they would be taken up to the front line a few miles to the west of the camp and forced to walk there. 4454/

2797. One report also claims that women and children were taken to Pelemis. 4455/ On 10 August, for example, a group of 43 men, women, and children were taken from Sušica camp. They were told they would be taken to Tuzla for exchange, but were brought to Pelemis instead. 4456/ One female witness was part of this group, but reports that about four-fifths of the other women were left behind. 4457/ Supposedly, the Serbs moved prisoners often in order to confuse the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations in assessing the camps. 4458/

2798. By the end of September, there were no Muslims left in the area and little evidence of what they had suffered. 4459/ Apparently, the camp is closed today; the road to it is barred and guarded, and a sign at the entrance to Vlasenica reads, "Any loitering by foreigners is forbidden". 4460/

2799. Sometime in July 1992, the UN apparently arranged a visit to Sušica Camp, but the prisoners were taken into the woods and forced to lie down for three hours until the UN had left. A French Red Cross team turned up at the camp unexpectedly, and a young Muslim boy in the camp who could speak French told them that it was a detention facility. The Red Cross did not do anything and shortly thereafter the boy was killed. 4461/ The ICRC made an official visit to the camp again on 21 October 1992 and found no prisoners. 4462/

2800. Sources state that the camp was officially closed on 1 or 2 November 1992, and all remaining prisoners were transferred to Bijeljina camp or Batković camp. 4463/

2801. Vlasenica camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC and UN sources, there is a certain Vlasenica Camp in the region. 4464/ ICRC representatives visited the camp on 21 October 1992 and recorded one prisoner to be there. 4465/

2802. A Serbian response to the events in Vlasenica comes from Mihajlo Bajagić, the Serbian president of the Vlasenica town council. When asked about the whereabouts of the inhabitants from the region, he states that they left the village on their own accord. He agrees that for a period of time some were imprisoned, but that all of these civilians were later exchanged. 4466/

2803. Several reports identify perpetrators said to be involved in activities at these camps and in the region on the whole. 4467/

2804. Police Station, Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the police station in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 15 May 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4468/

2805. Prison/Penitentiary, Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the local prison in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 29 April 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4469/

2806. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified factory in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 27 July 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4470/

2807. Muslim-run camps holding Serbs: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are also allegations of Muslim-run camps in the region. These allegations come from Budimir Kostić, the head of a war crimes commission established by the Yugoslav government. When asked about events taking place in eastern Bosnia, Kostić argued that Serbs had also been imprisoned by Muslims. He insisted that Muslims "initiated whatever happened in Vlasenica by provoking and attacking the Serbs in the first three months of 1992 in several villages in eastern Bosnia." 4471/

89. Zenica

2808. Zenica is a Muslim-held city in central BiH and is located 70 kilometres (45 miles) north-west of Sarajevo. Before the war, the city was a centre for steel production and was a prime example of ethnic diversity and multi-culturalism. 4472/ According to a 1991 census, Zenica had a pre-war population of 145,577. It has always had a clear Muslim majority (approximately 55.2 per cent before the war) but Croats and Serbs formed a significant part of the pre-war population (15.6 per cent and 15.5 per cent, respectively). 4473/

2809. Since the outbreak of war, the city has swelled with refugees. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 refugees, the overwhelming majority being Muslim, have fled to Zenica. 4474/ In September 1993, according to the Mayor of Zenica, the city had a population of approximately 197,000, 4475/ although estimates of the city's current population hover around 135,000-145,000.

2810. The city is currently held by BiH Government forces and is considered a safe haven for Muslim refugees. Muslims now form a much higher percentage of the populations, but the local government is still comprised of Muslim's, Croats, and Serbs. 4476/ According to the mayor, there have been no organized expulsions of Serbs and Croats from Zenica. This statement belies the fact that Muslims now comprise a far greater majority of Zenica's population. In addition, he claims that there are no camps in the area; POWs are kept at the Zenica Prison. 4477/

2811. It was reported that on 1 January 1993, Muslim forces launched an attack on the Croats in the Zenica region. Croatians living in the area were expelled and Muslims reportedly moved into their homes. On 18 April 1993, an overall assault was launched by the BiH Army against Croatian HVO forces, signalling an end to a loose Muslim-Croat alliance in the region. A battle persisted in the small villages in Zenica commune until 8 June 1993 when Muslim forces took control. It is reported that, as a result, 520 members of the Croat defence forces laid down their arms and were taken prisoner. These combatants were supposedly taken to the Zenica Prison. 4478/

2812. Croatians were forced to leave the area. Many Croats who did not cooperate with the mobilization order were "tried" and sent either to battle or to the camps. Seventy of these persons were sent to the Zenica Prison and another 15 were sent to the music school in the centre of Zenica. 4479/

2813. It is reported that several camps or detention facilities are located in the Zenica vicinity. In general, the camps are administered by the BiH Government or Bosnian Muslim forces. Nine locations have been identified as detention centres, and estimates place the total number of persons held over 2,000; although ICRC figures are much lower and some reports claim that there are only five or six detention centres with approximately 450 detainees. 4480/ All identified detention centres are reportedly under Bosnian Muslim control. The following places have been identified as camps: The Zenica Prison, the Zenica Music School, the Bila Stadium, the Coal Mines in Zenica, as well as unidentified facilities in Bilmišće, Zening, Gračanica, Arnauti, and Begov Han.

2814. There is no information regarding the possible relationship between these camps and there is little indication that prisoners are moved between facilities One thing that is clear, however, is that the Zenica Prison is the largest detention facility and the greatest amount of available information concerns this facility. In fact, in tracking the number of prisoners in Zenica, the Zenica Prison is the only facility identified by the ICRC.

2815. Zenica Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source, the US Government and the ICRC.) The most prominent detention facility in the Zenica area is the Zenica Prison (also referred to as the Correction Centre, KP Dom Prison, KPD and the House of Corrections). The facility is under the control of the Muslim Territorial Defence (MTD) forces. The prison is occupied by Croatian and Serbian civilian and military prisoners. The majority of prisoners are likely Serbs.

2816. The prison is divided into five pavilions. Each of these pavilions contains cells measuring five metres by three to four metres. Pavilion five is referred to as the "concentration camp" is used to hold military prisoners and is seemingly the only part of the facility that is visited by the ICRC. 4481/ The prison also has a hospital where prisoners are treated. Some prisoners claim to have been subjected to "ill treatment" by prison guards while in the hospital. 4482/

2817. Prior to the outbreak of war, this facility was used as a maximum security prison for hard core felons. Even during the war, one of the prisons pavilions (Pavilion four) continues to house criminals that were incarcerated before the war.

2818. Reports in the Commission's possession indicate that the camp was in operation before the war began as a correctional facility. The prison probably began its operations as a POW facility in June 1992. Operation seems to have been continuous until at least June 1993; one witness reports that he was released from this facility, in a prisoner exchange on 5 September 1993. 4483/ It is unclear whether the camp is still in operation.

2819. The reports do not indicate the reason for the camp's existence. There are no reports that the facility was used for the purposes of interrogation, systematic torture or execution of any sort. Interestingly, however, one report states that a "military"-style tribunal is housed at the Prison. This tribunal is mainly concerned with determining if prisoners are military or civilian. There is a judge (a Serbian woman who is a professional judge) and a jury. The tribunal applies Yugoslavian law. 4484/

2820. Reports indicate that the Zenica Prison has been used to detain both Serbs and Croats. Serbian authorities estimate that 2,000 Bosnian Serbs are detained at the facility. 4485/ A reporter for the Tanjug news agency estimated that in the fall of 1992 there were 300 Bosnian Serb prisoners (both combatants and non-combatants) who remained in the facility. These prisoners were both combatants and non-combatants; although he estimated that only 20 or so were soldiers. 4486 Some reports indicate that many Croats were also sent to this facility as a result of an outbreak of hostilities between Croats and Muslims in early 1993 One account claims that 520 members of the Croatian Defence Forces were sent to the prison in April 1993. 4487/ This same report states that 70 Croats are being detained in the Zenica Prison. The ECMM estimates that more than 200 Croats (both military and civilian) are held in the prison. 4488/

2821. Estimates of the number of prisoners vary greatly. The ICRC has indicated a fairly consistent population of 200-300 in the prison. But one report states that while the ICRC visited the facility seven times from June-December 1992, the ICRC was only permitted to visit Pavilion 5 (where military prisoners were kept) It has also been estimated that 300 Bosnian Serbs have been detained in Pavilion 5. 4489/ This figure is consistent with claims that the ICRC was only allowed to visit Pavilion 5. Most of the other prisoners, mainly the civilian non combatants were in the other pavilions. 4490/ The number of prisoners in the Zenica Prison can be summarized as follows.

2822. On 31 July 1993, Bosnian Serb officials maintained that 270 Serbians were being held in the "Zenica Special Jail". 4491/ It is assumed that this is the same facility as the Zenica Prison discussed herein. Prisoners in the camp are both civilian and military. According to one report, after a group of Serbians was captured, women and children under 10 were not taken to the prison. It is not at all clear whether women and children are detained at this facility. No explicit mention is made of a female detainee.

2823. A Tanjug news agency reporter who was confined in the prison for 80 days reported that the camp conditions were horrible. Cells were generally damp and there was a lack of sheets and blankets. He also noted that the food was poor. 4492/ Prisoners are given one kilogram of bread every day to be shared by 18 prisoners. Some days the prisoners were given tea, and it is alleged that the guards would put detergent in the tea. 4493/

2824. Torture and beatings were routine occurrences at the Zenica Prison. According to a Tanjug news agency reporter who was detained there for over 80 days, almost all of the prisoners (90 per cent) were subjected to torture. He asserts that combatants were subjected to the worst beatings. 4494/ According to another report, every other day, two or three prisoners would be taken by groups of five to six Muslim men. The men were typically young and were often drunk. The prisoners were handcuffed to metal rings on the floor and were then beaten and kicked. 4495/ A United States Department of State report contains the allegation of a 29 year old Serbian civilian who claims to have been beaten every 10 minutes for 96 hours; he also claims that the food was deliberately contaminated. 4496/

2825. Additional allegations concern mistreatment in the Prison hospital committed by guards. 4497/ Finally, it has been alleged that an unconfirmed number of Serbian prisoners were taken from the prison to an iron mill factory. These prisoners were allegedly thrown into the furnace at the factory. 4498/

2826. Very little information is available regarding the individuals who ran the camp and committed violations. The commander of the prison is a named man of the MTD. He is not alleged to have taken part in any beatings or torture, but he was often present and a witness to the beatings. It is also alleged that Muslim refugees in Zenica (from Jajce or Travnik) would come to the prison and verbally harass and physically assault Serbian prisoners. 4499/

2827. Zenica Music School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a multiple sources, including an official UN source, the ICRC and the ECMM.) The only other camp in the Zenica area that has been the subject of detailed allegations is the music school in the centre of the city. 4500/ Like the Zenica Prison, this facility is under the control of Muslim forces. The music school is believed to be controlled by the MOS, a branch of the Muslim 7 Brigade. This facility has been used to hold Croatians.

2828. The only detailed description of the facility comes from a Croatian man, "Mr. X". 4501/ He was arrested by military police and taken to the music school. When he arrived there, he was not registered but he was assigned a personal number.

2829. He identified three areas of the music school where he was detained. He identified two places where he was primarily held: 1) the cellar of the building (held 45 days without any light); and 2) the attic of the building (12 to 15 days). In addition to these places, he was interrogated and beaten for hours at a time on the third floor of the building.

2830. Based on the testimony of this witness, the camp operated between, at least, April 1993 and June 1993. 4502/ It is unclear whether the camp is still in operation.

2831. No information suggests that women were held at this facility. In addition, there is no indication that persons other than Croats were held at the music school. Three reports suggest a total number of detainees. First, in his statement, Mr. X states that he was in contact with 46 prisoners. He does not specify if all of the prisoners were Croats. Second, a document from the Zenica Centre for Research (dated August 1993 to September 1993) asserts that 15 Croats were detained in the music school. Third, the Croatian Information Centre claims that 1,500 Croatian civilians are held in the music school.

2832. Mr. X reported that he was detained in a room without light for 45 days and that the military police in control of the facility played music at all hours so that the prisoners could not sleep. He was not given water for bathing for 25 days. Lastly, Mr. X was not fed during his first week of detention. A Croatian Catholic Priest in Zenica has indicated that food distribution was unable to reach Croatian detainees in the music school. 4503/

2833. Beatings and torture were reportedly also regular occurrences at the music school. According to Mr. X he was often beaten (with shovel handles, police batons and phone cables) and tortured during interrogation. Moreover, he and other prisoners were frequently removed from the cellar at night so that soldiers returning from the front could kick them and beat them with rifle butts. No information was made available with regard to who the individual in command of this camp or those responsible for violations.

2834. Bila Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Association of Serbs from BiH has identified the Bila Stadium as a camp for Serbs. They claim the camp is under the control of the Croatian Armed Forces, the Croatian Army, or paramilitary Muslim forces. 4504/ No other information is available concerning this facility.

2835. Zenica Coal Mines: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report states that POWs were moved from Bugojno to Zenica where they are imprisoned in coal mines. 4505/ No other information is available concerning this facility.

2836. Other Zenica Locations: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Other locations in the Zenica area have been identified as places of detention. Apart from this mere identification, no other information is available. The locations are Bilmišće, Zening, Gračanica, Arnauti and Begov Han; 4506/ the retirement home in Zenica; 4507/ and the Zening Building and Nemila are both identified as "possible" locations. 4508/

2837. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified factory in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 24 September 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4509/

2838. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified hospital in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4510/

2839. School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified school in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 16 May 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4511/

2840. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 18 February 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4512/

90. Žepče

2841. This municipality is located in central BiH, between the counties of Zenica and Teslić. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Žepče had a population of 22,840. Of that number, 47.2 per cent were Muslim, 10 per cent were Serbs, 39.8 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 3 per cent were described as "others".

2842. Žepče Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) In Žepče, HVO assembled all civilians and took them to a warehouse called Nova Trgovina. 4513/

2843. The men of military age were separated from the other detainees and sent to a school. The remaining detainees spent a week in the warehouse. Approximately 1,200 detainees had no food for two days, no toliet and slept on the concrete floor. The HVO soldiers did not mistreat the detainees, however, on occasion the soldiers would fire their guns over the heads of the detainees. 4514/ When released, the detainees were ordered to walk to Zenica. 4515/

2844. Žepče School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Muslim men who were separated from the other detainees at the Žepče Warehouse were taken to a local school. 4516/

2845. The detainees in uniform were beaten by the HVO soldiers. The other detainees were also mistreated. Many of them were reported to have been forced to dig trenches on the front. 4517/

2846. Later, the detainees were reportedly taken to Teslić, Doboj, and Banja Luka. 4518/

91. Zvornik

2847. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Zvornik had a population of 81,111. Of that number, 59.4 per cent or 48,208 were Muslim, and 38 per cent or 30,839 were Serbs, .1 per cent were Croats and the remaining 2.5 per cent were described as "others". The population of the city of Zvornik was 14,660. Of that number, 61 percent were Muslim, 29 per cent were Serb, 5 per cent were Croat, and 9.3 per cent described themselves as "other". 4519/

2848. Zvornik is a strategically important border town. It is located on the Drina river in BiH and situated directly across from Serbia. 4520/ BiH and Serbia are linked at Zvornik by two bridges, a road bridge and a railroad bridge. Control of Zvornik meant securing important logistical territory between Serbia and Sarajevo. 4521/

2849. The military attack on Zvornik commenced on 8 April 1992. According to witnesses, photographs and other sources, the attack was carried out from both BiH and Serbian territories. 4522/ Despite negotiations which went underway almost immediately between officials in Serbia and BiH, efforts to thwart further aggression were unsuccessful.

2850. Military operations focused first on the medieval fortress town of Kulagrad. After the fall of Kulagrad on 26 April 1992, the town of Divič was attacked. Divič was almost exclusively inhabited by Muslims. The attacks on Divič were also conducted from both sides of the Drina river. 4523/

2851. After the fall of Kulagrad, Serb forces began to reform the local administration. 4524/ Reportedly efforts were simultaneously put in place to rid the area of its Muslim citizenry. 4525/ Muslims were required to register with the new local administration. 4526/

2852. Thereafter, forced deportations began as well as compulsory transfers of property. 4527/ Muslims were issued identification cards and documentation permitting them to relocate as part of a process called compulsory assignments. 4528/ The Muslim citizens of Zvornik were bused to locations as close as Mali Zvornik--across the river, and as far away as Subotica--which is located at the Serbian-Hungarian border. 4529/

2853. On 19 May 1992, combined JNA, Serb paramilitary, and Arkan's forces occupied Zvornik and Mali Zvornik. They reportedly abused and killed some 1,000 Muslims. 4530/ The remaining Muslims and non-Serbs were relegated to concentration camps and detention facilities throughout the area.

2854. To date some 28 detention facilities have been identified in the Zvornik area: nine in the city of Zvornik, seven in the village of Karakaj, two in the village of Čelopek, two in Drinjača, two in Divič, and one each in the villages of Pilice, Caparde, Baljkovica, Salihovići, Liplje, and Novo Selo. 4531/

2855. Stadium in Zvornik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) Following the outbreak of fighting in Bijeljina, Serb forces moved south into the villages of Karakaj and Divič. Thereafter the largely Muslim population of Divič on the bank of the Drina was prepared by the controlling Serb forces for mass deportation. 4532/

2856. The women and children were sent to free territories and the men were taken by buses to different villages and towns in the occupied territories to be exchanged for captured Serb soldiers. 4533/ The men were eventually detained in the Zvornik city stadium for several days, during which time they were subjected to severe physical mistreatment. Reportedly those who survived at this location were later taken to detention facilities in Karakaj. 4534/ There are other reports that refers to a camp in the Stadium "Bratstvo" in Zvornik. 4535/ It is unclear if this is the same stadium.

2857. Kindergarten: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) According to one report, a Muslim man was arrested by Serb police on 14 May 1992 and taken to a kindergarten on the western side of Zvornik. 4536/ He stated that one of his Serb captors beat him with a stick for an hour, while another pointed a gun at him and a third rifled through his documents. The three perpetrators wore white belts and camouflage fatigues. They were reportedly from Serbia. 4537/

2858. Courthouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) According to one report, although several individuals were detained at the courthouse facility, the guards at this location in Zvornik did not molest or mistreat the inmates. The report did suggest, however, that several soldiers from outside the facility were permitted entry to the facility and allowed to beat the inmates at random. 4538/ Victims were reportedly selected quickly, beaten and kicked--sometimes to the point of unconsciousness. The inmates were transferred to a neighbouring house on 4 June. 4539/ This camp is also referred to in another report. 4540/

2859. Unknown House in Zvornik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) On 4 June the prisoners from the courthouse location and an additional 120 other Muslim inmates from the Čelopek cultural centre were transferred to a detention facility at this undisclosed location. 4541/ Reportedly beatings occurred daily and were quite severe. The information suggests that members of Šešelj's unit participated in abusing several Muslim men at this facility over a period of some six weeks of detention. 4542/ A group of Bosnian Serb "police" also participated in the prisoner mistreatment and abuse. Reportedly on 15 July, most of the inmates were transferred to a detention facility in Batković near Bijeljina. 4543/

2860. Central Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Committee for Refugees.) This was reportedly an old prison and by one account, did not even have a name. It is reportedly located near the Novi Izvor company. 4544/

2861. One ex-detainee stated that he was among 174 men detained at the stadium facility who were made to walk to the old prison. Upon arrival, the detainees were offered the chance to join forces with the Serbs. They were then taken into one large room on the second floor of the facility. 4545/ He recalled seeing some 200 prisoners detained in a room on the first floor. He and the others were held at this facility for two days. Eleven of the men were separated and reportedly sent on work detail and the remaining 163 were transferred to a theater in Čelopek. 4546/

2862. According to a Bosnian Muslim man, he and 183 other Muslims were detained at the central prison on 29 June 1992. 4547/ The prisoners were beaten daily. Reportedly every two to three hours, Serb guards entered the cells and removed as many as 10 inmates at a time for interrogation. The report suggest that throughout the interrogation the inmates were physically abused by four or five guards at a time. 4548/

2863. The guards reportedly extracted several inmates and subjected them to mistreatment--beating them with rifle butts, axes, or shovel handles. 4549/ Those inmates who did not return were believed to have died as a result of the beatings. The reports suggest the existence of a systematic prisoner transfer program. Routinely, the arrival of new prisoners resulted in the transferral of an equal number of resident detainees to the Batković facility. 4550/

2864. Hotel Drina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) This hotel reportedly served as one of the quarters for the police. Allegedly various acts of mistreatment and abuse were reported to have occurred here. 4551/ Sources are silent as to the duration of its existence, the length of the inmates internment as well as the conditions or treatment of those detained here.

2865. Hospital "5th of July": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) Reportedly Arkan held all of the patients at this hospital hostage in mid-April 1992. 4552/ He reportedly did so with the intention of retrieving the remains of his brother-in-law. Patients and hospital staff were often abused by Arkan. 4553/ Many were forced to act as blood donors. Arkan also took individuals off the street and forced them to give blood, some reportedly did not survive the process. 4554/

2866. SUP/Opština (Municipal Police Force): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) An undisclosed number of individuals were purportedly detained at this location. Reportedly interrogations, abuses and killings occurred here. 4555/

2867. "Novi Izvor"-owned Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State.) According to one report, several citizens from the village of Divič were collected in an office building in Zvornik owned by a company called "Novi Izvor". The citizens were detained at this facility for 36 hours and were reportedly given regular food and water. 4556/

2868. "Novi Standard" Shoe Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) Novi Standard was reportedly a new building of the shoe factory complex in Karakaj. Shoe production had discontinued at the time of the attack on the region and this location initially served as headquarters for the Serbian police. 4557/ Allegedly Arkan, Šešelj, and "volunteers" from Loznica were also accommodated at this facility. One report refers to a camp in a Karakaj factory. 4558/ It is unclear if this is the same factory.

2869. This facility, located in the northern region of Zvornik, was then converted into holding areas for Muslim prisoners following the creation and institution of a mass deportation program. Individuals were reportedly detained at this location for several days and subjected to severe mistreatment. 4559/ This factory reportedly existed as an internment facility from June 1991 through August 1992. 4560/

2870. According to another report, at one time or another, some 4,000 individuals--including women and children--were detained at the shoe factory in Karakaj. The conditions at the facility were notably severe. According to one former inmate, he and seven other boys were made to share one kilogram of bread, a small can of meat and a half liter of water every other day. 4561/ The boys were also forced to watch as the "Četniks" beat the male inmates with metal and wooden sticks, as well as having to assist their "Četnik" captors during bouts of robbing, looting and pillaging in neighbouring villages. 4562/

2871. According to the same young witnesses, there was a woman who belonged to Arkan's troops, who, on one occasion, killed a 4 year old boy by throwing him with such force that he died from the blow to his head. 4563/ On still another occasion, this same woman disrobed and ordered four men to have sex with her. When they refused, she took them outside and reportedly shot and killed each one. 4564/

2872. Technical/Engineering School in Karakaj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one witness, he and some 700 Muslim citizens were detained in the building of the Technical school. Their containment rooms were small rooms and lacked sufficient air, which reportedly resulted in the suffocating death of some 20 individuals. 4565/ In another report, a former inmate said that about 400 people were killed while he was there. 4566/ This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 4567/

2873. The witness reported that the inmates were beaten repeatedly, many were constantly covered in blood. In the witness' recollection, the number of detainees steadily decreased. 4568/ Reportedly the "Četniks" came and occasionally removed groups of people, allegedly for exchange in Pale. However, following the removal of each group the remaining inmates could hear the sounds of rifle fire and screams. 4569/ The day came when the witness was among the group to be exchanged. The "Četniks" reportedly forced everyone to line up against a wall and began shooting. 4570/ The witness/victim was fortuitously spared injury or death, managing to crawl to safety when the "Četniks" left to assemble the next group of inmates. Allegedly some 400 individuals were killed in this manner before the witness' escape. 4571/

2874. "Novi Izvor": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights and the UK Mission.) Novi Izvor was located in the village of Karakaj and consisted of two plants: "Kamenolom" which was a quarry and "Ciglana" which was a brick factory. 4572/ Both continued to operate throughout the conflict in the region. Reportedly captured Muslim individuals were forced to work alongside regular Serb employees in three shifts. In early June, some 70 inmates were interned here. 4573/ Some had been detained at this facility since mid-April and subjected to a variety of abuses. 4574/

2875. One report says that a source saw about 20 males of all ages, detained in a clothing store in the factory. They were threatened with guns and verbally abused and made to do "military" type physical training. They were also made to unload trucks which carried heavy building material. In July 1992, the source passed the factory again and saw two of the men he had seen in April of 1992, one he believed had lost about 30 kilogram in weight. 4575/

2876. JNA Barracks at Karakaj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State.) This facility was reportedly used exclusively by regular JNA units as a detention facility. The report suggests it's existence from June 1991 through August 1992. 4576/ Sources are silent as to information regarding ethnicity or treatment of those interned at this location.

2877. "Alhos" Textile Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) "Alhos" was a garment and textile factory. This facility was initially used as accommodations for the police, circa 6 April 1992. 4577/ According to a witness detained at the kindergarten, he and another prisoner were driven from that location to the textile plant situated some five minutes away. 4578/ The existence of this camp is also referred to in another report. 4579/

2878. It was his impression that the two of them were the only inmates at this location. They were reportedly detained here for several days in a rather small room which was, he believed, stained with the blood of past prisoners. 4580/ Although the facility contained quite a few Serb soldiers, the two were reportedly not abused until 16 May, at which time they were subjected to severe beatings for several hours. 4581/

2879. Following the initial phase of beatings, a short reprieve was given at which time the victims were made to clean their own blood from the floor and walls. Thereafter the beatings resumed. 4582/ According to the witness, the beatings were so severe that "both his cheek bones were smashed and the entire bone structure enclosing his upper teeth were loosened so much that his teeth protruded from his mouth". 4583/ He was released from the textile plant on 20 May and transferred to the courthouse in Zvornik. 4584/

2880. Ekonomija: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) This location was reportedly an agricultural cooperative. It was located in a rather secluded area of Karakaj and, as a consequence, its buildings served as death camp. 4585/ The facility consisted of stables, storehouses and a slaughter room. Reportedly a chamber existed which was used primarily for the "butchering" of inmates. 4586/ This location was reportedly populated by individuals from the Zvornik area as well as members of the Croatian National Guard. According to witness statements, this may well have been the "worst" camp in the area. 4587/

2881. Glinica Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the Austrian Mission.) This facility was the site of a large aluminum factory in the village of Karakaj. One of the empty halls of the factory was reportedly used to contain Muslim prisoners as well as for purposes of interrogation. 4588/

2882. Movie Theater in Čelopek: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees.) Čelopek is located approximately six kilometres north of Zvornik, on the border between BiH and Serbia. 4589/

2883. On 29 May 1992, 174 male citizens of Divič were reportedly loaded onto buses and transported to a movie theater which was part of the local cultural centre (Dom Kulture). 4590/ The facility was established in a one story building which was constructed from brick and painted a cream colour. The building's windows were reportedly covered to block out the sunlight. 4591/

2884. On 10 June 1992, one of the Serbs removed seven pairs of fathers and sons from among the inmates. The pairs were forced on to the theater stage and made to disrobe. Once naked, the pairs were forced to perform fellatio on one another with the other male prisoners looking on from the audience. 4592/ Several other abuses were reportedly occurring simultaneously. In one incident, two men were taken from the audience, brutally beaten and then stabbed. 4593/ In another incident, a young boy was made to identify his father, after which, a Serb soldier, put a rifle in the boy's mouth and killed him as his father looked on. 4594/

2885. This same Serb soldier then turned his semi-automatic rifle onto those on stage and those seated in the audience. This behaviour resulted in the death of 10 men. 4595/

2886. On 27 June, this man allegedly forced 140 men to line up against the theater's perimeter wall and attempted to shoot each one, one after another. By the time it was over, he had managed to kill 20 men and wound an additional 20 others. 4596/

2887. In another incident, he cut off the ear of one inmate and the penis off another and then forced the victims to eat their severed body parts. 4597/ In a related report, this man was said to have demanded money and valuables from inmates and on one occasion beat the witness' brother with an ax handle, breaking both the victim's legs and one of his arms. 4598/ He then carved four cyrillic c's into the victim with a knife and when the witness began to cry, this man struck him and made him lick his brother's blood off of the knife blade. 4599/

2888. One report identified several of the Serbian perpetrators including the president of the community of Zvornik. 4600/ He was reportedly the "individual who was most instrumental in" the organization of the Čelopek detention facility and the other Serb facilities in the area. 4601/

2889. Village home in Čelopek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Muslims from the Zvornik region were detained in a concentration camp established "in the building of the village home in Čelopek". 4602/ Specific information regarding its operation and control was not provided by the report. 4603/ Another report refers to a camp in a farmer's home at Čelopek. 4604/ It is unclear if this is the same camp.

2890. Unknown facility in Pilice: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report several Muslim citizens from the village of Latva in

Zvornik were taken captive by Serb extremists and taken to Pilice where they were detained and severely abused. 4605/ On 8 June 1992, some 64 prisoners were separated and taken to a house near the River Drina. All the inmates were reportedly killed by the extremists from the village of Pilice. 4606/ A list of camps reported the existence of a camp in the village of Pilice. 4607/

2891. Lumber Factory in Caparde: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This village is located just north-east of Zvornik, between Zvornik and Tuzla. According to one report Bosnian Muslim women from the county of Brčko were detained at this facility for an undisclosed period of time. 4608/ Forty of the women held at this site were reportedly taken outside of the facility and raped by members of Arkan's troops. 4609/

2892. Municipal Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neurtral.) According to one report, "Četniks" invaded the villages of Kostjerevo and Drinjača. Muslim homes were looted and burned and the residents detained in the municipal centre. 4610/ The men were allegedly severely beaten for hours at a time, so much so that following the beatings, the walls were covered with blood. 4611/

2893. Reportedly some 35 Muslim men were killed by "Četniks" behind the building. Boys under 15 were taken from this location in the direction of Zvornik and 150 women and children were reportedly taken in the direction of Tuzla. 4612/

2894. Hall of the Culture Centre (Dom Kulture): 4613/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the International Solidarity Network and the New York Times.) According to a Muslim female victim, members of "Četnik" groups from Serbia and Zvornik were responsible for collecting the citizens of the villages of Drinjača and Kostijarevo and detaining them in the hall of the cultural centre in Drinjača. 4614/ The male inmates were reportedly beaten for four to five hours Reportedly 35 men aged 17-70 were taken from the culture centre and shot. It is presumed that no one survived the shooting. 4615/

2895. Additionally, women were reportedly raped and otherwise physically mistreated. Relief came when, on 31 May, some 150 women and children were transferred to Tuzla for prisoner exchange. 4616/ Reportedly on 27 or 28 June 1992, a 31 year-old Serb soldier opened fire on a group of Muslim civilians detained at this facility. Reportedly 16 civilians were killed and another 20 were wounded. The soldier was allegedly a member of the Serb paramilitary "Yellow Wasps". 4617/

2896. Vidikovac Hotel in Divič: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees Divič was primarily a Muslim village on the Drina River. At the start of the conflict many Muslims fled Zvornik and sought refuge in this village. Between 8 April and 25 April, the war was contained in the north-east corner of BiH. 4618/ Divič, which is just south of Zvornik, was brought into the conflict on 26 April. It was then that Serb forces began shelling the village Thereafter, on 27 April, Serb tanks from the other side of the Drina river joined in the aggression and began firing on the village. 4619/

2897. Following the occupation of the village, and the renaming of the village to Sveti Stefan, the Vidikovac hotel was apparently converted by Dragan's units into a temporary military dormitory. 4620/

2898. In one account, a Muslim civilian was arrested by three Serb paramilitaries in nearby Mali Zvornik and brought to and detained at the hotel. In the witness estimation, he was, at that time, the only prisoner detained at this location. 4621/

2899. According to the witness, 10 of Dragan's men surrounded him and began interrogating him as well as threatening to kill him or rape his wife and daughter. Thereafter he was beaten and placed into a small cubicle in the hotel's basement. 4622/

2900. According to his description, the basement cubicle was completely dark and the floor was muddy and wet with blood and urine. There was also excrement along the walls. 4623/ The inmate was later threatened and released by a popular singer, Pero Jovič. 4624/

2901. Divič Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, an Imam was taken prisoner in the Divič Mosque, hung by his hands and beaten with iron rods. 4625/ He was later removed and taken to the stadium along with 400 other Muslims who, sometime later, were all reportedly moved to a concentration camp in Karakaj. 4626/

2902. Baljkovica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neurtral.) According to one report 4627/ a rape camp was established by "Četniks" at this location just near Zvornik. According to one victim, "Četniks" captured her and her grandmother on a road outside her village. 4628/ Her grandmother was killed by the captors and the witness was taken to this rape/detention facility. 4629/

2903. She was detained in a room with some 29 other women and raped every other day. Allegedly a nurse came to the camp each month to determine who among the women was pregnant. 4630/ Those found to be at least three months pregnant were removed from the camp. The witness was detained at this site for five months before being removed. For reasons unknown to the victim, she was released by the roadside while the other pregnant women were transported elsewhere. 4631/

2904. School in Salihovići: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a former detainee, she and four of her relatives (two of them children) were walking from Kamenica to Zvornik when they were stopped by a car containing four "Četniks" who forced the five to undress. 4632/ When the witness refused, she was detained and later transported by truck to a camp established in this school near Jasenica and Liplje. 4633/

2905. Reportedly some 470 men, women and children were detained at this location. There were 50 to 60 teenage girls interned here who were raped immediately. 4561/ After two days, all the women in the camp were subjected to rape. 4562/ All detainees were systematically robbed of their possessions and those who refused to co-operate were beaten and killed. 4563/

2906. According to another report, after the fall of Kamenica, in May or June of 1992, 470 people, primarily women, were held in a camp in a school near Salihovići for some 15 to 20 days. 4564/ Reportedly all of the women were raped and many among them subjected to other severe abuses. 4565/ In one incident, a plastic bottle of motor oil was burned and the melted plastic poured over the bodies of the inmates. 4566/

2907. The report suggests that at some point the BiH Army overthrew the resident Serb forces and successfully obtained the release of individuals detained here. 4567/

2908. Bordello in Liplje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely a Press Source.) Liplje is a primarily Muslim village near the city of Zvornik. It contained fewer than 500 residents. 4568/ The majority of the incidents reported from this area occurred at the end of May 1992 when more than 400 of the villagers were detained in a large house formerly owned by a prominent Muslim. 4569/

2909. In one account, an 18 year-old Muslim girl was raped consecutively for five nights, each night by three different Serbian men. On each occasion, the men stripped naked and two of them held her down while the third raped her. 4570/ Thereafter, they switched places allowing each rapist an opportunity to watch the others. On the sixth night of raping, the "Četniks" forced the victim's father to watch as they raped her. 4571/ Her father was then taken to a toilet and hung for 24 hours by his neck, legs, and hands until a neighbour rescued him. According to the report, almost every women in the village was raped. 4572/

2910. In another incident, a woman reported having been similarly detained and raped twice nightly for 10 consecutive nights. 4573/ In another incident, a 17 year-old was raped and strangled to death. 4574/ In yet another, an 18 year-old was raped by four men in one night and then every night thereafter. 4575/

2911. Mosque in Novo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely a Press Source.) According to one source, Serb troops reportedly rounded up some 150 Muslim women, children and elderly and forced them into a Mosque at gunpoint. 4576/ The source continues saying that the local Imam, was ordered to desecrate the religious establishment. The Serbs then ordered him to cross himself, eat pork and havesexual intercourse with a teenaged girl. 4577/ When the Imam refused all of these commands, he was severely beaten and cut with knives. 4578/

2912. "Gathering Points": (The existence of this type of facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Austrian Mission.) Serb forces were alleged to have used various facilities and locations as "gathering points" to collect and organize prisoners. 4579/ Among these locations are: the common village building in Drinjača, elementary schools in Liplje and Snagovo and mosques in Djulići and Klisa. 4580/ No information regarding the treatment, conditions nor the duration of internment at these locations was provided.

B. Croatia

1. Beli Manastir

2913. The county of Beli Manastir is located in eastern Croatia bordering Hungary and Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 54,160. At that time, the population was 41.7 per cent Croatian, 25.5 per cent Serbian, 16.5 per cent Hungarian, 8.4 per cent was referred to as "other" and 7.9 per cent was referred to as "Yugoslav". 4581/

2914. Beli Manastir: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Beli Manastir is located in north-eastern Croatia in the Baranja Region. Detention facilities were reported in the opština by several sources. 4582/ A Croatian woman reported that her husband, a civilian, was detained by "Četniks" in Beli Manastir for 10 days at the end of September, 1991. The woman was allowed to visit her husband at the facility, thanks to the intervention of a Serbian colleague of her daughter. As far as the woman was aware, 38 people were detained at this location and were later taken to Borovo Selo. She also reported that her husband was detained for one day in Kozarac headquarters and Karanac police station, both of which are located in Beli Manastir. 4583/

2915. Beli Manastir Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Beli Manastir prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The ICRC representatives first visited the detention facility on 29 April 1992. 4584/

2916. Dunan Storage Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Dunan Storage complex, located at the west end of Beli Manastir, was reported as a detention facility. The maximum capacity of this facility was reported to be 2,500 prisoners. 4585/

2917. Beli Manastir Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The police station was located in the centre of Beli Manastir and was reported as a detention facility. At its maximum capacity, the facility could contain 300 prisoners. A former detainee, held there for 43 days, reported on the conditions at the facility. The witness was reportedly detained on 27 November 1991 and released on 7 January 1992. By his account, during the first three weeks, the prisoners were contained three to a cell. The cells measured approximately 1.2 metres by 1.8 metres. For the three weeks that followed, the witness claims that nine people were detained in a cell which measured three metres by four metres. The prisoners were allegedly fed on an inconsistent basis, receiving only one meal per day. On scattered occasions, the detainees were served hot meals (for example, goulash). Toilet facilities were available however the witness claimed that prisoners were beaten when they asked to use the facilities. There were allegedly no showers; washing was not permitted, nor for that matter was shaving. The prisoners were reportedly infested with lice. 4586/

2918. Inmates were allegedly beaten while in detention. One man was reportedly beaten to death. Another had his ear cut off. There were reports of civilian gangs from outside the facility coming into the prison and physically abusing the detainees. The witness claimed that the prisoners were forced to do heavy manual labour; including unloading coal wagons. According to the witness, he and others were threatened on several occasions with execution. He was reportedly taken to court, but no charges were ever brought against him. He also claimed that ICRC representatives did not visit this facility. 4587/

2919. Jagodnjak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) There are several reports of a detention facility in Jagodnjak, Beli Manastir. 4588/ One source reported that the detention facility was located in the football stadium at the south-west edge of the city. The facility was allegedly opened on 15 September 1991 and contained approximately 1,500 prisoner in March 1992. Prisoners were reportedly detained at this site temporarily before being transferred to either Beli Manastir or Borovo Selo. 4589/

2920. Police Station, Darda: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the police station in Darda as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 6 June 1992. 4590/

2. Benkovac

2921. The county of Benkovac is located in south-western Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population of Benkovac was 33,079. At that time, the population was 40.6 per cent Croatian, 57.4 per cent Serbian, with the remaining 2 per cent referred to as "others". 4591/

2922. Unidentified Benkovac camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Sources reported a detention facility located in Benkovac run by Serbian paramilitary forces holding detainees from Croatia. 4592/

2923. Benkovac na Kozari: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to another source, women were sexually abused in a detention facility run by Serbs in Benkovac na Kozari. 4593/

2924. Benkovac Army Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that on 18 November 1991, 84 civilians from the village of Škabrnje in Zadar county, of which 17 were children under the age of 10, were taken by masked "četniks" to an army barracks in Benkovac. They were abused and threatened with death. They were then moved to a kindergarten. The only male among them was interrogated. 4594/

2925. Kindergarten, Benkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Approximately 25 Croatian women and children from Škabrnje were reported to have been captured during an attack on their village by "Četniks". They were allegedly held in a kindergarten in Benkovac for one night before being taken to Pristeg. In Pristeg they joined another group of imprisoned women and children and were then released. While detained at the kindergarten they were verbally abused and accused of being "Ustaše" and making pearls out of childrens' bones. They were also allegedly forced to watch Belgrade television. 4595/

2926. According to another report, 84 civilians were arrested in Škabrnje on 18 November 1991 by masked "četniks" and taken to an army barracks in Benkovac. They were then moved to a an unspecified kindergarten. 4596/

2927. JNA Barracks, Benkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Between 18 and 20 November 1991, members of the JNA, armed paramilitary forces, and the authorities of Serbian Krajina reportedly occupied the village of Skabrnje, west of Benkovac. The surviving Croatian civilians were allegedly detained in a JNA barracks in Benkovac for one night. They were interrogated and battered by the guards. The next morning some were released in Pristeg, and others reportedly were transferred to Knin for detention. 4597/

3. Bjelovar

2928. The county of Bjelovar is located in northern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 65,773. At that time, the population was 80.1 per cent Croatian, 8.9 per cent Serbian, 7 per cent referred to as "other", and the remaining 4 per cent classified as "Yugoslav". 4598/

2929. Unidentified Detention Facility, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Croatian forces allegedly maintained a detention centre in Bjelovar. 4599/

2930. A parish priest in Koprivnica was allegedly arrested and detained by members of the Croatian armed forces and Croatian authorities on an unspecified date in 1992. He was first in "preventive" detention in Bjelovar and was then transferred to Osijek. While detained there, he was mistreated and physically abused, as a result of which he allegedly suffered substantial physical injury. Although he was a civilian, he was reportedly exchanged as a prisoner of war for Croatian soldiers. 4600/

2931. Bjelovar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the UN Special Rapporteur.) On 2 October 1991 Several members of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) removed six detained JNA members from cell number two of the Bjelovar prison and took them to the forest near a farm for bull calf feeding owned by Josip Kiš at Veliko Korenovo. There the JNA soldiers were shot and the bodies buried in the refuse area. 4601/

2932. On 11 October 1991, a Serbian member of the Territorial Defence was detained by members of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia. The report indicated that he was held in prisons in Lipik and Bjelovar from October to mid-November. He was beaten and threatened with facial mutilation and death. His ear was cut with a knife and the soles of his feet burned. The source does not indicate which prison this treatment occurred in. The prisoner was exchanged on 8 November 1991. 4602/

2933. The alleged perpetrators included two reported ZNG members. 4603/

2934. Twenty-eight Serb men were allegedly arrested in the village of Imsovac in the municipality of Daruvar by a Ministry of Interior member and local HDZ committee members on 19 February 1992 and taken to Bjelovar prison. 4604/ The prisoners were subjected to physical maltreatment and one was taken out to a mock trial. He was forced to dig his own grave, and shots were then fired above his head. 4605/

2935. On 23 June 1993 Team ECLO West, Daruvar learned that the Serb Milicija incarcerated a Croatian truck driver who they wanted to exchange for three Serbs held in the Bjelovar prison. 4606/

2936. The President of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention was able to visit Bjelovar prison where he interviewed two prisoners who were captured on 5 August 1992. The prisoners were subjected to physical mistreatment which included beating, electric shock, mock execution, burning with cigarettes, and burning of the beard of one of the prisoners. They were first abused by the local police and later by the military police. The same prison officials duly registered all evidence of physical abuse and provided all necessary medical care. 4607/

2937. ICRC delegates reportedly visited this prison location on 11 October 1991. 4608/

2938. Police Station, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one source, Croatian policemen made mass arrests in December 1991 in Daruvar and its vicinity. The arrested were imprisoned in jails in Daruvar and the police premises in Bjelovar where they were beaten and harassed. The civilians were then allegedly forced to agree to be exchanged for soldiers captured by the Banja Luka Corps of the JNA. Most of those arrested refused to be exchanged because they believed their property would be damaged and their families killed. Of the 62 who initially agreed to be exchanged 25 refused during the actual procedure. One prisoner allegedly died from severe beating during imprisonment. 4609/

2939. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 30 December 1991 a Serb prisoner was transferred to the District prison from an undisclosed location. There he was stripped naked and beaten. He was then put into cell number 1, where he and an undetermined number of other prisoners were deprived of food until 3 January 1991. On 3 January 1991 the prisoner was interrogated and beaten while tied to a radiator. He was made to sleep naked on the concrete floor of his unheated cell until 12 January 1991. On that day the prisoners were each given a blanket and a mattress. Curiously enough, the ICRC delegates visited the prison the following day. According to the report, the day after the ICRC visit, the blanket and mattresses were taken away. 4610/

2940. Barracks, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the local barracks on 10 October 1991. 4611/ No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at this facility.

2941. Hospital, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the local hospital on 11 October 1991, and then again on 24 October 1991. 4612/ No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at this facility on either occasion.

4. Daruvar

2942. The county of Daruvar is located in north-eastern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 29,978. At that time, the population was 34.3 per cent Croatian, 33.2 per cent Serbian, with an additional 27 per cent referred to as "others", and the remaining 5.5 per cent described as "Yugoslav". 4613/

2943. Unknown Place of Detention, Daruvar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 17 March 1992 an undetermined number of Serbs from the villages of Duhovi, Blagorodavac, and Uljanik in the county of Daruvar were allegedly arrested by members of the Croatian Ministry of Interior and subjected to brutal treatment in prison. Two of the prisoners sustained serious injuries and a third died while in custody. The report was silent as to the exact location of the facility. 4614/

2944. Daruvar Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, Croatian policemen made mass arrests in December 1991 in Daruvar and its vicinity. Those arrested were imprisoned in jails in Daruvar and in police stations in Bjelovar where they were reportedly beaten and harassed. The civilians were then allegedly forced to agree to be exchanged for soldiers captured by the Banja Luka Corps of the JNA. Most of those arrested refused to be exchanged because they believed their property would be damaged and their families killed. Of the 62 who initially agreed to be exchanged, the information suggests that 25 refused during the actual procedure. One prisoner allegedly died as the result of severe beating during imprisonment. 4615/

2945. Police Station, Daruvar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the police station in Daruvar. The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 13 January 1992. 4616/ No additional information was provided regarding conditions existing at this facility.

2946. Daruvar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 5 March 1992, all adult males from the village of Govedje Polje were allegedly arrested by the Croatian Ministry of Interior and transported to Daruvar prison. They were reported to have been subjected to physical mistreatment. 4617/

2947. Varteks Department Store: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, 80 Serbian civilians from Daruvar allegedly were arrested on 31 December 1991 and held in the basement of the "Varteks" department store by Croatians. 4618/ No additional information was provided regarding treatment, conditions, nor length of the facility's existence.

2948. Miokovićevo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Miokovićevo was reported to contain a place of detention. 4619/ One report indicated a prisoner was beaten in Miokovićevo while in custody. This prisoner's upper jaw was broken. He was initially detained on 7 September 1991. 4620/

2949. The Cow Insemination Facility at Miokovićevo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 23 September 1991 Serbian paramilitaries abducted a civilian from the Daruvar area after entering the village. The civilian was imprisoned in Miokovićevo for one month before being transferred to Bijela. Miokovićevo appears to have been run by "Četniks" who maltreated and beat the prisoners continuously. The guards would knock prisoners heads together. The witness alleged that his "tongue was taken out of his mouth", and his teeth were broken. He was reportedly beaten with an electric cable all over his body and also deprived of food for the first five days of his internment. He was detained with his hands bound and a rope around his neck. This victim was reportedly forced to stand for the majority of the time he was detained and to sleep on concrete floors. 4621/

2950. The prisoners were forced to dig trenches and had logs thrown at them as they worked. No medical treatment was available. The guards were all young men from the villages of Removac, Jasenas, Korenicani, Brdani Bastajski, and Cjepidlake. 4622/

2951. Bijela: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported that a detention facility existed in Bijela, which is located just south-east of Daruvar and has a Serbian majority population. 4623/ The founder of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Daruvar was reportedly abducted from his vineyard in the presence of his wife and two other witnesses on 24 August 1991. He was said to have been forced into a car and taken to the village of Bijela, a place allegedly known as a "Četnik camp". He was detained there until 22 September 1991 when a policeman allegedly took him to an exchange. He was still missing at the time of the report. These events were confirmed by another inmate of the prison who was of Serbian nationality and imprisoned for making the statement that Croatia would exist as its own state. 4624/

2952. On 19 August 1991 four Croatian police officers were abducted by their fellow Serbian policemen while on duty. One was taken to Bijela and then moved to Bucje. The three others were abducted and then released by the police officer referred to above. 4625/

2953. On 23 November 1991 six Croatian men and one woman from the village of Vrbovac were reportedly arrested and detained in Bijela by "Četniks" from Serbia. There appear to have been two makeshift military prisons, one in the basement of a school and the other in the apartment of Marko Marojević. There was a third prison in the basement of the village hall where sheep had been kept. The seven detainees appear to have been held in the village hall basement. The basement was dark, and breathing was difficult. There was no heating and the temperature was extremely cold. On the eighth day of their internment the detainees were allegedly interrogated and then moved to the first floor classrooms of a school. 4626/

2954. On 1 December 1991 the female internee was questioned by the "Četniks" as to why she worked for the Croatian National Guard and was then threatened with rape. One of the "Četniks" stripped her naked but did not rape her as she was menstruating. They moved her to another room from which she escaped, but she was discovered outside the room. She was then stripped half naked and threatened with rape and facial mutilation. A Serb who had served with the "White Eagles" threatened to cut off her ear. She was allowed to go the funeral of her mother under escort of the prison guards. On 7 December 1991 one of the "White Eagles" threatened to kill the woman. Additionally, the woman was afraid to use the toilet alone because another woman had been raped by the "White Eagles". She spent 19 days in the prison and was then transferred to Banja Luka. 4627/

2955. The guards would enter the rooms around 7:00 p.m. and maltreat the prisoners. The prisoners could not sleep at night because of the cold, and one prisoner suffered frostbite on his feet. The belongings of the prisoners were searched three times. They were given only rice to eat and were allowed use of the toilet at the discretion of the guards. One detainee was sentenced to death at the school prison, and another prisoner was killed. Young men were allegedly castrated, and salt was put in their wounds. 4628/

2956. The prisoner, who was first interned at Miokovićevo, was then transferred to Bijela in November 1991 and held for one month. At Bijela the prisoners were only beaten at night. The witness was thrown on the ground, kicked, and beaten until he was unconscious. The detainees slept on a concrete floor. 4629/

5. Djakovo

2957. Djakovo is located in Slavonia, north-east Croatia and has a population of 52,443, according to the 1991 census. At that time, the population was 91.7 per cent Croat, 3.8 per cent Serb, with 4.5 per cent described as "other". 4630/

2958. Djakovo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Djakovo. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Djakovo. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 4631/

2959. Police Station, Djakovo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Three women, a boy and four men were hiding in the attic of a house due to fighting in the village of Sodolovci. Twenty to 50 members of the Croatian army allegedly entered the attic and took the people into custody after beating them. They were reportedly handcuffed and taken to Djakovo where the women were released The men were apparently interrogated separately. One of the men, a Serb, who testified while in Osijek prison with the permission of the prison authorities, claimed that he was taken to a hospital and then to the police station. Some of the police allegedly yelled at him and kicked him. He was also abused in the courtyard of the hospital. The prisoners apparently was transferred to Osijek jail sometime before 30 July 1991. 4632/

6. Drniš

2960. Drniš is located near Knin in Dalmatia. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Drniš was 24,157. At that time, the population was 76.8 per cent Croatian, 21.3 per cent Serbian, and 1.9 per cent was referred to as "other". 4633/

2961. Drniš Hospital and Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One source indicated that at least three people were detained in the hospital in Drniš. Two of these people moved to an ordinary prison after 15 or 16 days in the hospital. All three prisoners had been captured on 16 September 1991, and all were exchanged on 2 November 1991. Two of the prisoners were Croatian police reservists in Pakovo Selo while the third was a Croatian civilian from Biočić. The prisoners appear to have been detained by Serbian forces. 4634/

2962. The detainees reported being physically abused. They were beaten with rifle butts, rubber truncheons, and wooden staves. One of the prisoners lost half his thumb. The detainees had cocked revolvers pressed to their heads. They were beaten about the kidneys, denied use of toilet facilities, and forced to drink urine. Additionally, two of the prisoners held in the same ward complained of sexual abuse. They were forced to perform oral sex on each other and on the prison guards, as well as being forced to participate in mutual masturbation. 4635/

2963. Some of the medical staff at the hospital verbally abused the prisoners, calling them "Ustaše". One of the doctors was allegedly particularly abusive. In addition one of the nurses with short blonde hair brandished a knife and placed it on the throat of one of the prisoners. 4636/

2964. The food was inadequate, and one of the prisoners, who spent his entire time in the hospital, lost 20 kilograms of weight. The detainees were deprived of sleep by interruptions, lights, and physical abuse. One of the prisoners was displayed on Belgrade television as an "Ustaša" and accused of rape and killing children. 4637/

2965. Two other prisoners were interviewed by the same source and appear to have been held in a prison. One cell at this detention facility was reported to be three by five metres large and held nine prisoners; another cell was 32 square metres and held 32 people. These prisoners claim that their hands were tied with electrical wire, and their personal belongings were taken. They were forced to clean toilets with their bare hands, transport the guards around in wheelbarrows, and sing "četnik" songs before being allowed to use the toilets. Their heads were forced in the toilets, and the younger ZNG soldiers were sexually abused. They were exhibited in public. The prisoners were deprived of medical treatment and were not allowed to wash for 30 days. They received three eggs a day and both witnesses lost 10 kilograms of weight. 4638/

2966. According to the report, there are approximately 243 people left in Drniš and all are over 50 years of age. Fifty of them are reported as ill. They are not allowed to leave their houses and are denied evacuation. 4639/

2967. Another report indicated that maltreatment of POWs had occurred, however, it was not clear that the prisoners were detained in Drniš. The descriptions of abuse included abuse of POWs by irregular soldiers in a prison hospital with the medical staff at best standing back. There were allegations of verbal abuse of prisoners by one doctor and one nurse. This could be a reference to the same incident reported above. 4640/

2968. Barracks, Trbounje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that on 8 December it visited the detention facility identified at the barracks in Trbounje. 4641/

7. Dubrovnik

2969. Dubrovnik is located in southern Croatia on the Dalmatian coast. The 1991 census reported the population as 70,672, with 82.5 per cent Croat, 4.1 per cent Muslim, 6.7 per cent Serb, and 6.7 per cent other. 4642/

2970. Unidentified Detention Facility, Dubrovnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by two neutral sources, namely the ICRC and the CSCE.) One source reported Dubrovnik in its list of places of detention. 4643/ The ICRC reported the prison in Dubrovnik as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 7 November 1991. 4644/

8. Dvor

2971. Dvor is located near Glina in central Croatia and according to the 1991 census it had a population of 14,636. The population was comprised of 9.5 per cent Croatians, 85.6 per cent Serbians, and 4.9 per cent others. 4645/

2972. According to reports, on 26 July 1991, members of the Serbian paramilitary unit "SAO Krajina" attacked several villages in the Dvor municipality including Unčani, Zamlača, and populated villages in the Pounje region. 4646/

2973. After the citizens of Pounje were expelled from their homes, they were reportedly collected and used as a "human barrier" to assist the paramilitary units' advance. 4647/ The concept was also employed with the people from Zamlača who were reportedly made to walk to Struga as "living shields" in an attempt to force the Struga police to surrender. At the entrance to Struga, the Serbs allegedly opened fire upon the people, killing many of the citizens from Zamlača who were made to "shield" them. 4648/

2974. Local Prison, Struga: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, some 10 days after the Serbian attack, several villagers who remained in the area were arrested and detained at the prison. The detainees were reportedly interrogated and subjected to severe physical mistreatment. 4649/

2975. Camps in Banija: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 26 July 1991, members of Martić's paramilitary unit attacked several villages in the Dvor region, including Unčani, Pounje, and Zamlača; consequently, capturing and detaining many of the villagers in camps erected in Banija. 4650/

2976. Police Station, Dvor: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on Zamlača, civilians from the area were reportedly detained by Serb irregulars in the basement of the local police station. 4651/ No additional information was made available regarding the duration of internment, the conditions nor the treatment of the inmates.

2977. Unidentifed Militia Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) After the villagers from Zamlača and Pounje were forced from their homes, a great many of them were loaded onto a militia truck and transported to an undisclosed militia station. Upon arrival, the detainees were placed in the cellar of the facility--women in one room and men in another. 4652/ The rooms were purportedly flooded with water and the inmates were contained under these conditions for two days. 4653/

2978. The Serbs began interrogating the detainees, beginning with the women. Sources suggest that the primary question asked of the inmates was their "date of birth". Following this rather brief interrogation, all of the inmates were reportedly released. 4654/

9. Glina

2979. Glina is located in central Croatia and had a 1991 population of 22,997. This population was 35 per cent Croatian, 60.5 per cent Serb, and 4.5 per cent other. 4655/

2980. Glina Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC, U.S. State Department, and ECMM.) There are many reports surrounding the Glina prison camp. This detention facility was in operation as early as September of 1991 and continued to be in operation through September of 1993. Most accounts referred to the site as the former juvenile prison; whereas one account described the facility as being situated in the Glina "Hall of Culture." 4656/

2981. Serb forces controlled the operation of the Glina Prison. Serb Territorial Defence Forces, SAO Krajina Police, JNA soldiers, and "Četniks" all reportedly had a hand in the way the camp functioned. In addition, one ex-detainee noted that Serb paramilitaries, SAO Krajina forces, "Četniks" from Šabac, and JNA soldiers often visited the prison. A Croatian citizen of Serbian origin, who was accused of torturing Croatian POWs in the Glina camp was arrested on 12 December 1992 in Zagreb. 4657/

2982. Both civilians and POWs, most of Croatian ethnicity, appear to have been detained at Glina camp. The camp population averaged 60-100 persons. The first available account noted that on 10 September 1991, a man was forced from his home in Sisak county, robbed, and taken to the "Četnik" prison in Glina. 4658/ Two days later, 61 members of the Croatian MUP forces were captured by Serb soldiers and transported to Glina after spending four days in the village of Kukuruzara. 4659/ Others were arrested in Bestrma and Hrvatska Kostajnica and brought to the camp in early September as well. 4660/

2983. At some point during the detention of these POWs, groups of civilians were brought to Glina. Many prisoners who had previously been held at the Petrinja internment camp were transferred to Glina as well. 4661/ According to one report, by the first week of October 1991, approximately 100 males were being held at Glina. This report noted that the men were mainly from Kostajnica. In addition, 30 females were held at the prison in separate quarters. At least two Croatian civilians were captured and detained at Glina beginning in November of 1991. 4662/

2984. Maltreatment of detainees, both civilian and POW, appears to have taken place regularly throughout late 1991 and early March of 1992, when many of the prisoners were exchanged. Civilians and POWs were kept in separate rooms. The POWs who were part of the MUP force were held in a 30 square metre room They slept two to a bed, which consisted of uncovered boards. The condition of the food and water was poor, and many of the inmates contacted dysentery. Use of toilet facilities was restricted and the POWs were allowed to bathe only once during their five-month detention period. 4663/ Four Croatians who were not part of the MUP force were kept in solitary confinement cells. The MUP POWs were often forced to use these cells as restrooms. The ICRC visited the camp in late October 1991, and conditions improved mildly after the visit. The detainees received bedding, and the confinement areas were heated. 4664/

2985. According to one report, beatings were carried out in the morning by the camp guards and in the afternoon by Serb soldiers and militia. The prison commander, who was unidentified, did not personally beat any prisoners, but allegedly permitted beatings to occur and led individuals to the prisoners' quarters so that they could select their victims. 4665/ Another report noted that the civilian prisoners were beaten "day and night", and that 10 civilians were killed with clubs between October and March of 1991. Three other Croatians were identified as having died as a result of beatings. 4666/ One group of Croatian prisoners, who were all between 60 and 70 years old, had been beaten on the soles of their feet and their hands. 4667/

2986. The POWs who were captured in September of 1991 were selected for beatings on the basis of prepared lists. The beatings took place in an office across the prison courtyard. Between six and 10 Serbs dressed in camouflage would take turns battering the detainees. Many of these prisoners were also tortured with electricity. Bare wire was strapped around a prisoner's finger, and an electric current was then passed through the wire. 4668/ Prisoners were beaten with bludgeons, fists, boots, and rifle butts. Some prisoners died as a result of the beatings. 4669/

2987. Prisoners were also emotionally abused by the guards. Many were told "in confidence" that they were going to be exchanged, only to be told in a couple of days that the exchange had fallen through. 4670/

2988. One former prisoner related that the "Četniks" who beat the POWs admitted they were taking a combination of Fortral and other drugs which induced a "high degree of aggressive behaviour". 4671/

2989. One of the best descriptions of the camp comes from a former prisoner arrested in Petrinja on 22 September 1991. 4672/ He reports that he was arrested by "the people in camouflage uniforms who had white bands on their heads and arms and brought to the camp". At Glina, there were JNA soldiers, officers, captains, and majors. He was kept in the part of the camp for solitary confinement. This section consisted of four solitary cells, each 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres. Inside each cell, there was one berth, a toilet, a washing stand and a small space with boards on the floor. There were only blankets on the bed and no heating. Often, there were six people to a cell. 4673/

2990. Apparently, food was scant. A small piece of bread sometimes with tea or spread was served to the prisoners. However, after a visit from the Red Cross, the food became a bit better. The prisoners ate on the courtyard in the tents. 4674/ They received a pile of overcooked rice with vegetable leftovers or some mashed potatotes. Once a week they were given beans. 4675/

2991. During his detention, the prisoners were also not allowed to bathe. Finally, after 70 days they were permitted to clean themselves, but they had to redress in their dirty clothes. They shaved every 30 days "at their own expense". However, they had been stripped of all of their valuables when they arrived at the camp making it impossible to pay for a shave. 4676/

2992. Prisoners were allowed to move only inside the prison area. They were forced to bow their heads and put their hands behind their back. 4677/ It is not clear from the testimony whether their hands were actually tied or not.

2993. They beat the prisoners a few times per day and tortured them at night. This particular witness was beaten with rubber sticks and boots during which time he lost consciousness four times. 4678/ He also underwent psychological maltreatment. He was told that his son had been captured and killed and that the Serbs had taken over Zagreb and other Croatian cities. He also was forced to work during his detention. He worked with cables in the Elektra and was not allowed to speak to the others. 4679/

2994. After 40 days of solitary confinement, the witness was moved to the room where the younger children were situated. There, each child had his/her own bed. Civilians remained in this room, and members of the Croatian National Guard and police were transferred to the "courtyard rooms" where there was some kind of music hall. Here, the floor was tiled and the room humid. Two men slept in one bed. 4680/

2995. Finally, this witness reports that on 15 November 1991 a group of elderly were brought in from Solno, Lovača, and Stankovci. They numbered 12 and were beaten severely at the camp on 16 November. Two or three days later they were driven away in some unknown direction and were not seen again. 4681/

2996. The witness was exchanged on 14 March 1992. The day before he left, he and three other prisoners were beaten. They were forced to strip to the waist, were watered with hot coffee and kicked. Upon evaluation at a hospital, doctors confirmed the fracture of five to eight ribs on his left side. He now reports having kidney problems and a bad blood count. He regularly urinates blood. 4682/

2997. Another ex-detainee reports that he and a group of 60 others were arrested in Kukuruzara on 12 September 1991. They arrived by bus on 16 September. Upon their arrival, they were taken off the bus and physically and verbally abused by the local population as they entered the prisoner. 4683/ They were all put in a room 30 metres by 30 metres. They slept on bunk beds, two to a bed. Drinking water was kept in the rooms in plastic cans. The water was not clean and many of them contracted disentary. They were unable to go to the bathroom as needed and had to relieve themselves in plastic cans in the cell. 4684/

2998. Additional exchanges of prisoners occurred on the following dates. According to one former detainee, 40 captured MUP soldiers were exchanged on 31 October 1991. This may have been in response to a visit by the ICRC on 29 October 1991. 4685/ Another exchange of prisoners took place on 1 November 1991, and on 3 March 1992 when the remainder of the POWs were exchanged. 4686/

2999. Despite the multiple prisoner exchanges carried out in March, detentions at Glina continued into 1992. ECMM reported that a "drunk man" from Sisak was being detained at the prison as 16 November 1992. 4687/ UNCIVPOL also visited the camp in November of 1992, and counted a total of 96 prisoners. 4688/ In January 1993 a young woman from Glina was arrested, charged with espionage, and sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment at Glina. 4689/ As of 9 August 1993, the date of the last reported ECMM visit to Glina, there were 100 persons being detained there, 60 were POWs and 40 were "other". 4690/

3000. ICRC delegates first visited the penitentiary on 29 October 1991. 4691/ The camp was also visited various times by international journalists. Reporters came from Belgrade, Banja Luka, Sarajevo and the US Prisoners were usually shaven and those who appeared better were selected to be shown off before the visits. After the visits, the prisoners were beaten. 4692/

3001. Military Prison, Glina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC delegates first visited the military prison on 24 February 1993. 4693/

3002. Glina Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC delegates first visited the hospital on 1 September 1992. and the penitentiary on the 29 October 1991. 4694/

10. Gospić

3003. Gospić is located in western Croatia on the Dalmatian coast and had a population of 28,732, according to the 1991 census. The population consisted of 64.3 per cent Croat, 31.1 per cent Serb, and 4.6 per cent other. 4695/

3004. Gospić Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) This site was reportedly used to house a number of arrested or captured Serbs. At one point, the Croatian authorities admitted that at least three identified persons were being held in the Gospić area, but they did not state whether they were indeed at the prison. ECMM requested permission to visit the prison on 20 September 1993, but the request was denied.

3005. One prisoner, a retired JNA officer, was arrested by four armed and uniformed men of the Croatian military police at his home in Zagreb and taken to the camp on 23 November 1991. The arresting officers said that they wanted to speak with him for a few minutes and then took him to the prison. He was kept there for two months after which he was transferred to the prison at Kerestinec, Zagreb. 4696/

3006. While at the camp, he was held in solitary confinement under extremely cold conditions. He was given two blankets, but the heating in the prison had been turned off on 27 November, and the window of his cell did not close properly. He was questioned about alleged links between Serbs in Široka Kula, Zagreb, and Belgrade, of which he had no knowledge. He was not allowed to wash or change his clothes during his detention. There was no toilet in his cell, and at night he was forced to use a bucket. 4697/

3007. He reports that he was among the few prisoners who were not beaten by guards. He had suffered only a "few slaps" until 7 January when he was beaten by five guards at once in his cell. As a result of the beating, he lost consciousness and experienced heart disturbances the next day. 4698/

3008. Apparently, breakfast had been cancelled at the prison on 27 November, and prisoners were only given two meals a day. Yet, the witness reports that on 15 December, three days before the ICRC visited the prison, breakfasts were resumed and the heating turned on. 4699/ The ICRC visited the prison on 18 December 1991. 4700/

3009. Kalić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Six Serb civilians from Divoselo and Čitluk were arrested during the Croatian offensive in the region. They were interrogated and later brought to the camp at Kalić. These civilians were interviewed by team OTOCAC on 14 September 1993. It is unclear from the report whether Kalić is located in Gospić, as no further information was provided. One of the ex-detainees did state that they were well treated by the police and by their captors at the camp. 4701/

3010. Gospić Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A camp holding hundreds of Serb prisoners reportedly existed in Gospić. The site was a former military dump and storage site for the Gavrilovic corporation. The area in which the camp was situated was 5,000 square metres and was surrounded by barbed wire fencing. The report described the site as a "collecting camp," for prisoners en route to the camp at Jadovno, three kilometres away. 4702/

3011. Gospić District Court: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The District Court was reportedly the site where arrested JNA officers were held from September 1991 to December 1992. The officers were allegedly tortured, both mentally and physically. In addition to beatings, detainees were forced to clean the prison camp, sing Ustaše songs and to "salute in the Nazi way". ZNG prison guards, two identified men were said to be responsible for the mistreatment of the prisoners. 4703/

3012. Lički Osik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility is reportedly located in the Culture Centre building in the village of Novi Licki Osik and administered by Martić police. At least 13 Croatian civilians were detained at Licki Osik prison in September of 1991. This figure was admitted by the headmaster of the prison, Čedo Budisavljević. A woman from Lički Osik, whose husband was among those detained, visited the prison and said her husband was emaciated, had been given very little food or water and had been beaten. 4704/

11. Gračac

3013. Gračac is located in Croatia near Knin and had a population of 11,060, according to the the 1991 census. The population was 14 per cent Croat, 82.3 per cent Serb, and 3.7 per cent other. 4705/

3014. Gračac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A map, submitted by both Helsinki Watch and the Republic of Croatia, indicates that a "prison/camp run by paramilitary forces" was located at Gračac. The map asserts that detainees at this camp are Croatians and that the camp is controlled by "YA or Serbian paramilitary forces". 4706/

12. Grubisno Polje

3015. Grubisno Polje is located in northern Croatia and had a population of 14,186, according to the 1991 census. The population was comprised of 42.3 per cent Croat, 32.1 per cent Serb and 25.6 per cent other. 4707/

3016. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, ethnic Serbs comprised the majority population of Grubisno Polje while ethnic Croats were a clear minority. In early 1991, ethnic Croats began to "exert pressure on the ethnic Serb population" both in the town itself and in neighbouring villages. 4708/ Reports submitted by FRY indicate at least one place of detention in Grubisno Polje.

3017. Hotel, Grubisno Polje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One detention centre has been described as an "improvised jail" in the hotel in Grubisno Polje. Detainees in the camp were ethnic Serbs and the camp was controlled by Croatian forces, including the Ministry of the Interior and ZNG members of the Republic of Croatia. 4709/ Reports concerning this camp aver that prisoners have been tortured, mutilated, and killed. The camp was in operation, and violations were allegedly committed, in August 1991. 4710/ There is no estimate as to the number of prisoners detained at the hotel.

3018. Reports also refer to other possible detention centres in Grubisno Polje; it is unclear if these are the hotel described above. First, one report claims that in December 1991 ethnic Serbs from Grubisno Polje were arrested, jailed, and tortured in Grubisno Polje. 4711/ The location of the jail is not given. Second, from August to October 1991, government officials from the "Government of SAO West Slavonia" allegedly interrogated and tortured captured non-Serbians. It is not clear where detainees were being held. 4712/

13. Imotski

3019. Imotski: (The existence of a detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Permanent Mission of Germany.) Imotski is located in southern Croatia and had a population of 38,555, according to the 1991 census. The population was 95.5 per cent Croat, and 2.9 per cent Serb, and 1.6 per cent other. 4713/

3020. Several reports, from various sources, contain the identical unsubstantiated claim that "police premises" in Imotski are used as a detention centre for about 20 Serbians. 4714/ Another report claims that, during November 1991, a Serbian soldier was tortured and mistreated in detention facilities in Listica (BiH), Imotski, and Split. The forces in command of these facilities are allegedly members of the MOI and ZNG of the Republic of Croatia. No specific information is provided regarding the alleged facility in Imotski. 4715/

14. Ivanec

3021. Ivanec is located in northern Croatian and had a population of 41,488 according to the 1991 census. The population was 97.6 per cent Croat and 2.4 per cent other. 4716/

3022. Lepoglava Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the Lepoglava prison as a place of detention and delegates first visited it on 1 June 1993. 4717/

15. Karlovac

3023. The county of Karlovac is located south-west of Zagreb. According to the 1991 census, the population was 80,855. At that time, the population was 66.7 per cent Croatian, 26.6 per cent Serbian, with some 6.3 per cent referred to as "other", and the remaining 3.4 per cent referred to as "Yugoslavs". 4718/

3024. Karlovac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) In June 1991, a prisoner allegedly was interned in Karlovac prison which was run by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia. He was reportedly ill-treated, beaten with truncheons, forcibly tattooed, and received numerous scars all over his body. He eventually escaped from the prison. 4719/ In August 1992, prisoners at the Bosanski Novi Stadium facility were transferred to the Karlovac prison because a United Nations team discovered the camp. 4720/ The ICRC reported the Karlovac prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 12 February 1992. 4721/

3025. Karlovac Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by neutral sources, namely the ICRC and Helsinki Watch.) One source reported that three soldiers, one Yugoslav army captain, and 17 Yugoslav army reservist, the majority of whom were Serb, left the town of Slunj in two army trucks. They were stopped by Croatian forces on the bridge over the Korana river and told to surrender. Three were transported to the police headquarters in Karlovac and eventually sent to Zagreb for detention. The others, while on the bridge, were allegedly maltreated and some were killed. 4722/ The ICRC reported the Karlovac police headquarters as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 12 February 1992. 4723/

16. Knin

3026. Knin is located in Krajina and had a population of 42,337 according to the 1991 census. The population was 88.6 per cent Serb, 8.6 per cent Croat and 2.8 per cent other. 4724/

3027. By the end of 1990, several villages in Croatia containing sizeable Serbian populations had found themselves with Serb citizens who refused to recognize Croatian authority and had unilaterally established "Serbian autonomous districts". 4725/ These districts were governed by the local Serbs and many were even equipped with locally-recruited police forces. 4726/

3028. When the conflict erupted in Croatia in 1991, these Serb-run districts became satellite bases for JNA units. 4727/ A number of local Croats who were detained by Serb forces in the region have reported that control of these facilities was primarily by local Serb paramilitaries rather than JNA forces. 4728/

3029. JNA Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US State Department. 4729/) On 5 and 6 April 1992, JNA units from the Knin corps, the White Eagles and an unidentified JNA tank unit collected some 1,600 Croatian civilians and 35 Bosnian Croatian and Muslim soldiers, loaded them onto buses and transported them to Knin. 4730/ The buses arrived in Knin on 7 April and the civilian prisoners were separated from the military prisoners. The military prisoners were then loaded onto a refrigerated truck and told that they were going to a slaughter house. The truck drove all night with the freezer unit turned on. 4731/

3030. The military prisoners were removed from the truck and taken to the jail. They were then placed in a small cell on the third floor of the jail. Shortly thereafter, five Bosnian Serb irregulars came and allegedly beat them with clubs and iron rods. 4732/ After all the prisoners were beaten, the Serbs left and did not return for three days. During this time, the prisoners were not fed or afforded any sort of care or attention. 4733/

3031. On 10 April, the prisoners were moved to a large room on one of the lower floors. A television crew from Belgrade was in this room and the prisoners were given scripts and made to read from them for the press detailing all the atrocities they had allegedly leveled on the Serbian people. 4734/ On 20 April, the prisoners were turned over to Martić's police and transported to the Knin jail. 4735/

3032. "Southern Camp"(Army Barracks): (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. 4736/) This facility was located on the road from Knin to Drniš, not far from Potkonje. 4737/ The report was supplied by a civilian male who spent a month at this facility.

3033. According to the report, Serbian and Montenegrin reservists captured him on the road and took him to a room in the southern Knin barracks. 4738/ Interrogation began immediately. The witness recalled being interrogated on four occasions in the Knin garrison building. 4739/

3034. Accompanying him in detention and the interrogation proceedings were some 20 other civilians, many of whom were from his town of Drniš. 4740/ They were all beaten daily with bludgeons, sticks, or anything that was available. The report alleges that the physical and mental mistreatment was constant and cruel. 4741/

3035. Knin Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) Nine of the military prisoners and three civilians from the JNA prison were removed by Martic's police and brought to this facility and detained in room number 4. 4742/ The guards at this location were "professional" jail guards who had been working at this facility since well before the beginning of the conflict. 4743/

3036. The prisoners were ordered to disrobe so that they could be searched for processing. During the strip search, the guards ordered the detainees to bend

> "over and spread their buttocks apart. Serbs would take police nightsticks, brooms or other sharp objects and drive them into a prisoner's rectum with sharp jabs. The guards told the prisoners that they were making sure that no one was hiding any weapons". 4744/

3037. Serbian guards typically brought their wives and girlfriends to the jail to see the prisoners. The inmates were instructed to comply with the orders of the "guests" which oftentimes included engaging in fellatio with one another while the women watched. 4745/

3038. On several occasions, small children were brought in and the prisoners were ordered to comply with their wishes as well. In one incident, a young boy demanded that one of the prisoners act like a horse so that the child could ride. 4746/ When the boy became dissatisfied with the inmate's performance, he urinated on the inmate's face, and then "ordered the prisoner to lick the urine from the floor". 4747/ Before leaving, the boy reportedly declared that the prisoner only needed one eye, so the youth stuck the inmate in the eye with a stick. 4748/

3039. One report details the experiences of a Croatian soldier captured during the battles for Kijevo in August 1991. 4749/ He was detained in a jail cell which measured three or four metres in size. There was only a wooden plank for a bed, very little ventilation and no light. 4750/ Four others were detained with him. The five were subjected to repeated and, seemingly unending, interrogation and mistreatment. The process went on for four to five hours daily and lasted 68 days. 4751/ Women and children were reportedly brought in to the facility to beat, kick and humiliate the prisoners. The detainees were given food once daily and water once every two days. The witness was exchanged on 2 November 1991. 1752/

3040. "District Prison of Knin" (Former Hospital) 4753/: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report the facility at this site was extremely overcrowded. Twenty-five inmates were detained in a single room. The rooms were so crowded that the inmates could not all sleep at the same time. 4754/

3041. The report mentions that the food and toilet facilities were adequate. Reportedly the men were beaten in the yard each day. 4755/

3042. The testimony of two Croatian priests, 4756/ suggests that at one time some 70 Croatian inmates were detained at this facility. Approximately half of the inmates were civilians and the other half were National Guardsmen. 4757/

3043. According to the witnesses, the inmates were severely mistreated by some of the prison guards. The priests made note of the fact that not all of the guards were cruel, some were quite humane in their treatment of the prisoners. 4758/

3044. The priests were often forced to cross themselves in the Orthodox fashion, with three fingers. They were beaten with truncheons on their hands and backs. 4759/ They witnessed the broken teeth, jaws, ribs, and legs of the other inmates as well as the injuries to kidneys, ears, and other body parts. The beatings usually took place in the bathrooms or in the hallways. 4760/

3045. "SAO Krajina" Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to one report, an inmate was detained at this location and physically mistreated on a regular basis. His captors attempted to coerce a confession that he gave aid to the residents of Polača. 4761/

3046. According to the report, the detainee was poorly fed for the majority of his detention, except for the last 10 days, just prior to the prisoner exchange. At that time, he began receiving servings of eggs, bacon, beans and canned meat. 4762/

3047. In another report from a reserve member of the Croatian police force, he was captured by Serb paramilitary forces on 26 June and detained in the Krajina region. 4763/ He notes his awareness of the orders given to the police on duty not to mistreat the prisoners but recalls that they disregarded these orders and subjected the prisoners to beatings on a daily basis. Reportedly when he complained about the beatings to the press, the Serb captors beat him so severely that he suffered a broken rib. 4764/

3048. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The beatings began as soon as he was captured, was the report from a captured Croatian soldier. The Serb captors beat the men with everything they could find. 4765/ They also removed all of their valuable possessions. The Serbs then took them on buses to Civljane and then to the police station in Knin. 4766/ They were reportedly interrogated in groups of two and then beaten. Thereafter they were taken to the prison in the old hosptial building. 4767/

3049. Garage in Golubić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 26 June 1991, armed Serbs arrested, detained and battered 14 police officers from Glina. The detainees were taken first to Samarica Hill, where local lumberman were also detained. 4768/ Two days later, all the detainees were taken and contained in a garage in the village of Golubić near Knin. After a brief stay at this location, the prisoners were again moved, this time to the the old hospital in Knin. 4769/

17. Korenica

3050. Korenica is a province in western Croatia which borders BiH at Bihać. Its pre-war population was 11,307 of which 75.8 per cent were Serb, 16.8 per cent were Croat, 3.9 per cent other, and 3.5 per cent "Yugoslav".

3051. Military Camp, Frikašić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A detention facility identified as military camp in Frikašic was first visited by the ICRC on 27 August 1993. 4770/

3052. Korenica Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International, and the ICRC.) It is reported that there was a Serbian-run camp at the Korenica Police Station. This camp held Croatian civilians who were arrested and brought in by members of the Martić police and the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina, two Serbian paramilitary organizations active in the area. 4771/

3053. All reports describe that the arrest and detention of Croatians started in October 1991. One witness was picked up on 8 October in the village of Dreżničko Selište. 4772/ Others were brought in during this same time from Rastovača, Plitvička Jezera, and Slunj. 4773/ A group of Croatian clergymen were picked up near Prijeboj in late October. 4774/

3054. Prisoners at the station are reported to have been interrogated, tortured, and abused. They underwent electric shock and beatings with wooden sticks, rubber truncheons, and rifle butts. 4775/ They were hosed with cold water, forced to perform fellatio on each other and prison guards, and made to drink urine. 4776/ One ex-prisoner was beaten so severely that he cracked seven ribs on the left side and 10 on the right. He was also hit badly in the head and, as a result, has restricted left eye movement and no sense of smell. 4777/

3055. The most detailed description of the camp comes from a Croatian priest who was held there from the end of October to the end of November, 1991. 4778 He had asked the commander of the JNA garrison in Slunj in mid-October to provide he and nine other Croatian clergymen with a military escort from Dreżnik to Vaganac. 4779/ There, they planned to bury six Croatian women who had previously been killed during a Serb attack of the village. The commander accepted their request and guaranteed them safe passage on their journey. Yet, on the way back, on 15 October at about 5:30 p.m. near Prijeboj, the JNA escort handed the religious group over to Serbian Martić police. 4780/ These Serbian paramilitaries then ordered them to drive to Korenica. 4781/

3056. Upon their arrival at the police station, the group of prisoners was met by 200 Serbian civilians. They waited outside the station and taunted the prisoners as they were transported inside. Once inside, they were made to undress and then beaten by guards. 4782/

3057. The next morning a guard entered the cell and told the two nuns and one of the priests that they were free to go. Later, the others were beaten by guards, brought outside to be beaten again by a group of 40 civilians, and then returned to their cell. During these beatings, the witness apparently had a stick kicked into his colon opening. 4783/

3058. Later that same day, the witness was asked to see the commander for interrogation. The commander allegedly threatened him with a knife and ordered him to admit that he was a Serb and that he had received money from the local government. At one point, he engraved the Serbian cross and four "C's" in the witness' chest. 4784/

3059. Two other perpetrators were named in connection with activities at the camp. One is said to have brought Serbian civilians to the camp to beat and harass the prisoners. The other ame to the camp on the witness' 18th day of detention and participated in prisoner beatings. 4785/

3060. A priest was held at Korenica for 23 days during which time he was repeatedly interrogated and beaten. He was asked about his supposed political work in organizing the Croatian Democratic Union Party in Dreznik, Vaganac, Rakovica, and Slunj. He was also accused of receiving money from the Vatican to purchase weapons for the Croatian defence. Furthermore, the witness claims that "bandits" continually came into his cell to beat he and the others. Apparently, they could do as they pleased with the Croatian prisoners detained at the station. 4786/

3061. On the 23rd day, a police commander came in and took the witness away. He told the other Serbs that he was taking the priest to be killed but instead took him to an unidentified private house. 4787/ It is reported that another of the priests was allowed to go to a hospital in Rijeka from 24 October to 26 October. Three other detained were subsequently released; the fate of the remaining four prisoners is unknown. 4788/ Another prisoner at the camp was transferred from Korenica to Manjača camp on 24 October 1991. 4789/

3062. The ICRC reportedly first visited the police station in Korenica on 31 October 1991. 4790/

3063. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The priest held at the Korenica police station described above was taken to a private house by a police commander near the end of November 1991. The report does not clearly indicate where the house was located and it is only possible that it was in the Korenica province.

3064. While there, the priest was tied to a chair and interrogated by a Commander. 4791/ There were 10 other prisoners at the house. They were Serbian deserters from Plitvice who apparently did not want to attack Croatian civilians. 4792/ The priest reports that he was treated better at the house than at Korenica. He was given food and beaten very little, allowing his wounds to heal. He stayed there for approximately 10 days upon which time he was taken by an officer Putnik, blindfolded, put on an aeroplane, and brought to the basement of another unidentified building. 4793/

3065. No other Serbian perpetrators are named in association with criminal activities in Korenica, but one witness accuses UNPROFOR members of collaborating with the "Četniks" in the area. 4794/

18. Kostajnica

3066. Kostajnica, located on the Croatian side of the border from Bosanski Novi and Bosanska Dubica, BiH, had a pre-war population of 8,000, 35 per cent Croatian and 65 per cent Serbian. 4795/

3067. Čavić Brdo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Seven prisoners were detained in Čavić Brdo in the Spamen Dom (Memorial) building in Samarica. The building is either a hotel or a bowling alley located in what appears to be Kostajnica. The location has not been confirmed and may be as far north as Čazma. They were detained by Serbian police from 26 July 1991 until 31 July 1991, though armed civilians had access to the prisoners and abused them. The Serbian police wore camouflage uniforms and berets and treated the prisoners correctly, according to the report. One of the detainees was a local official. He was detained after being allegedly ambushed on his way back from a meeting in Kostajnica. Those detainees who were wounded during the ambush either died or were taken to Bosnia. 4796/

3068. The official was badly beaten during his detention in a hotel which he claimed was the Serbian base. He believed he was beaten more severely because he was the only police officer detained. He was blindfolded and had his hands tied in front of his body at all times. Three medical workers who were detained were not blindfolded but they were beaten. 4797/

3069. Electric shock was used on the police officer during the course of his interrogation. All the prisoners were detained in the same room and the electric shock occurred in front of the other detainees. He believes that the device used to introduce the electricity to his feet and hands was a Polish telephone, a "dynamo machine on an electric generator" which required cranking. He was not certain of this because he was blindfolded during his interrogation but he heard a cranking noise. Five or six men were present during the interrogation and allegedly laughed when he screamed. He claimed that he was electrocuted after each question he could not answer, each shock lasted for three or four seconds. The Serbian police did the questioning and allowed the civilians to beat the prisoners. The interrogators were asking him about the number of MUPs in the police stations in various villages. The other prisoners were also electrocuted but the witness believed that their treatment was not as severe. 4798/

3070. The police were allegedly under orders to watch the prisoners, prevent their escape, prevent others from abusing them. The witness claimed that their commanding officer would come in once a day and would yell at the guards that the abuse was not supposed to occur. However, the witness claims the commanding officers reprimands had no effect on the treatment of the detainees. 4799/

3071. The police officer was forced to sleep in a chair for four days. He claimed that he was not allowed to lie down and to prevent this a knife was held at his neck and a gun at his mouth. The prisoners were threatened with death and accused of being "Ustaša". They were fed liverwurst spread twice a day for the first few days, but the witness claims he had difficulty eating due to the head trauma he suffered. 4800/

3072. The prisoners were not allowed to bathe but washed their faces in a basin in the corner of the room. 4801/

3073. Seven prisoners were transferred to a three by three metre room and their blindfolds were removed on 31 July 1991. In the room was a sponge-like thing on the floor where they slept. The room had no windows or ventilation. They were given aspirin but no medical treatment was received. Two of the seven were released first and then the rest. Five Croatian prisoners were exchanged on 26 July 1991 for two Serbians. The Croatians included the police officer, another man captured during the ambush and three medical workers who allegedly were captured driving a Red Cross ambulance. A truck driver and a commercial food inspector were also detained and the commercial food inspector was released the day before the police officer was exchanged. 4802/

3074. Kukuruzara: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported a detention facility in Kukuruzara, located north-east of the county seat. Fifty-eight prisoners were detained there from 12 to 19 September 1991 and then were transferred to the Glina prison. The prisoners were reported to be members of the Croatian Ministry of Interior and the Croatian Army. All the prisoners were abused, two were killed, and one was held in solitary confinement. The detention facility was controlled by the JNA and members of the SAO Krajina Militia. 4803/

19. Kutina

3075. The county of Kutina is located in northern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 39,493. At that time, the population was 82.6 per cent Croatian, 7.9 per cent Serbian, and 9.5 per cent were referred to as "others". 4804/

3076. Kutina Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported a police station in Kutina as a place of detention. An ICRC representative first visited the police station on 28 December 1991. 4805/

20. Metković

3077. The municipality of Metković is on the border of Herzegovina in South Dalmatia. It is situated in the Neretva river valley from the Adriatic Sea approximately 22 kilometres north to the town of Metković, the county seat. 4806/ According to the 1991 population census Metković had a population of 22,774, 93.7 per cent of which were Croats, 3.1 per cent Serb, and 3.2 per cent "other". 4807/

3078. Prison in Metković: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to reports, 19 Serb civilians from the village of Glušci, were arrested and detained in the local prison following a police raid in the region on 9 May 1992. Reportedly members of the Croatian National Guard were responsible for these activities. 4808/

3079. One report suggested that the 19 civilians were detained at this location for a undisclosed period of time and then transferred to prison camps in Split and Šibenik. 4809/

3080. A passenger aboard a JNA plane when it was shot down on 23 April 1992 was reported to have been captured by the Croatian army on the left bank of the Neretva river. Though the prisoner was allegedly taken into custody in BiH he was interned at a prison in Metković. There he was reportedly punched and kicked all over his body. The prisoner also claimed that he was forced to make a statement for Croatian television. In the statement he had to say he was a member of the aggressor army and that he had killed innocent Croatian people. 4810/

3081. Unidentified camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serbs in the Capljina municipality were detained and mistreated in an unidentified camp in the area of Metković. 4811/ The inmates were reportedly subjected to beatings, cut with various sharp objects, caused to undergo electric shock treatments and forced to engage in homosexual acts as well as acts of rape with female inmates. Reportedly the facility was operated by members of the

HOS paramilitary group. 4812/

3082. "Poduh" Tobacco Processing Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Permanent Mission of Germany. 4813/) According to one report, in April 1992, Serb citizens in the Čapljina region were arrested by Croatian soldiers. 4814/ The detainees were initially taken to the tobacco station in Capljina and held there for a few hours before being blindfolded and transported to the tobacco processing plant in Metković. 4815/

3083. At the Poduh plant, the personal possessions of the detainees were removed and they were subjected to beatings with clubs, mallets, rifle butts, baseball bats and sticks. The inmates were reportedly beaten in the genital area. 4816/ When they lost consciousness, they were reportedly revived with cold water. 4817/

3084. Following the beatings, the inmates were detained in a room on the lower level for six days. They were then taken to a location on the upper level of the plant to undergo interrogation. The questioning was performed on an individual basis and reportedly lasted quite some time. 4818/

3085. Following the interrogation, the inmates were blindfolded, their hands bound and they were transported to the Lora camp in Split. 4819/

3086. Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the military police building as a place of detention and first visited it on 3 June 1992. 4820/

21. Našice

3087. The county of Našice is located in north-eastern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 40,424. At that time, the population was 80.1 per cent Croatian, 11 per cent Serbian, with 8.9 per cent referred to as "others". 4821/

3088. Našice: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Našice. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Našice. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 4822/

3089. Additionally, there were reports that prisoners taken at Budimci were later exchanged in Nemetin. The majority of the prisoners were Serb civilians and a small number of soldiers. 4823/

22. Nova Gradiška

3090. Nova Gradiška is north of the Sava River and borders Bosanska Gradiška. It had a population of 60,461 according to the 1991 census. The population constited of 71.7 per cent Croats, 20.8 per cent Serb, 3 per cent Yugoslav and 4.5 per cent "other". 4824/

3091. Stara Gradiška Prison: 4825/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of

State, Helsinki Watch, and the ICRC. 4826/) This camp lies within a Serb-occupied area of Croatia. 4827/ The prison was in the centre of town and consisted of two separate wings. 4828/ It is unclear if the prison operated as a traditional jail before the conflict in Croatia broke out, but it was used to house prisoners of the conflict from as early as October of 1991 until at least 29 July 1993, when ECMM visited Stara Gradiška and observed that four inmates were being housed there.

3092. A host of Serb forces have been named as being involved in the control and operation of Stara Gradiška camp. It appears that initially, the camp was controlled largely by forces other than the JNA. Many of the reports of detentions occurring in November of 1991 name "Četniks with cockards," 4829/ members of the Plitvice Territorial Defence Units, 4830/ SAO militia, 4831/ and the White Eagles as running the camp and participating in the beating and torturing of prisoners. One report stated that on 30 November, the "Četniks" told the prisoners that from that point forward, their detention came under JNA jurisdiction. 4832/

3093. Reports have named several individuals as being involved in the operation of Stara Gradiška. Thirteen persons were identified as reported interrogators at Stara Gradiška, who also maltreated the prisoners, including two members of the Plitvice Territorial Defence Unit. 4833/ A Serb irregular was also reportedly involved in the interrogation of prisoners and may have ordered some detainees to be tortured. 4834/ The camp's alleged commander, at least as of March 1992, was a former YPA colonel who reportedly ordered soldiers to beat prisoners and may have personally tortured others. 4835/

3094. Detainees at Stara Gradiška were largely Croatian, but some Muslims were also detained there on certain occasions. Muslims from Teslić, Prnjavor and Bosanska Gradiška were brought to Stara Gradiška on an unspecified date. 400 people from Lisnija were also taken to the prison. 4836/ The prisoners included both civilians and soldiers. One group of prisoners comprised members of the Croatian Defence Council and Serbs who had refused to fight against Croatians. 4837/

3095. It appears that there were two "peak" periods in which individuals were detained at Stara Gradiška. The first period was between November of 1991 and January of 1992. At least 18 persons from the county of Slunj were taken to Stara Gradiška from Ključ militia station in late November 1991. They had all been accused of slaughtering anywhere between one and 15 Serbian children. 4838/ One report noted that by 18 November, prisoners were been housed in groups of 50 in small cells, suggesting that the camp population exceeded 100 persons. 4839/ Of these prisoners, 20 were sent to Manjača on 22 November. However, the ICRC intercepted the convoy and the prisoners eventually were released and taken to Zagreb. 4840/ An additional 18 persons were taken from Stara Gradiška to Okučani police station on 6 December. 4841/

3096. A prisoner who was appointed to serve as "camp doctor" upon his arrival in Stara Gradiška on 9 December 1991, noted that he examined 635 prisoners between 12 December 1991 and 6 February 1992. 4842/ According to another former prisoner, additional detainees were brought to the camp from Bučje on 15 December 1991, including 20 women who were later exchanged. 4843/

3097. Other Croatians were brought from Grdjevica camp to Stara Gradiška in late 1991. These prisoners spent a total of 5 months in captivity at three different camps, including Grdjevica, Bucje and Stara Gradiška. 4844/ In the middle of January 1992, 16 Croatian guardsmen were brought to the camp, but then returned to the camp at Okucani to receive medical attention. 4845/ On 16 January 1992, 100 prisoners were exchanged in Pakrac. 4846/ Twenty-three additional prisoners were released on 26 January 1992 and taken to Bosanski

Šamac. 4847/

3098. The second high point for detentions occurred between May and June of 1992. On 26 April 1992, a BiH official and an HVO soldier were diverted from their planned meeting with Lt. Col. Zovan Peuličan and eventually taken to Stara Gradiška, where they were beaten by police officers and at least one individual who identified himself as a White Eagle. They were sent home that evening. 4848/ On 29 May 1992, 400 men were transferred from Ključ sports hall to Stara Gradiška. Most of them remained there until mid-June, when they were transported to the camp at Manjača. 4849/

3099. The following day, 29 May, four Muslims in an unidentified village were captured by White Eagles and taken along with seven other Muslims to Stara Gradiška camp. 4850/ At that time, the prison was holding 450 males and no females. 4851/ An additional two dozen prisoners were taken from Knin and arrived at the camp shortly after 4 June. 4852/ On 14 June 1992, all 450 inmates were taken to Manjača and the prison was reportedly abandoned. 4853/ However, as mentioned earlier, ECMM visited Stara Gradiška in July 1993, and four inmates were being detained there. 4854/ This suggests that the camp was either reopened or remained in operation despite the witness' observations.

3100. By most accounts, the camp was severely overcrowded throughout 1991 and 1992. In November 1991, groups of 50 prisoners were held in rooms measuring five metres by six metres. They were forced to sleep on the bare floor. 4855/ One prisoner, who was detained at Stara Gradiška in May and June of 1992, was placed in a room with 60 other men. The room was 18 square metres in size. Because of the crowded conditions, the prisoners were not able to all sleep at one time. 4856/

3101. There are discrepancies as to the treatment of prisoners at the camp. Several reports, which are based on interviews with persons detained at Stara Gradiška in November of 1991 note that many prisoners were beaten and tortured by the guards and interrogators at the camp. This activity appears to have occurred when the "Četniks" or irregulars and SAO militia were in control of the camp. One prisoner stated that he heard shots every night for 12 consecutive nights during his stay at Stara Gradiška, and that he knew of at least four prisoners who died. 4857/ This witness also stated that the ICRC visited on Christmas Day 1991 4858/ and that conditions improved mildly after Croatia was recognized in January 1992. However, another former prisoner stated that conditions at Stara Gradiška, while under the control of the JNA, was "bearable, indeed a positive blessing in comparison with Bučje [a camp in Pakrac]". 4859/

3102. One of the more notorious forms of torture at Stara Gradiška was the use of electrified water. One prisoner who was held there in March and April of 1992 related that the camp commander threatened to throw him into the water unless he confessed. After being kicked and beaten, the prisoner's body touched a metal net which grazed the water, and he sustained shocks. This treatment was repeated 10 days later. 4860/ Other prisoners were made to walk continuously in circles for hours, or to stand still for given intervals of time. In contrast, a prisoner who was detained at Stara Gradiška in May and June of 1992 stated that no one was beaten, "mishandled" or killed during his 14-day stay at the camp. Prisoners were interrogated, however, about their backgrounds and political affiliations. 4861/

3103. One ex-detainee stated that prisoners were fed three times a day. Twenty-four prisoners had to share a kilogram of bread. In addition, a piece of cheese was distributed to the prisoners at breakfast and a piece of margarine was given at dinnertime. Prisoners were also given very little water, but were afraid to ask for more sustenance "as it was considered a criticism...and was punished by beating". 4862/ In November, prisoners were given only one bath, during which they were beaten and spat on. 4863/

3104. Nova Gradiška Detention Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A group of civilians and Territorial Defence Units in Mašička Šagovina surrendered to Croatian forces. One of the men among the group, a Serb, was taken to the detention camp at Nova Gradiška. No other details about the camp were provided. 4864/

3105. Okučani Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Okučani is located just north of Stara Gradiška and west of Nova Gradiška proper. The former police station in Okučani served as a Serb-run detention facility in late 1991. As early as 6 December 1991, individuals were taken to this site and detained. The last known date on which prisoners were held at Okučani is the middle of January 1992.

3106. Okučani was run by Serb forces, but it is unclear whether the forces were regular or paramilitary. One report noted that members of the Okučani Territorial Defence forces and SAO Krajina "tortured and killed detainees in Nova Gradiška," but does not specifically mention Okučani. 4865/ Three individuals were identified as reportedly participating in the beating of Okučani prisoners. The military unit to which these persons belonged was not given in the report. 4866/

3107. Most of the Okučani detainees appear to have been Croatian, and included civilians and military personnel. One group of 18 persons was taken from the camp at Stara Gradiška to Okučani on 6 December 1991. Among the prisoners were women and civilians. Twelve of these 18 were eventually returned to Stara Gradiška. 4867/ An additional report noted that 12 persons were taken from Okučani to Stara Gradiška on 24 December 1991. It is possible that this report is referring to the same 12 individuals. 4868/ Additionally, 16 Croatian guardsmen were brought to Stara Gradiška in the middle of January 1992. However, they were returned to Okučani because they were severely beaten and could not receive appropriate medical attention at Stara Gradiška. 4869/

3108. Prisoners at Okučani were housed in small cells which measured one metre by 1.8 metres, so that the prisoners could not all sit down at one time. In one cell of this size, 14 prisoners were detained. The cells had neither windows or doors. Upon arrival at Okučani, detainees were stripped of all their belongings. During the day, the prisoners were beaten with all sorts of weapons, and at night, they were taken into a separate room where between five to six men beat the prisoners. Several individuals died as a result of beatings. 4870/

3109. At least one prisoner was mutilated while detained at Okučani. An electric appliance for use in cattle was implemented to maltreat the prisoners, but the method used was not described. Others were forced to open a heated oven with their bare hands or eat salt and drink salt water. 4871/ The group of prisoners who were taken from Okučani to Stara Gradiška on 24 December 1991 were described as having been severely beaten. In addition, one of the women prisoners had been tortured and raped by Okučani guards and other prisoners. 4872/

3110. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the police station as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 3 January 1992. 4873/

23. Novska

3111. Novska is located north of the Sava River and borders Bosanska Dubica. According to the 1991 census it had a population of 24,731. The population was 67 per cent Croat, 21.8 per cent Serb, and 11.2 per cent other. 4874/

3112. Novska Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December 1991, a Serbian family was taken by local Croatian authorities to the "Novska prison". At the prison, the entire family was allegedly subjected to physical and mental abuse. 4875/ Also within the municipality of Novska, in the village of Borovac, several members of Serbian paramilitary forces were accused of illegally detaining, harassing, and mistreating ethnic Croatians. These violations were allegedly committed between August and December 1991; no specific location is given. 4876/

24. Ogulin

3113. The county of Ogulin is located in Croatia, south-west of Zagreb near the border with Slovenia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 28,904. At that time, the population was 59.9 per cent Croatian, 35.3 per cent Serbian, with the remaining 4.8 per cent referred to as "others". 4877/

3114. Saborsko: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There was a report of detention of civilians in Saborsko by Serbian paramilitary formations on 12 November 1991. 4878/

3115. Plaški Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that on 1 December 1991, a member of the Serbian paramilitary forces, interrogated civilians in the police station in Plaški. 4879/

3116. Ogulin Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Two reports from the same source indicated that 23 Serbs from Ogulin and the surrounding villages were arbitrarily arrested between 17 November 1991 and 20 November 1991. The Serbs allegedly were held in the Ogulin police station for three days, where they were physically abused by police officers and a ZNG member of the Republic of Croatia, in an effort to extract confessions on alleged collaboration with "Četniks" and possession of firearms. They were questioned and beaten at the police station. One of the officers fired shots from an automatic weapon, killing three of them and gravely wounding one. 4880/

3117. Another source reported on what appears to be the same incident and included two statements by ex-detainees. Both statements concern the arrest and detention of ethnic Serbs at the Ogulin police station. On 18 November 1991 one witness was arrested at work by a patrol from the Croatian Ministry of Interior. No reason was given for the arrest. He was detained at the Ogulin police station with 23 other people of Serbian nationality. 4881/ The other witness was arrested at his house on 17 November 1991 by the so-called "Josip Turković Intervention Unit" and taken by police van to the Ogulin police station allegedly to give a statement. 4882/

3118. According to the first witness, the interrogations began the same evening and the detainees were interrogated individually by six to eight people. The witness was interrogated by a co-worker from the Ćumerija enterprise for one hour and 10 minutes which involved the beating of the prisoner on the legs and arms with a nightstick. He was accused of having been involved in an armed rebellion against the Republic of Croatia. 4883/

3119. The second witness was first interrogated by an elderly man allegedly from Zagreb to whom he gave his personal data and who questioned him about the Serbs from Plaški. He was then taken to another room where he spent up to two hours. A guard pointed a gun at his head and continuously clicked the trigger. A tall Croatian Defence Force (HOS) member with a red beret and a shorter man in civilian clothes entered the room. The two began interrogating and beating the witness. The HOS member kicked the witness in the head which caused bleeding. They left the prisoner ordering him to write a statement. The two men returned half an hour later and beat him again because he had not written anything. Another severely beaten prisoner was brought in and shortly thereafter the civilian took him away while the HOS member remained with the witness demanding a confession. The prisoner was then fed some bread and canned meat and when the other prisoner returned he too had been fed. The two prisoners were then taken to another cell which contained a severely beaten Serb. The Serb claimed he had been beaten all night, forced to sing "Ustaše" songs, and declare himself a "Četnik". 4884/

3120. The next day the two prisoners were taken out of the cell and told they would be released. Instead they were taken to a meeting room which held 10 other Serbs who had been arrested that morning. They were watched by two guards, one of whom collected money from the prisoners and bought them sandwiches and cigarettes. In the evening the prisoners were moved to the cafeteria in the basement. At 8:00 p.m., two "Turković's special policemen" entered the room and began taking prisoners out one by one. The prisoners returned badly beaten, the interrogators allegedly jumped from tables on to the chests of the prisoners. This continued until 4:00 a.m. on 19 November 1991. 4885/

3121. Those left in the room were threatened by a named person, who cocked his gun and pointed it at the prisoners. The witness was not beaten and he was told the man was saving him for last. At 7:00 a.m., two men entered and took the personal data of the prisoners. The witness was asked to reveal the names of the "Četniks" and Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) members in Josip Dol. The witness gave only the names of the deceased and those who had fled. During that day, around seven more Serbs were detained. 4886/

3122. Both of the witnesses claim that at some time during their detention a man entered the room where the prisoners were held and fired at the prisoners. The first witness claims that on 19 November 1991, the two guards who watched the prisoners were joined by an armed man. This armed man fired his weapon at the prisoners. Three detainees were killed and one was seriously wounded. The guards disarmed the assailant and moved the prisoners to another room where they spent the night. 4887/

3123. The other witness claims that the assailant was a member of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG). The guards, one a special policemen and the other a man from Modruša, attempted to get the assailant to leave. They were initially successful, however, he returned minutes later and joined the two policemen at a table where they were interviewing the detainees. The assailant appeared to be intoxicated and began telling the other two about his experiences in the war. The two police tried to convince him to leave and get some rest as his shift was over. The assailant allegedly started for the door but suddenly turned and fired from his automatic weapon on the detainees. The two policemen pushed his gun to the floor and one hit him in the head with his gun. Two prisoners died and one was severely wounded. A policemen named called an ambulance and the wounded prisoner was taken away. 4888/

3124. On 20 November 1991 the prisoners were released without explanation. 4889/

3125. Another report alleged that between 19 November 1991 and 21 November 1991 some one hundred Serbs from different villages were arrested and taken to the police station in Ogulin. There they were beaten and interrogated about an alleged rebellion. Ten people were killed and 90 have disappeared. 4890/

25. Osijek

3126. The county of Osijek is in eastern Croatia bordering FRY at Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 164,577. At that time, 66.6 per cent were Croatian, 20 per cent were Serbian, 8.4 per cent were referred to as "other", and 5 per cent were referred to as "Yugoslav". 4891/

3127. Dalj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. 4892/) It was reported that on 10 August 1991, in the village of Erdut, 4893/ members of the JNA Novi Sad Corps, and members of irregular militia 4894/ comprised of Serb villagers from Erdut began arresting Croatian and Hungarian civilians remaining in the town after the JNA occupation. A number of civilians 4895/ were arrested and taken to the village of Dalj. After an interrogation and physical abuse, some of the civilians were released while some were taken to Borovo Selo. On 25 August 1991, additional Croatian civilians were arrested by the "Krajina Militia" in the town of Erdut. They were imprisoned in Dalj for seven days and then taken to Borovo Selo. Several days later some of the Croatians were taken back to Dalj and imprisoned in the "Kooperacija" company building. 4896

3128. Temporary Dalj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that a number of captured Croatian civilians from Vukovar were transported and temporarily detained in the village of Dalj during the last week of November 1991, after the fall of Vukovar. They were allegedly tortured and most of them were executed thereafter. 4897/ A witness testimony in another report corroborates the existence of this temporary camp in Dalj where many people were held and then allegedly executed. 4898/

3129. "Kooperacija" Company Building, Dalj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that several Croatian civilians who were arrested in Erdut by members of JNA Novi Sad Corps and members of the "Krajina Militia" were imprisoned in Dalj in the "Kooperacija" company building. 4899/

3130. "Private" Prison in Dalj (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that Veso Proa, a Serb from Vukovar and a resident from Belgrade fired at an imprisoned Croatian civilian near the cyrillic sign "Dalj" at the entrance to the village. The man survived and was taken to the private prison in Dalj along with two other men. 4900/ Another report says that there is a "private" camp in Dalj. 4901

3131. Police Station, Dalj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. 4902/) A member of the Croatian National Guard interviewed in the Zagreb weekly newspaper Danas of 27 August 1991 described how he was captured in Dalj on 3 August, by local Serbs, former police officers who had occupied the police station in Dalj. He was questioned and released. The following day he was again detained and held together with some 20 other Croatians. He alleged that he was forced to load the bodies of 22 dead Croatian National Guardsmen and police into a refrigerated truck. He also alleged that he and his fellow prisoners were forced to carry out various physical tasks by their captors who punched and beat them with rifle butts, put out cigarettes on their bodies and humiliated them. 4903/

3132. Police Station Jail, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) A Serbian man being held in the Osijek jail described his arrest and treatment in an interview with Helsinki Watch. On 7 July 1991 the man's house in the village of Shilopsi was surrounded by the Croatian National Guard and he and the other civilians in the house surrendered. They were beaten inside the house with rifle butts and kicked. He reported that about 20 to 30 National Guards were hitting and kicking them. After being beaten in the house, they were forced to walk about one to two kilometres to their cars where they were again beaten. They were then taken to Djakovo police station and he was taken to the hospital where his wounds were stitched. They were then taken to the Osijek police station and put in jail at about 3:00 p.m. on 8 July. There were seven people arrested (four men) and the men were all in the jail in Osijek. 4904/ In another interview with Helsinki Watch, the police chief of Knin reported that they believe there to be a total of 45 men held in the jails in Osijek and Banija. 4905/

3133. Osijek Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC.) A report alleges that a man, Savo Ojkić of Voćin, who was imprisoned by Croatian authorities was subjected to brutal physical torture in Osijek prison which resulted in serious injuries of which he later died. He died in a Zagreb hospital where he had be taken for treatment. 4906/ The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek prison on 7 December 1991. 4907/

3134. Osijek Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek barracks on 23 April 1992. There are no details given. 4908/

3135. Osijek Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek hospital on 31 March 1994. There are no details given. 4909/

3136. Secretariat of Internal Affairs Building, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that after members of the Yugoslav People's Army surrendered in Osijek, they were taken to the Secretariat of Internal Affairs building where all their belongings were seized and they were forced to run a gauntlet of enemy soldiers on their way to prison cells. They were allegedly beaten severely. 4910/

3137. Basement of House, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to witness statements, members of the Croatian forces had entered into Paulin Dvor 4911/ on the night of 12 or 13 December 1991. Seventeen people were arrested and taken to the basement of the house of Mr. Andrija Bukvić. According to the witnesses, they were all killed. 4912/

3138. Unidentified Osijek camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report discusses detailed information gathered from former prisoners of a camp in Osijek. They were allegedly subjected to severe physical and mental mistreatment. The forms of mental mistreatment ranged from bullying, threats blackmail, recruitment and humiliation to brutal maltreatment, and sexual abuse. 4913/ This report is corroborated by another report discussing the treatment of the prisoners exchanged in the village of Nemetin on 27 March 1992. 4914/ Another report says that prisoners were taken out to downtown Osijek during the fiercest fighting to collect refuse and deposit it into street refuse bins. 4915/

3139. Second unidentified Osijek camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that a parish priest in Koprivnica 4916/ was arbitrarily arrested and detained by Croatian armed forces. He was first in preventive detention in Bjelovar and was then transferred to Osijek. Although he was a civilian and clergyman, he was exchanged as a prisoner of war for Croatian soldiers. He was allegedly ill treated and physically tortured as a result of which he suffered great bodily harm. 4917/

3140. Unidentifed Ernestinovo camp: (The existence of a detention facility in this village has been corroborated by neutral sources, namely the ICRC and Amnesty International.) An Amnesty International and the ICRC report states that there is a camp in Ernestinovo, in the county of Osijek. There are no details concerning this camp. 4918/

26. Otočac

3141. Otočac is located near Gospić and had a population of 24,779. The population was 64.9 per cent Croat, 32.2 per cent Serb, and 2.9 per cent other. 4919/

3142. Otočac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the Otočac Prison as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 2 April 1992. 4920/

27. Pakrac

3143. Before the second World War, Pakrac and its environs were almost entirely populated by Croats. Following World War II, Serbs began to inhabit the region and many Croats departed the area. 4921/

3144. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Pakrac had a population of 27,288. Of that number 46.4 per cent were Serbs, 36 per cent were Croats and the remaining 17.6 per cent were described as "others".

3145. Reports received from the region suggest that of the three detention facilities in the municipality, two were Croat-run and one was Serb controlled.

3146. Bučje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) The village of Bučje is located some 20 kilometres east of Pakrac. According to reports, Bučje had become a reference point for "SAO West Slavonija". 4922/ The village became the military and administrative centre of the "SAO West". 4923/ As a result, the prison was the most logical central warehouse to which prisoners captured from surrounding areas with undetermined containment assignment could be registered and detained. 4924/

3147. According to one report, on 19 August 1991, "Četniks" attacked and occupied a portion of this Croatian community killing a number of civilians and imprisoning others at this camp. From August to November 1991, a great many the prisoners at this location were reportedly questioned, tortured and killed. 4925/

3148. In another account, an elderly Croat reported being arrested on 21 September by Serbian paramilitary forces and taken to the village of Bučje. He reported being held with both civilian and captured soldiers in a school building. 4926/

3149. According to the report, the detainees were made to sleep on concrete floors with only a piece of cardboard for bedding. 4927/ The detainees' hands were tied behind their backs and their ankles bound. They were reportedly beaten simultaneously by several of their captors. 4928/

3150. One former detainee, who was arrested in August 1991 and held in several detention facilities, stated that his treatment at Bučje was the worst. He reported that he and other prisoners were beaten by their captors while they were handcuffed and blindfolded. "Life in Stara Gradiška, under the control of the JNA was bearable, indeed a positive blessing in comparison with Bučje". 4929/

3151. In another report, on 29 August 1991, a physician from Pakrac was taken to and detained in the basement of the forestry company at Bučje. He was kept in a room that contained only a stool and a piece of paper. He was given bread to eat and, the following morning, a blanket. On the evening of the second day he was taken to a physician to be treated for his wounds. He was reportedly removed from the camp for a few days and then returned on 6 September, this time he was detained in the room in the former veterinary clinic. The room used to be a stable. The floor was damp. He was given a sponge mattress, two blankets and a pillow. He was permitted regular meals. There was reportedly a female lawyer held in the room next to his and 40 people captured were detained in a wooden barn in the municipality. According to the witness, Serbs as well as Croats were detained at this facility. Reportedly Serbs who were part of a resistance were detained by the Serb paramilitaries. 4930/

3152. The witness identified members of the JNA bringing in refugees from surrounding villages. According to the witness there were 150 individuals held at Bučje. Serbs were reportedly released 10-15 days after their arrival. There were reportedly 30 Serbs detained there. Approximately six people were killed, 10 people were unaccounted for and a number of women were raped. 4931/

3153. "Stara Ciglana": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) "Stara Ciglana" was regarded as a death camp. 4932/ It was located in Pakračka Poljana, near Kutina. This facility was reportedly created by Special Forces Units of the Ministry of the Interior Affairs of the Republic of Croatia for the containment and control of ethnic Serbs. 4933/

3154. Reportedly, after their arrest, ethnic Serbs were brought to this location and, either individually or in small groups, prepared for and "liquidated". 4934/ According to the report, those not destroyed were detained in the camp for several days and thereafter removed to locations where they were later killed. 4935/

3155. "Ribarska Koliba" Hotel: 4936/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) This Marino Selo hotel was reportedly converted into the Croatian National Guard/Military Police headquarters and death camp. 4937/ It was reportedly a small settlement just betwen Pakrac and Kutina. It was created in late October 1991 and secured by some 30 military police officers. The commander at that time was one Damir Širac. 4938/

3156. According to one report, on 15 November 1991, members of the Croatian army arrested 15 Serbs from the village of Kip, six from Klisa, and one from Batinjani. 4939/ Most of the prisoners were reportedly members of Serbian insurgency, but all were unarmed. They were detained in a hotel in the village Marino Selo, and guarded by 12-15 Croat army members. 4940/ The prisoners were reportedly used as forced labour to bury the bodies of those killed in the camp. 4941/

3157. The detainees at this facility were beaten with iron rods which were removed from military beds, beaten with wooden truncheons, and reportedly in one case, a blow torch was burned across the chest of one of the inmates. 4942/

3158. Following the beatings, they were detained in a room in the cellar from which regular beatings were inflicted. 4943/ There was also reportedly a room next to this cellar containment area where other detainees were taken solely for the purpose of being beaten. 4944/

3159. One detainee recalled that his son was taken by members of the National Guard to a hotel room where he was placed in a chair with his hands tied behind his back and thereafter connected to electricity and tortured. 4945/

3160. In another incident, the Croatian soldiers reportedly cut off the ears of one inmate and then forced another detainee who witnessed the event to eat the ear. 4946/ They reportedly later cut the ears and fingers off of several other detainees. 4947/

3161. Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp at the Police Headquarters in Pakrac. The ICRC first visited the camp on 14 January 1992. 4948/

3162. Jedinstvo Football Club: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December of 1991 a Serb prisoner was interned in an improvised prison in the locker room of the Jedinstvo Football Club at Pakračka Poljana by the Croatian Army. While interned there he was interrogated and asked about the military positions of the JNA. He was also beaten daily. He filmed for five hours while interrogated. He was dressed in a furcap, a coat of arms with a četnik insignia for the event. The guards also electrocuted him by hooking a power transformer to his toes and turning the power on. His stomach was also burned and he was treated in Pakračka Poljana hospital. 4949/

3163. Unidentified House, Pakrac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the testimony of a civilian from Pakrac, who was arrested by Serb paramilitaries on 19 August 1991, he recalled being taken to an unidentified house near Bučje. He was handcuffed and blindfolded and was unsure of his exact location. He was interrogated and beaten in this condition. The witness made a wreitten statement and was detained in the bathroom of this house overnight. The following day he and another detainee were transported to another private home in the area. 4950/

3164. Home of Jela Tarbuk, Pakrac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the statement of a civilian physician detained at this location, the home of a now deceased patient, he and another physician were kept here from 20 August 1991 to 29 August 1991. Reportedly one guard was posted at the location during the day and two at nights. They were fed three times a day and interrogated only once. The witness was made to write a letter to the hospital in Pakrac requesting surgical equipment and other supplies. The witness was transferred to Bučje on 29 August 1991. 4951/

28. Petrinja

3165. Petrinja is located near Glina and had a population of 35,622 according to the 1991 census. The population was 44.2 per cent Croat, 44.9 per cent Serb, 5.1 per cent Yugoslav, 5.8 per cent "other". 4952/

3166. Taborište Settlement, Brijest: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A concentration camp in which Serbians were detained was allegedly located at the Taboriste settlement, in the village of Brijest. 4953/ About 500 prisoners were detained there, including 80 women and 40 children. The children ranged in age from 8 to 15, and they were beaten and forced to work during their detention. The female prisoners were raped every day, and the male prisoners were reportedly killed and buried in mass graves. 4954/

3167. Vasil Gaćeša Casern: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The Vasil Gaćeša casern, which was formerly operated by the JNA, reportedly served as a Serb-run detention facility in September of 1991. The casern was used to house Croatian civilians in Petrinja county. At least 31 Croatian persons were captured while trying to escape the fighting in Petrinja and taken to the casern. 4955/ The prisoners were told they were being held "for their own security". Five of them were released the following morning. At least one of the prisoners was interrogated, beaten and forced to sign several confessions. The detainees also participated in burial detail, where bodies of killed persons were buried in two identified mass graves. One of the mass graves was reportedly located within Vasil Gaćeša casern itself, and the other was near a small hill, where 18 Croatian soldiers were buried. 4956/ The report did not indicate whether the soldiers were former prisoners of the casern.

3168. According to another report, SAO Krajina forces arrested a group of citizens on 21 September and took them to the casern, where a number of them were interrogated and tortured. Others were forced into labour. 4957/

3169. Croatian soldiers may have also been detained at the Vasil Gaćeša casern. On 16 September, Serb paramilitaries and JNA troops captured a group of 23 Croatian soldiers. They were reportedly tortured for several hours, then executed by a firing squad and buried in a mass grave. While the report did not specify the precise location where the captured soldiers were taken, the date of the incident coincides with other reports which mention the Vasil Gaćeša casern. 4958/

3170. Several individuals have been identified as participating in the operation of the Vasil Gaćeša facility. Reportedly, the chief jailer was a JNA Sergeant and the commander of the casern was a JNA Major. 4959/ Four alleged JNA interrogators were also identified.

29. Podravska Slatina

3171. Podravska Slatina is located in northern Croatia and had a population of 31,155 according to the 1991 census. The population of the opstina was 57.2 per cent Croat, 35.8 per cent Serb, 3.5 per cent Yugoslav, and the remaining 3.5 per cent were described as "other". 4960/

3172. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Little specific information is available regarding detention facilities in the municipality of Podravska Slatina. One report refers to Podravska Slatina, among other locations, as a place where Croatian authorities detained ethnic Serbs. POW's interviewed in March 1992 reported physical violence and mental mistreatment. The names of prison guards and members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs are given as alleged perpetrators. 4961/

3173. Police Station, Voćin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) It is reported that the police station in Voćin was used by Serbs as a detention centre. 4962/

30. Pula

3174. Pula is located in Istria and had a population of 84,606. The population was 55.5 per cent Croat, 7.6 per cent Serb, 36.9 per cent other, and 11.9 per cent regional ethnic orientation. 4963/

3175. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the district prison in Pula as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 16 February 1992. 4964/

31. Rijeka

3176. The county of Rijeka is located in north-west Croatia bordering the Adriatic Sea, near the Istria peninsula. According to the 1991 census, the population was 205,836. At that time, the population was 71.4 per cent Croatian, 10.6 per cent Serbian, 2.9 per cent Muslim, 11.2 per cent of the population was referred to as "other", and 3.9 per cent was referred to as "Yugoslav". 4965/

3177. Rijeka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ECMM and Helsinki Watch.) One source reported that the Croatian forces maintain a detention centre in Rijeka. 4966/ Around 14 September 1993 team Gospić of the ECMM was informed by the local Red Cross that some Serb prisoners allegedly had been transferred to Rijeka for unknown reasons after the last Croatian Army offensive in the Gospić pocket. The team was also informed that the authorities in Gospić would not allow anyone to see all the prisoners detained after the last offensive. 4967/ Another report claims that 12 draft age men, who arrived in Jablanica during January and February 1993, reported being picked up in various parts of Croatia by the Croatian police and detained in Rijeka before being sent to Posušje. The men appear to have been Bosnian Muslims though possibly three were Serbian. 4968/

3178. Rijeka Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 29 September 1993 the Knin Red Cross delivered the list of Croats incarcerated in the Glina jail and were given in return a list of Serbian soldiers, captured by the Croats in Čitluk, Divoselo, and Medak and who were reportedly detained in the Rijeka prison. 4969/ The ICRC visited the prison in Rijeka on 4 October 1991. 4970/

3179. Rijeka Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the military police building in Rijeka as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 12 September 1993. 4971/

32. Šibenik

3180. The county of Šibenik is located in southern Croatia and borders the Adriatic Sea. According to the 1991 census, the population was 84,435. At that time, the population was 84.1 per cent Croatian, 10.5 per cent Serbian, with 5.4 per cent referred to as "others". 4972/

3181. Šibenik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that on 9 May 1992, Croatian authorities arrested 19 Serbs from the village of Glusci in the county of Metković on charges of "armed rebellion against the Croatian state". The arrested villagers were first imprisoned in Metković, then in Split and Šibenik. A prisoner exchange was arranged between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia for 14 August 1992. Twelve of the prisoners were exchanged, but seven refused to be exchanged and were reportedly then held in the prison in Šibenik for another 56 days. 4973/ Another report also discusses the allegation that the prison in Šibenik is holding prisoners of war. 4974/ There is also mention of a camp in a prison/penitentiary reportedly first visited by the ICRC on 9 September 1991. 4975/

3182. "Ante Jonjić" Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. 4976/) In a statement given by a Serbian man 4977/, it is reported that there is a camp in the "Ante Jonjić" Barracks in Šibenik. The man was arrested by Croatian soldiers near the village of Mumilovaca on his way to Prebilovci in Čapljina county on 8 April 1992. He was handcuffed and taken to a camp at the tobacco processing plant in Čapljina. He was held there with others and they were all beaten. They were then taken to the "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković, where their personal documents and all valuables were taken. They were also again subjected to severe and repeated beatings. They were later taken to the "Lora" camp in Split. They were again beaten repeatedly and given very little food. The man witnessed at least one man being killed. Allegedly, one night before the arrival of the International Red Cross, 12 of the prisoners were tied up and taken in a van to Zadar where they were held in the former JNA barracks. They were again beaten. From here, they were taken to Duvno (now Tomislavgrad) where they were held for about 10 days in the cellar of an abandoned house. They were then driven to Ljubuski and were again beaten. The witness was beaten so severely that he was taken to the hospital in Split where he stayed for 15 days. After this he was taken to Šibenik, to what he believes was the "Ante Jonjić" barracks. There, the prisoners were forced to "graze" on the grass. He was beaten and stabbed in the chest. He witnessed a 70 year-old woman and her 15 year-old granddaughter being raped. After about 10 days, he was taken back to "Lora" in Split. He was there for about a month and a half and then driven with other prisoners in three or four busses to the Kerestinec camp. From there, he was sent to Nemetin near Osijek and exchanged on 14 August 1992. 4978/

3183. Temporary Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A witness reported being held for two days in what he believed to be a temporary detention centre in a cellar of a deserted house in the Šibenik area with 10 other prisoners. The guards were black-uniformed Muslims from the Black Legion. All the prisoners were beaten and as a result of being beaten himself, the source received a broken shoulder, broken nose and lost several teeth. From here the prisoners were moved to Eminovo Selo. During the move, 8 prisoners disappeared and the source believes they were killed. 4979/

3184. Šibenik Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Reportedly the ICRC first visited this facility on 2 February 1992. There are no details given concerning this camp. 4980/

3185. Unknown Cellar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A witness reported being moved from Split to a location he cannot remember but believes to have been Šibenik where he spent one night and one day in the cellar of a normal village house with 10 other prisoners. 4981/ The source believes the village may have been Serbian as it was "empty" at the time he was there. 4982/

3186. A. Unidentified Šibenik Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) An unknown Šibenik camp was reported in a list of camps. 4983/

3187. B. Unidentified Šibenik Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Thomson CSCE Mission.) An unidentified Šibenik camp was reported in a list supplied by Colonel Milosević, Commander of Serbian forces at Trebinje. 4984/

33. Sinj

3188. Sinj is located in southern Croatia and had a population of 60,178 according to the 1991 census. The population was 92.6 per cent Croat, 4.5 per cent Serb, and 2.9 per cent "other". 4985/

3189. Sinj Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the military police building in Sinj as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 24 June 1993. 4986/

34. Sisak

3190. Sisak is located approximately 40 kilometres south-east of Zagreb and approximately 100 kilometres north-west of Prijedor, BiH. According to the 1991 census Sisak had a population of 84,247; 64.5 per cent were Croat, 3.2 per cent Muslim, 22.8 per cent Serb, 4.4 per cent Yugoslav, and 5.2 per cent other. 4987/ Reports based on statements of Serb prisoners detained in Croatian facilities in the area of Sisak suggest that they were subjected to physical, mental, and social mistreatment. 4988/

3191. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) In one report, six Serbs--four women and two men--were arrested on 27 January 1992 on the highway near Sisak. The six were detained at the police station for 24 hours without food or water. 4989/ Their personal possessions were removed and they were divided into groups. Three were sent to Slavonski Brod and the remaining three, it was believed, were sent to Slavonska Požega. 4990/

3192. According to one report, a Serbian male was arrested in Zagreb by local police officers and taken to Zagreb police station. After being detained there for several hours--without explanation, he and his son were transferred to the police station in Sisak. 4991/ The witness was hand-cuffed and taken to a room with several police officers who immediately began interrogating and verbally assaulting him. 4992/ He was then taken to a room on the first floor of the station unaccompanied by his son. He was once again interrogated regarding the activities of his brother. This second round of questioning lasted just under an hour, after which he was transferred to the jail in Sisak. 4993/

3193. Sisak Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to the witness he was placed in cell number 4 after the interrogation process at the local police station. He reportedly shared the cell with several other men. 4994/ In the early morning hours, he heard someone being beaten and recognized the screams as that of his brother. The beating reportedly lasted several hours. 4995/

3194. The witness was blindfolded the majority of the time and so was neither able to describe the surroundings, nor identify his captors or fellow inmates. He reportedly remained at this location overnight and was returned to the police station the following day where he was registered and released. 4996/

3195. Sisak Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On an unreported date in 1992, ZNG member allegedly captured five Serbs in a forest, location unknown; three of those captured were women. The five were reportedly taken to the prison in Sisak where the guards allegedly beat and kicked one of the women who was pregnant. 4997/

3196. The Sisak prison was reported on the ICRC list of places of detention and was first visited on 5 August 1991. 4998/

35. Slavonska Požega

3197. The county of Slavonska Požega is located in eastern Croatia near the border with BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 71,299. At that time, the population was 79.4 per cent Croatian, 14 per cent Serbian, and 6.6 per cent was referred to as "other". 4999/

3198. Unidentified Prison, Slavonska Požega: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Slavonska Požega. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 5000/

3199. Several sources submitted identical reports alleging that at least one person was taken into custody in Sisak and sent to Slavonska Požega. However, the report does not indicate whether the individual was detained there. 5001/

3200. Police Station, Požega: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Požega appears to be the same place as Slavonska Požega and the ICRC reported the police station in the opcina as a place of detention. A representative first visited the police station on 6 April 1992. 5002/

3201. Slavonska Požega Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 10 December 1991, the village of Vučjak Čečevački was attacked by Croatian forces. After the attack a member of the local Territorial Defence was arrested and taken to prison in Slavonska Požega. He was visited and registered by the ICRC. 5003/

3202. The ICRC first visited the Požega district prison on 24 October 1991. 5004/

3203. Slavonska Požega Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December 1991 Gornji Grahovljani, populated mainly by Serbs, was captured by Croatian forces. There remained 15 people in the village after the occupation and they fled to the woods. All 15 were killed expect for one 17 year old male. He was detained in the Slavonska Požega Jail by the Croats and released on 1 June 1993. At the jail he was questioned about the location of weapons in Gornji Grahovljani and taken back to the village to look. No weapons were found. A court in Osijek sentenced him to a year and a half in prison though he was not present for his sentencing. He served his entire sentence in the Slavonska Požega Jail. The ECMM team reported that the Croatian Ministry of Interior denies that the witness was ever jailed at Slavonska Požega. 5005/

3204. Local Prisons: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) On 24 November 1991 an ECMM team visited two local prisons in the Slavonska Požega opcina. These prisons contained two JNA officers and two "Četnik" suspects and all stated that their treatment in the prison was totally correct and in conformity with accepted norms. One of the JNA officers was charged with unspecified war crimes. Three of the prisoners had been beaten when they were initially arrested by Croatian forces at Slavonski Brod and of these one was badly beaten. 5006/

3205. One of the JNA officers claimed that the prisoners were separated from each other. Mail could be received and sent but it was checked by prison authorities. The prisoners were given three meals a day, a bath once a week, and allowed to shave twice a week. They had to purchase their own toiletries and were seen by a doctor once a week. 5007/

3206. The other JNA officer claimed he had not been allowed to contact his family until the last 10 days of his detention. He had been interrogated but stated that this was conducted in a correct manner. One of the suspected "Četniks" claimed he too had medical treatment and was allowed visits from his wife. He had hired a lawyer. 5008/

3207. During this same visit the ECMM team had planned to interview a wounded "Četnik" at the hospital but the man had died before they arrived. The team was satisfied that the man died naturally from his wounds as they viewed the blood transfusion records. 5009/

36. Slavonski Brod

3208. Slavonski Brod is in south-eastern Croatia on the border of Bosanski Brod, BiH. In 1991, it had a population of 113,551, of which 85.2 per cent were Croat, 6.5 per cent were Serb, 5.4 per cent other, and 2.9 per cent "Yugoslav".

3209. The killing and detention of Serbs in Slavonski Brod and the surrounding region is said to have started on 8 May 1992 and continued throughout July 1993. 5010/ Three Croatian-run camps were apparently established during this time. They include a female prisoner "brothel", Kod Bardaka private bowling alley, and Slavonski Brod oil refinery. While the Serbs were detained in these camps, the Croats allegedly looted and destroyed all of their property. 5011/

3210. Brothel at Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The brothel at Slavonski Brod was set up to hold Serbian women and girls for the purpose of rape by Croatian and Muslim military personnel. Women brought to the camp were arrested and kidnapped from their homes.

3211. Apparently, women who got pregnant at the brothel were not allowed to leave so that they could not get an abortion. It is reported that members of Croatian and Muslim forces that had contracted AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases were deliberately sent to the brothel to have sex with the Serbian prisoners. 5012/

3212. Twenty-eight of the girls at the camp are reported to have come from the village of Sijekovac. They were kidnapped from their homes by four identified perpetrators. One of them implies in his signed confession of these crimes that there may have been other Croatian groups carrying out similar kidnappings in the area since he refers to himself and the other men as "his group" as if there were others. 5013/

3213. These men raided all of the houses from the Zidić store and bus station in Sijekovac along the road in the direction of Derventa. 5014/ One source explains that they used a station wagon which belonged to one of the perpetrators to carry out the kidnappings while another source indicates that they also used a van in these crimes. 5015/

3214. During the kidnappings, they would often tie up all of the relatives in the house and rape the girls there before taking them away. One of the perpetrators confessed that in certain instances they cut family members' throats. 5016/

3215. One report claims that the van became overcrowded at one point and that they had to take most of the girls to Slavonski Brod before making a second trip to pick up the six or seven remaining. 5017/

3216. After they had taken the 28 girls to Slavonski Brod, they each took one for themselves and brought them to the village of Gornje Kolibe. One of the perpetrators detained "his girl" in his house for several days during which time he raped her repeatedly. 5018/

3217. Kod Bardaka bowling alley: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) There are two reports that Serbian prisoners were detained at this private bowling alley. Apparently, prisoners were brought here when the Army of the Republic of Srpska took control of the area of Bosanski Brod and Odžak on or near 6 October 1992. 5019/ At this time, the Croatians retreated and transferred all inmates from the Serbian villages of Odžak, Bosanski Brod, and Derventa to Slavonski Brod. One of the places they brought prisoners was the Kod Bardaka bowling alley. 5020/

3218. One prisoner reports being brought there with 70 other men at this time from Bosanski Brod. The group spent one night at the bowling alley before being transferred to another camp which is not identified. 5021/ At the alley, the prisoners were severely beaten. One man reports spending the night at the alley and being beaten throughout the night. He claims that he was slapped in the face so many times that he was deaf for days. During these beatings, another prisoner had his ear bitten off. 5022/

3219. One perpetrator named in connection with the beatings at the bowling alley is a Croat. 5023/

3220. Slavonski Brod oil refinery: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The oil refinery was the largest reported detention facility in the area. At the camp, all young girls and women aged 12 to 45 were held in one hangar; the older men and women kept in another. 5024/ Prisoners had all of their personal belongings taken from them and were given one thin blanket with which to sleep. 5025/

3221. The prisoners at the refinery were beaten throughout their detention. Apparently, those in charge of the camp called this "brainwashing". 5026/ One witness relates that while at Slavonski Brod he was beaten naked for hours and that other Serbs were hung by their legs and beaten upside down. 5027/ In one instance, due to a theft or false accusation, one of the soldiers broke the skull of a 40 year-old prisoner with the butt of his rifle. 5028/ Many times, prisoners were taken outside the hangar to watch the beatings and killings of others. 5029/

3222. Women were regularly raped at the oil refinery. Military personnel would come in at night and take them to be raped and sexually abused. One witness understood that the women were detained at the camp in order to bear as many Croatian children as possible. 5030/ In one instance, the soldiers raped a group of women on a stack of empty oil barrels which were stored just outside the hanger in which they were held.

3223. The women raped on the oil barrels were also severely beaten. Some had their ears cut off and their "eyebrows carved in full length" with a knife; others lost an eye or a nose. 5031/ One girl even had her lip cut into pieces. 5032/ When the women were left alone, they received no food. 5033/

3224. One woman relates that she was raped and molested by four men at one time. When she struggled to get free from one of the men who was raping her at the time, another tried to cut her arm off with an axe. Later, another soldier burned her leg with a cigarette and then stabbed it with his knife. At this point, she fainted. 5034/

3225. Many of the women at the camp were from the villages of Bosanska Krajina and Kninska Krajina. 5035/ Some of them were even pregnant, but they were still physically abused. In one instance, the Croatian soldiers brought an eight-month pregnant woman to the camp, cut her stomach open with a knife, and stabbed her unborn baby. The woman died sometime later. 5036/

3226. Another instance of severe abuse involved a woman who was transferred to Slavonski Brod from Bosanski Brod in early October 1992. 5037/ According to another prisoner, the woman was gang-raped at Bosanski Brod on 2 October by 40 men and then had two 40 centimetre sticks stuck into her, one in her vagina and the other in her anus. She reportedly bled profusely and could not walk when she and the others were transferred to Slavonski Brod on 6 October. Apparently, she fell by the park in Slavonski Brod. An "Ustaša" came up to her, kicked her, and then fired all of the bullets in his pistol into her head. 5038/

3227. One witness relates that he was picked up on the highway near Sisak on 12 January 1993. He and an unidentified number of other prisoners were brought directly to Slavonski Brod. Apparently, they were left alone for two days, but then the soldiers from the front came to the camp to "rest and have some fun", and they were severely beaten. 5039/

3228. Another ex-prisoner relates that she was also on the road from Zagreb to Sisak when she and five other individuals were ordered off a bus by Croatian policemen. 5040/ Their arrest occurred on 28 January 1993. The prisoners were first taken to the Sisak police station where they were "classified". 5041/ They were held for 24 hours before being taken on to Slavonski Brod. 5042/ During this time, they were offered no food or water and were stripped of all of their valuables. 5043/

3229. Apparently, while detained at the refinery, a fire broke out at some point, and the soldiers enlisted the help of the women to extinguish it. 5044/ The witness stayed at the oil refinery until 22 April at which time she was transferred with 50 other women to the River Sana and then on to the camp at the primary school in Odžak. She claims that most all of the prisoners transferred with her were in their late stages of pregnancy. 5045/

3230. The perpetrators at the camp are said to have all used nicknames so that no one would know their true identities. The nicknames were colours and names of saints. One witness relates that the guards were named things like "Black", "Blue", and "Jesus". 5046/ These were their combat names, and they never deviated from them. 5047/

3231. One of the men at the camp was nicknamed "Plavi". He is said to have been one that liked to carve out eyebrows in place of real ones on beautiful women, bite off ears, and poke out eyes. Apparently, he did either or all of these things to women. 5048/

3232. Unidentified Camp, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) While the ICRC reportedly made several visits to the camp at Slavonski Brod, the camp was not specifically identified. They visited the camp on 1 February 1992 and witnessed 13 prisoners; they visited on 7 March and recorded 15 prisoners; finally, they went on 7 April and 10 June and again recorded 15 prisoners. 5049/

3233. Unidentified Camp, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In mid-July 1991 authorities in Slavonski Brod allegedly imprisoned more than 90 citizens of Serb nationality. 5050/

3234. Private House, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited a detention facility in a private house in Slavonski Brod on 13 August 1992. 5051/

3235. Military Prison, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first vistited the military prison in Slavonski Brod on 2 June 1992. 5052/

37. Slunj

3236. According to the 1981 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Slunj had 23,000 residents. Eighty per cent were Croat and the remaining 20 per cent were Serbs, Muslims, Albanians and other. Tensions purportedly began to rise in 1990 when, as a result of the general elections when the controlling Serbs lost a great deal of power. 5053/

3237. In response to the undesired changes, Serbian paramilitaries reportedly established an armed resistance. On 23 July 1991, the Serbs allegedly fired upon the villages of Drežnik and Saborsko. 5054/ The paramilitaries were reportedly assisted by the JNA in the occupation of several villages in the area. 5055/

3238. Thereafter Serbs began closing the roads around Slunj and on 11 November 1991, airstrikes signalled the beginnning of Serb occupation of the municipality. On the morning of 16 November, most of the civilian residents in the county fled to Cazin (BiH) and neighbouring villages to escape the attack by Serb forces. 5056/ The Croatian civilians who remained in the area were reportedly intimidated, looted, mistreated and arrested. 5057/ These actions reportedly resulted in the capture and detention of many civilians. 5058/

3239. Police Station in Drežnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to one report, a Serb male from the village of Grabovac in Slunj, was arrested by Croatian police in Drežnik on 28 August and detained at the local police station. He was reportedly interrogated and beaten for several hours. 5059/ During the questioning period, he was reportedly taken from the interrogation room and into the hallway where some 10 police officers beat him until he lost consciousness. His captors reportedly poured water over him and then resumed the interrogation. 5060/ Reportedly one police officer struck him in the chest so severely that he vomited blood. He was then reportedly ordered to lick up his blood, when he refused he was struck in the head with a rifle butt. He was reportedly later transferred to the police station in Slunj where he was not mistreated. 5061/

3240. Tourist Complex, Grabovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly on 3 September 1992, the Croatian village of Vaganac was attacked and allegedly razed to the ground. A concentration camp was thereafter erected by Serbs to contain the captured Croats. 5062/ No information regarding length of detention, treatment nor conditions at the facility were made available.

3241. Barracks, Slunj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the barracks at Slunj as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 26 October 1993. 5063/

38. Split

3242. Split is located on the Adriatic Coast in the southern part of Croatia and had a population of 206,612 according to the 1991 census. The population was 87.3 per cent Croat, 4.2 per cent Serb, and 8.5 per cent other.

3243. Two sources indicated that a detention facility existed in Split. 5064/ One witness who claimed to have been held in the prison in Split by members of the Ministry of Interior and the ZNG stated that he was burned with a hot bayonet, and was cut and beaten every day. He allegedly was denied food and water and threatened with death. 5065/

3244. Lora Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team, and Helsinki Watch.) Lora prison is located in the town of Split. 5066/ During the Yugoslav conflict, this camp was in operation from as early as December 1991 until September 1992. Lora prison is situated at the naval base in Split. 5067/ The prison was circled by a high concrete wall and four metre-high barbed wire. 5068/ It appears that the camp consisted of several different cell blocks, one of which was allegedly used to hide prisoners when the ICRC visited. 5069/ Another source described the Lora prison as port buildings containing five hundred Serb prisoners. 5070/ Another source claimed that the prisoners were mainly civilians though 15 to 20 were Serbian volunteer fighters. During April and May of 1992 this source alleged there to be around 60 prisoners in the detention facility. 5071/

3245. Both ZNG and MUP forces are said to have been in control of Lora Prison. Two reports identified Croatian military police as present at the camp in April and May of 1992. 5072/ Another witness related that prisoners were told that the camp guards fell under the command of the military police, but were "not quite following directions". 5073/ The commander of Lora prison was identified by name. 5074/ His wife allegedly participated in the beating of prisoners at Lora. 5075/ He allegedly took part in the abuse of the prisoners and one witness claims he put on a rubber glove and forced it into a prisoner's anus. 5076/ Another man was identified as a deputy warden. 5077/

3246. The interrogators at the detention facility reportedly tortured prisoners with electricity. The prisoners were allegedly strapped into a chair in the warden's office for this purpose. The interrogators used a hand-cranked generator to supply the electricity and would shock the prisoners until they passed out. 5078/

3247. According to one source, an undetermined number of Serbs from Čapljina were detained in Lora detention facility by members of the HOS. 5079/ They were apparently beaten, tortured, cut with various instruments and given electric shocks. 5080/ Two witnesses claimed that their ears were pierced with paper clips which were connected to a power generator and they were electrocuted in this manner. 5081/ Another prisoner reported that his fingers tied with wire which was connected to a field telephone power inductor. The prisoner was electrocuted in this way. 5082/ Another detainee claimed that electrical cords were attached to his sexual organs. 5083/ A priest was reportedly forced to perform fellatio on another prisoner while they were both electrocuted. 5084/ Others were allegedly forced to perform homosexual intercourse and the females detainees were raped. 5085/ In addition a report stated that 15 to 20 Serbs were held in the detention facility from April to May of 1992. 5086/ In March 1992, a low ranking JNA non-commissioned officer detained at Lora had German shepherd dogs attack him in his cell on orders of guards in masks. He was then ordered to kiss the dogs. 5087/

3248. The prisoners were deprived of food for periods up to four days. 5088/ Others claimed to have been deprived of food for two days and when they were fed they received a slice of bread. 5089/ Another source reported that the prisoners were fed small quantities of food twice a day and water four times a day. 5090/

3249. An undetermined number of JNA officers and soldiers were detained in the prison from January 1991 to August 1992 possibly as many as five hundred. 5091/ They were allegedly subjected to daily mental and physical maltreatment by the ZNG military police who were present at the detention facility. 5092/

3250. Allegedly prisoners were kicked, punched, and beaten on a regular basis. Often the guards would burst into the cells at night to beat the Serb prisoners. 5093/ The prisoners were forced to turn to the wall and put their hands on the wall above their heads, with legs stretched away from the wall so that their bodies were in a slanted position, whereafter they were beaten on the kidneys and loins. Prisoners were also ordered to stand still, raise their hands and inhale. As they exhaled the guards would hit them in the stomach. 5094/

3251. Several reports indicated that the prisoners received medical treatment at the Firule hospital. There they were under guard of the ZNG military police who allegedly maltreated them. There was no indication that the hospital staff participated in the maltreatment. 5095/ Another report indicated that a severely beaten prisoner was hospitalized but then returned to the prison where the beatings allegedly continued. 5096/ One witness claimed that he was hospitalized after having his ribs broken during a beating. He claimed that he was registered at the Firule hospital under a false name from 1 May until 20 May 1992. 5097/

3252. Prisoners were forced to make statements to the effect that they were "Četniks" and that they had killed Croats and Muslims. They were forced to recite a memorized statement to the ICRC representatives and were beaten if they made a mistake. They were also made to race each other on hands and knees and the loser was beaten. 5098/

3253. Three prisoners reportedly died from the beatings they received while in custody at Lora. One was held in block "C" where the guards reportedly hid some prisoners they did not want the ICRC to view. The prisoner was beaten while loud music was played to muffle his cries. He died in July 1992. Another prisoner was allegedly killed in the toilet next to cell number 2. The report alleged that the warden was replaced as prison warden due to these deaths. 5099/

3254. An undetermined number of Serb prisoners were transferred from "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković to the Lora detention facility in April 1992. The report indicated that at least one Montenegrin was detained at the facility. They were being detained by Croatian soldiers. Upon arrival they were ordered to take off their clothes and were deprived of their personal property. Then, they were taken to a concrete cell, measuring two by three metres and were beaten. These prisoners were allegedly forced to rape other female prisoners. 5100/

3255. According to one report the ICRC visited the facility four times between 22 April 1992 and 10 June 1992. 5101/

3256. Hospital, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the hospital on 31 March 1992. 5102/

3257. Military Hospital, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the military hospital on 29 April 1992. 5103/

3258. Penitentiary/Prison, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the penitentiary on 1 October 1991. 5104/

39. Vinkovci

3259. The county of Vinkovci is located in eastern Croatia bordering Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the population was 98,484. At that time, the population was 80 per cent Croatian, 13 per cent Serbian, and 7 per cent was referred to as "other". 5105/

3260. Vinkovci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Vinkovci. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested in various općinas between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Vinkovci. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 5106/

3261. Mirkovci: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Mirkovći police station was reported as a place of detention by the ICRC who first visited the facility on 19 February 1993. 5107/

40. Varaždin

3262. The county of Varaždin is located in north-central Croatia on the border of Slovenia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 94,020. At that time, the population was 94.9 per cent Croat and 5.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5108/

3263. Varaždin Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited this prison on 7 February 1992. 5109/ There is no further information on this facility.

41. Vojnić

3264. The county of Vojnić is located south-west of Zagreb bordering BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 8,190. At that time, the population was 90.6 per cent Serbian, 5.3 per cent Muslim, and 4.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5110/

3265. Vojnić Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Another source reported that a prisoner interned in the detention facility in Vojnić was not exchanged on 4 March 1992 in Karlovac with the prisoners from the Glina facility. This prisoner was not exchanged because the Serbs allegedly wanted to prevent the ICRC representatives from learning of the existence of the Vojnić facility. The Vojnić facility was located in the Vojnić police station, west of Glina on the road to Karlovac. It was not organizationally associated with the Glina facility. 5111/

3266. Vojnić Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Vojnić Hospital as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 30 June 1993. 5112/

3267. Vojnić Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Vojnić prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 22 September 1992. 5113/

42. Vrbovec

3268. The county of Vrbovec is located in northern Croatia, east of Zagreb. According to the 1991 census, the population was 27,903. At that time, the population was 93.9 per cent Croatian, and 6.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5114/

3269. Gaj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Gaj, which is located in Vrbovec, contains a detention facility. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 2

March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners, after being interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb and those at Zagreb were then detained in Gaj and Kerestinec. 5115/

43. Vrginmost

3270. The county of Vrginmost is located south of Zagreb on the border with BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 16,534. At that time, the population was 70.6 per cent Serbian, 24.4 per cent Croatian, and 5 per cent was referred to as "other". 5116/

3271. Vrginmost Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 14 September 1991, the villagers of Ponikvari were reportedly expelled from their village. One of the women fled to Topusko and was allegedly arrested on 21 September 1991, by Borivoje Šapić and other members of "Četnik" forces. She was taken to the Vrginmost police station and held until 4 October 1991. During her internment she was subjected to maltreatment and insults. 5117/

44. Vukovar

3272. In July 1991, Serb forces launched artillery attacks on the village of Borovo Naselje and other areas of Vukovar county. Reportedly, tanks, howitzers, mortars and battleship guns fired upon the region for several days in a seemingly unrelenting fashion. 5118/ Before the fighting began, there were some 84,000 inhabitants in Vukovar county, of which 43.7 per cent were Croats, 37.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 18.9 per cent were comprised of other ethnic groups. By August 1991, just over 15,000 remained. 5119/

3273. Despite their initial disorganization, the people of Vukovar put up a strong defence to the alleged aggressions of Serbian forces. For three months, the inhabitants of Vukovar resisted their aggressors. 5120/ Eventually, however, the town was surrounded and the defenders were forced to surrender. Many of the citizens were captured and held in camps and detention facilities. The majority of the detainees were taken to facilities throughout FRY. A large number of citizens were also detained in facilities scattered throughout the region. Although a few of the detention facilities were run by Croatian National Forces, 5121/ the vast majority of the sites were controlled and operated by various Serb paramilitary groups.

3274. Velepromet: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Vukovar was reportedly occupied on 18 November 1991 by the Yugoslav Army and members of several Serb paramilitary groups. Velepromet was the local subsidiary of a business which, following the occupation, served as a major collecting point for thousands of captured civilians as well as a distribution centre for several area Serb concentration camps. 5122/

3275. The process of registration and distribution of detainees presumably began with the separation of men from women and women from children. Each group was then taken to locations where they were interrogated--and in the case of women--raped and in some instances disfigured. 5123/

3276. Many of the women were taken to locations outside of the Velepromet facility. The men were detained throughout the facility itself. Many underwent medical examinations in addition to lengthly interrogations. Beatings were reportedly the standard accompaniment to the interrogation proceedings. 5124/

3277. Serb forces not only controlled the military and police activities in the county but also the judicial services. According to one witness, while held at Velepromet, she was taken before Krajina court and charged with "genocide upon the Serbian people". Her captors allegedly brought in a gurney with a child who had been burned and accused the witness of the crime. She was sentenced to 15 years in jail and returned to the containment area at Velepromet. 5125/

3278. Another detainee recalled the situation at the facility towards the end of May 1992. He was placed in a room which measured approximately 100 metres square. There were 260 male detainees in this room. 5126/ He recalled that men were removed from the room all night and those who remained could hear machine-gun fire and concluded that the Serbs were killing the other inmates. 5127/

3279. According to the testimony of another former detainee, he witnessed his captors taking a two or three month old child and throwing it against the concrete with such force that the child's "brain littered all over the concrete". 5128/ The Serbs then proceeded to cut off the breasts of the child's mother. The woman reportedly bled to death. 5129/

3280. Many inmates were used as compulsory labourers and performed such tasks as cleaning the streets, fixing roofs and burying the dead at the nearby Bulgarian cemetery. Several inmates identified members of Šešelj's units at the prison. 5130/

3281. According to one witness, there were more than 400 detainees at the Velepromet facility. 5131/ Upon arrival, prisoners were reportedly separated into three groups. 5132/ One group was situated in the basement 5133/, the second group was in a small room near the guard house 5134/ and the third group was contained in the carpentry workshop. 5135/

3282. Velepromet Office Building: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the occupation of Vukovar, members of the Serb paramilitary group led by one called Vojvoda established a National Court-Martial and housed it in the Velepromet Office Building. The premises also served as a detention facility--the fate of whose population was determined by the court established here. 5136/

3283. Velepromet Storehouses: 5137/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In one report, several members of the JNA assisted by other "četnik" forces collected eight civilian prisoners from detention in the storehouse, bound their hands with wire, tied them to a tall barbed wire fence near the storehouse and then shot them. 5138/ The report notes additionally that three other civilian detainees were hung in the area near the storehouse. 5139/

3284. According to one report, Serbian forces gathered Croatian citizens, separating the men and detaining them in the storehouse. The men were interrogated and beaten at this location. On one occasion, Serb forces allegedly took 25 men from among those contained at this facility and shot them all. 5140/

3285. Velepromet Carpentry Workshop: 5141/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 1 December 1991, members of the JNA military police allegedly transferred prisoners to the Velepromet workshop where they were subjected to severe beatings and physical mistreatment. 5142/

3286. The workshop reportedly consisted of two rooms, one which was called the execution room, allegedly because all of the detainees in this room were executed. 5143/ The other room contained prisoners who were regularly mistreated and beaten. This second room was also, apparently, the location from which interrogations were conducted. 5144/

3287. Allegedly one Serb prisoner was repeatedly kicked in the spinal area. The abuse was reportedly administered on a daily basis. The prisoners were later transferred to the JNA barracks in Vukovar. 5145/

3288. According to another report, a number of civilians were brought into the workshop by Serbian paramilitaries and killed. 5146/ Executions were reportedly held day and night. The situs of the executions was some 50 metres from the workshop containment area and all those detained in Velepromet could watch the executions as they occurred. 5147/

3289. According to one witness, on one occasion, he and others held at the workshop were taken out to witness the court martialing process. Reportedly, a young Croatian soldier form Vukovar was brought out, one Serb guard jumped on his back, the Croat fell to the ground on his stomach and the Serb allegedly decapitated him and impaled his head for all to see. 5148/ On another occasion, the Serbs reportedly cut a man in half with a circular saw forcing other detainees to witness the event. 5149/

3290. "Wooden Market": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 18 November 1991, a group of men dressed in JNA uniforms arrested several civilians from the city of Vukovar and detained them in what was called the Wooden Market located on Švapsko Brdo. 5150/ Information regarding the conditions, treatment or length of incarceration was not provided. The prisoners were reportedly later separated by ethnicity and gender and transferred by truck to the Velepromet storehouses. 5151/

3291. According to one report, a bakery was once located at the "Drveni Pijac" (Wooden Market) 5152/. The witness recalled that on 19 November 1991 some 30 people were taken to the front yard of the bakery. After some time only one woman returned. The woman was reportedly crying because whe had witnessed the killing of her husband. 5153/

3292. Bakery, Vukovar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serb forces took four Croatian civilians to the local bakery and detained them there for an undisclosed period of time. 5154/ During the detention, the men learned that former bakery detainees were killed and their bodies allegedly burned. One of the detainees managed to leave and was later taken to Velepromet. 5155/

3293. Vukovar Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to a Croatian inmate at the camp Velepromet, she and several others were loaded on to buses and taken to the Vukovar barracks. 5156/ Regular soldiers reportedly manned this facility and the prisoners were provided with food and water upon arrival. In her statement, she suggests that the inmates were not mistreated at this facility, permitted regular meals and even allowed to smoke cigarettes. 5157/ The witness was later taken to Sremska Mitrovica and then exchanged on 27 March 1992 in Bosanski Samac. 5158/

3294. Another detainee recalled that she and other women and children were separated from the men after the Serbs removed them from their homes. 5159/ The women were taken to the barracks and held there overnight. The following morning, she and the others were transported to Velepromet. 5160/

3295. In still another report, from an individual evacuated from the Vukovar

Hospital, several individuals were transported to the JNA barracks and were reportedly physically mistreated and humiliated by their Serbian captors. Allegedly, following a brief period of internment, the hospital evacuees were loaded onto buses--along with several other individuals already in residence at the barracks and transported to Ovčara. 5161/

3296. Vukovar Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, at the end of September 1991, members of the Croatian National Guard searched all Serbian homes on Dalmatinska Street intentionally looting and pillaging as well as detaining the residents therefrom in the local police station. 5162/ Reportedly, the individuals detained here were all killed at the beginning of October 1991. The report identified several of those victimized at this location. 5163/

3297. Vukovar Municipality Building: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, from mid-October 1991 through early November 1991, several Serbian males were reportedly removed from their hiding places in various apartment buildings in the city of Vukovar, arrested and detained by members of the Croatian National Guard's military police in the prison established in the Vukovar Municipality building. 5164/ Many of these men were reportedly taken by members of the paramilitary group in handcuffs to the edge of the Danube, killed and their bodies deposited into the river. 5165/

3298. Vukovar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Several inmates from the Komerc shelter were taken to and detained in the Vukovar Prison. The report suggests that only men were detained at this facility, however that fact has not as yet been confirmed. 5166/

3299. 71 Nova Street: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the testimony of a Serb soldier, this location in the city of Vukovar is the address of a house which was used by Serbs to kill area residents. 5167/ The house stood near a shop and was situated in front of the house of a man called Stanko, a taxi driver. Serb activities in this house were allegedly ordered by an identified Captain. 5168/

3300. The Serbs reportedly began the attacks on Vukovar from this and neighbouring homes. When control of Nova Street was had, the residents were taken to Velepromet and control of neighbouring streets was then sought. 5169

3301. Supermarket in Radničko Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A Croatian family was evacuated from their home in Vukovar and on 16 September 1991, detained in the basement of the supermarket in Radničko Naselje. They were detained there for two days with other Croatians expelled from their homes. The witness, a male member of this family, was later transferred to Petrova Gora. 5170/

3302. House in Petrova Gora: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a witness transferred from the supermarket detention facility to a private home at Svetozara Markovica Street No. 222 5171/ in Petrova Gora, he was detained in the basement of this home with approximately six others and subjected to frequent physical mistreatment. 5172/ Guards from Vukovar watched the prisoners for some 12 days at this facility. The guards reportedly wore uniforms bearing red stars. 5173 The inmates were used as forced labour to dig graves in the area of the new fairgrounds. 5174/ The inmates were also made to bury many of the dead. The witness identified Milan Cvetičanin 5175/ as a member of the White Eagles and commander of the prison guards. 5176/

3303. Barracks at Sajmište: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Croatian inmate was transferred from the prison on S. Markovica Street, to the basement containment area at Sajmište. 5177/ There were reportedly some 23 others also in detention at this site. The detainee was forced to repair the vehicles of his Serbian captors. 5178/ He recalled being detained with the others for one hour or so before being compelled into forced labour. According to his testimony, all of his fellow detainees at this facility were killed. 5179/

3304. House of Jozo Gelo, Sajmište: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, the witness and many others, forced from the streets by the military forces, were sent to the house of Jozo Gelo in the Sajmište district. The witness remained at this site for two days with some 11 other people. 5180/ Thereafter, the detainees were loaded onto trucks and taken to the barracks where they were interrogated. 5181/ They were later returned to this location where they were assigned to forced labour groups. The detainees at this location were reportedly supplied with tinned food and other supplies. 5182/

3305. "Cooperative Yard" 5183/, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) The village of Lovas is located some 20 kilometres south of Vukovar. Lovas reportedly had a population of 1700 residents before Serb occupation. Ninety-four per cent of the village's inhabitants were Croatian. 5184/

3306. According to sources, the largely Croatian villagers surrendered to Serb paramilitary forces to avoid the aggressive occupation suffered by neighbouring villages at the hands of these groups. 5185/ However, despite the cooperative efforts of the local inhabitants, Serb forces purportedly attacked the village on 10 October 1991. Reportedly, the village was again attacked on 17 October after which, Serb forces succeeded in occupying the village. 5186/

3307. Following Serb occupation, some 1,500 Serbs from Western Slavonia, Bosnia and Vojvodina were reportedly resettled in the village. Thereafter, approximately 100 Croats remained in occupied Lovas. 5187/

3308. Following the JNA attack on Lovas on 10 October 1991, Croatians were forced from their homes and collected in the cooperative yard located in the centre of the village. The yard was used by the Serbs as a sort of prisoner clearinghouse. 5188/ There were over 100 women, children and elderly detained here. 5189/ Reportedly, the beatings and interrogation commenced almost immediately. The report suggests that following interrogation, many women and children were permitted to return home. By contrast, the male detainees were held for almost a month. And in some cases, many of those detained were reportedly killed by their captors on 18 October 1991. 5190/

3309. According to another report, all male inhabitants between 18 and 55 were collected and assigned to forced labour groups. 5191/ The men were placed in a courtyard, seated in chairs and instructed not to move. Those who failed to comply with this command were severely beaten. 5192/ They were reportedly detained in this manner overnight, some reportedly did not survive the beatings. 5193/

3310. The following morning, 17 5194/ from among them were selected, allegedly to harvest grapes. The location for harvest lay a great distance from the camp and the detainees were made to walk there. 5195/ As the group neared the outskirts of the village, they were reportedly ordered to enter a field of clover. They were reportedly made to walk through the field holding each other's hand. 5196/ As they entered, they discovered that this was a minefield. 5197/ The Serbs reportedly shot many victims in the back and forced others to continue walking through the field. 5198/ Reportedly 17 men were killed by mines or shot in the back. 5199/ Another report regarding this same incident alleged that some 60 captured individuals were forced to walk across this minefield. Those who refused were reportedly shot by their Serbian captors. 5200/

3311. Another group of Croatian men from the courtyard were reportedly collected by members of the paramilitary group "Dušan the Great". 5201/ On 17 October 1991, these Serbs reportedly subjected the inmates to beatings and interrogation. Some from among this group were transferred that day to a private home. 5202/

3312. Home of Mirko Milić, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 17 October 1991, some 12 men from the cooperative yard were transferred to this private home and detained overnight. They were used as forced labour the following day. The prisoners were used to dig graves and bury the dead. 5203/

3313. Local Government Office, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, 19 Croatian civilians detained in the basement of the local government office building were killed by Serbs on the evening of 18 October 1991. The witness was forced to bury the dead and saw one of the victims shortly before he died. 5204/

3314. The source continues that the population of Serbs began to grow as a massive Serb colonization began in the village. 5205/ On 22 December 1991, police from Knin came and collected some 20 Croats and detained them in the local government offices where they were subjected to beatings with metal rods and wooden boards. 5206/ The Serbs reportedly drilled holes in the feet of two of the inmates, using the same drill, holes were made in one inmates knee. The Serbs reportedly removed the gold capped teeth of one of the inmates with pliers; the men were reportedly beaten about their genitalia and forced to fight one another. 5207/ The prisoners were released and told to leave the village on 26 December 1991. 5208/

3315. Police Station, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 22 December 1991, police of the "SAO Krajina" scoured the homes in Lovas and reportedly arrested some 20 Croatian civilians. The detainees were allegedly taken to the local police station where they were interrogated, beaten and otherwise maltreated. 5209/ Following the beatings, the Croatian detainees were instructed to leave the village. The witness and his family as well as many others reportedly complied, leaving on 25 December 1991. 5210/

3316. House of Bora Keser: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Serbs had reportedly converted this private home into a police station and jail. The ground and first floors were reportedly the police station while the basement area served as the jail. 5211/ No information was provided regarding treatment, duration of incarceration, identity of detainees or the conditions at this facility.

3317. Unidentified Building, Borovo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to an elderly witness, on 1 July 1991, he was detianed by masked men just outside his home. He was taken by car, first, to the city of Tenja where he was detained in a garage. 5212/ Then later, he and four others were blindfolded and taken to Bobota where they were detained in a building's basement for four days. During this time they were not abused. 5213/

3318. The five were then taken by car to Borovo Selo and placed in a waiting area in an unidentified building. The waiting area was located on the ground floor of the building. 5214/ The witnesses were reportedly severely beaten at this location. It was reportedly at this location where the inmates' physical mistreatment began. 5215/

3319. The detainees were held in a dark room and beaten by men holding flashlights and clubs. The beatings and interrogations reportedly lasted for 10 consecutive days. The detainees were comprised of nine Croats and five Albanians. Many who were able to work were used as forced labour. The victims were detained at this location for 24 days. 5216/

3320. The building was situated across from the city council complex in what the witness described as a storage room. The door to the room had a window with bars. The doors were made of steel and were green in colour. The detainees were fed twice a day and taken outside once or twice daily. 5217/

3321. Unidentified Facility, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC first visited this camp on 13 August 1991. The ICRC does not identify the facility. 5218/

3322. "Komerc" Building, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The town of Borovo Naselje is situated four kilometres north of Vukovar. At the time that JNA troops entered this town, there were reportedly some 4,000 individuals residing in large shelters. 5219/ The Komerc factory was among the buildings used as a shelter facility. Reports suggest that 1,000 civilians were housed in the facility at the "Borovokomerc" factory. 5220/

3323. On 19 November, JNA forces surrounded the factory building and instructed the people to surrender. Following their surrender, the JNA began to register them, separate them, marking all men ages 17-70 as "defenders" and transporting them by bus to detention facilities as far away as Nis, Serbia. 5221/

3324. According to one witness, she, her husband and five others who were patients in Vukovar Hospital in late October 1991, were transferred to the Komerc shelter in the Borovo combine. The shelter was reportedly populated with quite a few Croatian National Guardsmen and approximtately 30 Serbian men and women. 5222/ Reportedly Martin Sablić was the commander in charge of the civilian prison population and a man called "Gagi" was in charge of the military prison population. 5223/ A man named Lavoslav Bosanac was reportedly in charge of the entire Borovo Combine. 5224/

3325. According to one report, in mid-November 1991, several civilians were captured and detained at the Komerc factory building. They were reportedly beaten and robbed by their JNA captors who thereafter sentenced them all to be executed. 5225/

3326. "BZ" Shelter, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report, a detention facility was established in another one of the shelters in the community of Borovo Naselje. The report suggests that on 12 October 1991, inmates were transferred from one area of the shelter/prison to another for interrogation. The inmates were instructed that if they refused to answer questions put to them they would be beaten. 5226/ Many were reportedly beaten and maltreated despite there efforts at cooperation. 5227/

3327. In one instance in early November 1991, an identified inmate was subjected to interrogation at this facility. His captors gave him pencil and paper and told him to make a written statement. Despite his admission of possessing weapons validly, he was imprisoned in the cellar for some days and then transported to the kindergarten courtyard and reportedly shot by four guards simultaneously and at close range. 5228/

3328. "Dom Tehnike", Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, four prisoners who were held in the cellar of the "BZ" Shelter in Borovo Naselje were taken to "Dom Tehnike" where they were scheduled to be killed. The four were held at this location for a few hours and then returned without injury to the shelter. 5229/

3329. According to another report, in early October 1991, a Serb detained at this location was reportedly severely beaten and threatened by his captors. The report suggests that named guards at this facility were responsible for the killing of three facility inmates. 5230/

3330. "Abrazija" Pizza Parlour, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Members of the ZNG military police detained individuals in the cellar of the Abrazija pizza parlour and subjected the inmates to extensive interrogation and severe physical mistreatment. 5231/ One inmate was reportedly killed after being severely beaten in an attempt to extract a criminal confession. 5232/ Some inmates were detained here for several days, others for several hours, before being moved to other locations of detention. 5233/ According to one report, inmates were killed in order to serve as examples for others who refused or were hesitant in supplying requested information. 5234/

3331. Kindergarten, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, one inmate was detained at this location by four members of the ZNG military police. The inmate's captors reportedly shot him simultaneously. 5235/ Prisoners were reportedly routinely transported to this location from the S 10/2 Skyscraper and the BZ Shelter and shot by firing squad. 5236/

3332. S 10/2 Skyscraper 5237/, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) On 5 November 1991, two inmates were reportedly transferred from the detention facility in the BZ Shelter to the cellar of the S 10/2 skyscraper. 5238/ The two were interrogated by several members of a Serbian paramilitary group, beaten severely and threatened with death. The two were allegedly then taken to the court yard of the kindergarten, lined up against the wall and shot. 5239/ A similar event occurred on 18 November, when three inmates were taken from the shelter in the Nova Obućara building to a room in the skyscraper and interrogated by three members of the paramilitary formations. 5240/ They were reportedly then taken to the cellar of the building, made to lie on the floor and beaten severely by their captors. The following morning, the three inmates were reportedly taken to the court yard of the kindergarten, lined up against the wall and shot. 5241/

3333. "Nova Obućara" Shelter: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Nova Obucara personnel reportedly went into residential locations and announced that all citizens seeking shelter at Obucara were welcome. According to one report, the existence of this shelter was kept from the international humanitarian community. 5242/

3334. Upon arrival at the shelter, one witness noticed that people were lying about on the ground. Just off to the right of the entrance were long benches and all incoming residents were instructed to have a seat to await registration. 5243/ According to one witness, he and his wife remained seated on these benches for almost 24 hours. 5244/ Thereafter, the detainees are directed to the dining room where they were searched and personal effects confiscated. The prisoners were thereafter interrogated by the camp commander. 5245/

3335. A short time later, the detainees were escorted out and driven to an undisclosed location near the railway station and made to get out of the car and walk ahead of the vehicle. 5246/ After walking for a short distance, the detainees were reportedly shot from behind. The male witness survived, however his wife was killed. 5247/

3336. According to another report, individuals detained at the Komerc shelter were transferred to this location on 7 November 1991. 5248/ Martin Sablić was said to have been the commander at both locations. Although the prisoners were fed, the frequency of the food distribution is unknown. The inmates were also reportedly searched for weapons. 5249/

3337. A variety of sources suggest that detainees were transferred back and forth from this facility. One report suggests that several inmates were transferred from this location on 18 November 1991 to the Zbor premises in the building S 10/2. 5250/

3338. In many cases, individuals were transported from this site to locations where they were scheduled to meet their deaths. One report details the occurences on 11 November, of a married Serbian couple who were removed from the shelter and allegedly killed. Additionally, on 14 November and 16 November, seven and 15 Serbian inmates, respectively, were removed from detention at this facility by their captors, transported to the bank of the Danube River and reportedly killed. Their bodies were disposed of in the Danube. 5251/

3339. Concentration Camp, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Before fighting erupted in Berak, the population of the village was 56 per cent Croatian and 38 per cent Serb. 5252/ Following the occupation of Berak on 2 September 1991 by alleged members of the JNA and Serbian paramilitary groups, the non-Serbian inhabitants of the village were reportedly placed in a local concentration camp. 5253/ A total of 92 civilians were reportedly detained at this facility between 2 September and 12 December 1991. 5254/ The detainees were interrogated and reportedly physically abused. A number of them were removed from the camp and their status remains unknown. The report identifies the principal perpetrator. 5255/

3340. Fertilizer Store, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to the statement of a 50 year-old Croatian woman from the village of Berak, in October 1991, Serbian paramilitary forces collected many of the remaining non-Serbian civilians and detained them in a fertilizer store. 5256/ Reportedly, the men were systematically interrogated and many among them were physically mistreated. The report alleges further that many of the male detainees who disappeared from the camp are suspected to have been killed. Many of the detainees were later transferred to a private home and held there for some undisclosed period of time. 5257/

3341. Private House, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to an elderly Croatian female, members of the Serbian paramilitary group, the White Eagles, invaded her village in mid-December 1991. They reportedly came to her home, blindfolded her and took her to a neighbouring house. 5258/ She believed that she was selected because her son had participated in the organization of military exercises. She was reportedly stripped naked and, over the course of about two hours, raped and forced to perform fellatio on seven men. 5259/ Her captors reportedly put a knife to her breast, stuffed clothing in her mouth and screamed her son's name throughout the abuse. She was later fired upon with automatic weapons as they chased her away from the house. 5260/

3342. Tovarnik: The village of Tovarnik is located in the southern portion of Vukovar county in eastern Slavonia. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, there were some 3,000 inhabitants in this village; three-fourths of which were Croatian and the remainder were primarily Serbs. 5261/

3343. Following Tito's death and the formation of the first political parties, relations between Serbs and Croats deteriorated. After the initial attack on Vukovar, military presence increased in Tovarnik and on 20 September 1991, Tovarnik was attacked by armoured units from Šid and Ilinci. By 23 September 1991, the village was occupied by Serbian forces. 5262/

3344. House of Deceased Dr. Živorad Cvejić, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reportedly on 20 September 1991, after Yugoslav Army tanks entered the village, Croatian civilians were captured and detained at this private home. 5263/ The detainees were reportedly interrogated, beaten and insulted. 5264/ The report suggests the beatings were inflicted by the local Serbs and that the JNA interrogated the inmates without maltreating them. In addition to a prison, this facility allegedly also served as a police station. 5265/ The detainees were later transferred to Šid and then to Begejci detention facility. 5266/

3345. According to another report, during the fighting in Tovarnik, Serbs allegedly collected some 40 residents from the village and detained them in the basement of this house. 5267/ Reportedly, over the course of a few days, the numbers of detainees thinned. Many were removed and never returned. Those who remained in detention reportedly heard screams and fire from outside the house. 5268/ The remaining detainees alleged being subjected to repeated physical abuse and mistreatment. After some time in detention, the detainees were released. 5269/

3346. Home of Milenko Svetica, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 20 September 1991, Serb forces reportedly captured four civilians and detained them in the basement of one of the captured civilian's homes. 5270/ Some time thereafter, the detainees were transferred to Milenko Svetica's home where they were interrogated and reportedly mistreated. 5271/ According to one of the four detainees, the other inmates were killed by their Serb captors while he was permitted to escape. 5272/

3347. Unknown Building, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a detention facililty was still in existence here on 25 May 1992, and some 22 Croatians were taken from their homes in Tovarnik and detained in the hall of this unidentified local building. 5273/ The detainees were reportedly beaten during their detention, forced to sign over control of their property and then transferred to Lipovac. 5274/

3348. School in Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report a Croatian from the village of Lovas, who was a mechanic by trade, was allegedly ordered by Serbs to work at a school in Tovarnik. The school reportedly served as one of the headquarters for area Serb activity. 5275/ The witness was able to identify several residents of Tovarnik detained in a small room at this site. 5276/

3349. "Ovčara": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ITN.) Several sources suggest that "Ovčara" is a part of the VUPIK-VUKOVAR agricultural factory. It's exact location in the area of Vukovar has not been secured. There are, however, reports that suggest that "Ovčara" was composed of a farm, a metal hangar and a warehouse. 5277/

3350. "Ovčara" Farm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ITN.) According to one report patients were transported from the Vukovar hospital to the "Ovčara" farm where some among them were beaten severely 5278/. One former inmate was able to identify the man who "carried out most of the beatings". In some cases, prisoners were reportedly beaten to death. 5279/

3351. Metal Hangar, "Ovčara": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The testimony of a former patient at the Vukovar hospital who, after evacution from the hospital, was taken to "Ovčara" noted that two busloads of individuals were corralled into the metal hangar. 5280/ The facility was described as 50 metres by 20 metres with four doors. There was straw scattered about in the middle of the hangar. There were windows and also artificial light available inside. 5281/

3352. When the detainees entered the hangar, several Serb paramilitary members were lined up awaiting them. As the inmates passed by the waiting Serb soldiers, down the corridor, they were beaten and kicked with a variety of objects. 5282/ All of their personal effects were then removed, afterwhich individual episodes of mistreatment began. According to the witness, the beatings continued for several hours. 5283/ The Serbs then prepared lists detailing names, family names, birthdates and addresses of the 300 or so male detainees. Thereafter, the inmates were separated into smaller groups, loaded onto trucks and told that they were to be taken to another hangar. The witness escaped from the truck en route to its next location. The whereabouts of the succeeding detention site was not made available. 5284/

3353. According to another report, on 5 November 1991, some 300 Croatian civilians and members of the military were detained at this particular "Ovčara" facility. 5285/ The report suggests that after registration, detainees were loaded onto trucks in groups of 20 and transported to surrounding locations. 5286/

3354. "Ovčara" Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Austrian Mission.) A former-detainee recalled that on 20 November 1991, he and several other Vukovar hospital employees--totalling almost 250 individuals--were placed onto buses and transported to either the Vukovar barracks or to the warehouse at "Ovčara". 5287/ The detainees transported to "Ovčara" were led to a warehouse depot which was allegedly used to store agricultural machinery. The inmates' personal effects were taken from them at the entrance to the warehouse and, once inside, they were reportedly physically and mentally mistreated. 5288/ After an undisclosed period of time a large percentage of the inmates were then returned to Vukovar and interned at the Velepromet facility. 5289/

3355. Building in Marinci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 19 November 1991, JNA members attacked a group of civilians just outside the village of Marinci, allegedly opening fire on them. The civilians were then captured and taken to an unidentified building in Marinci and detained in the basement. The Serbs reportedly threatened by the inmates with an instrument described as a device used to "gauge 'Ustaše' eyes out". 5290/

3356. House in Negoslavci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, several wounded individuals as well as employees of the Vukovar Hospital were transported to the basement of a home in Negoslavci. 5291/ Reportedly the conditions were severely lacking. Because no toilet facilities were made available, the inmates were compelled to urinate in a common pot. 5292/ The Serb captors reportedly beat the prisoners constantly and indiscriminantely. The inmates received no food and only an occasional cup of water. 5293/

3357. Unidentified Building, Mitnica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Mitnica is reportedly a part of the Vukovar municipality whose inhabitants defended themselves and then surrendered after lengthy negotiations with the JNA. 5294/ The conclusory arrangements included the surrender and disarmament of all area individuals regardless of profession or ethnicity. The agreement stated further that all who surrendered would be permitted to move about freely as well as to leave for other parts of Croatia. 5295/ Additionally that all individuals would be administered to according to Geneva Convention standards. 5296/

3358. However, without regard for the written promises made to the contrary, Croatian men ages 14-70 were arrested and many were transferred to camps in FRY. 5297/ In the case of those not sent to Serbia, military personnel were separated from civilians and the former were detained at Ovčara and the latter at Velepromet. 5298/

3359. Detention facilities were created throughout the area. According to one report, Croatian guardsmen held 18 individuals in the cellar of an undisclosed building in Mitnica. 5299/ Two Croats were among the detainees. 5300/ Despite the cooperative surrender, there were allegations of severe physical mistreatment and the existence of compulsory labour groups. No information regarding length of duration or the specific location of the facility was provided. 5301/

3360. "The Second Congress": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one witness, on 9 December 1991, Serb paramilitaries collected a group of Croat and Serb individuals and detained them in a building known as "The Second Congress", which was, more accurately, a demolished school building. 5302/ Members of the Serb paramilitary group, Šešelj, were reportedly conducting orgies in this facility. 5303/ The detainee recalled hearing screams from neighbouring rooms and recognized 5304/ the voices as those of former students. 5305/

3361. The detainees were reportedly registered and then separated, with Serbs being transferred to Velepromet and Croats transported to unknown destinations. It was believed by some that many of the Croatian detainees were killed. 5306/

45. Zadar

3362. The county of Zadar is located in south-eastern Croatia and borders the Adriatic Sea. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 134,881. At that time, the population was 83.4 per cent Croatian, 10.5 per cent Serbian, and 6.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5307/

3363. Brickyard, Nin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) In a story in the Belgrade newspaper, Politika Ekspres, on 28 September, 5308/ it was reported that Croatians dressed in black were spreading terror amongst Zadar's Serbian population and arresting or forcibly evicting Serbian families. It was reported that a detention centre for Serbs was set up in a brickyard in the town of Nin, in Zadar county. The article claimed that the leader was a former police officer from the town of Benkovac. 5309/

3364. Zadar Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) According to a report in Borba on 16 December, a number of prisoners released from Zadar military prison in an exchange of prisoners on 12 December 1991, stated that they had been beaten and ill-treated by Croatian security forces. 5310/ The ICRC reportedly first visited this camp on 17 October 1991. 5311/

3365. Zadar Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The Mayor of Starigrad reported that Serbian prisoners of war were being held in Zadar jail. 5312/

3366. Zadar Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A camp referred to as the "prison/penitentiary" was first visited by the ICRC on 16 October 1991. 5313/ It is unclear if this is the same camp referred to as the Zadar "Jail" above.

3367. Zadar Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the ECMM.) The Mayor of Starigrad reported that four Serbian prisoners of war were being held in Zadar hospital. 5314/ This camp is also reported on an ICRC list of places of detention. 5315/

3368. Former JNA Barracks, Zadar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a statement given by a Serbian man 5316/, it is reported that there is a camp in the former JNA barracks in Zadar. The man was arrested by Croatian soldiers near the village of Mumilovaca on his way to Prebilovci in Čapljina county on 8 April 1992. He was handcuffed and taken to a camp at the tobacco processing plant in Čapljina. He was held there with others and they were all beaten. They were then taken to the "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković, where their personal documents and all valuables were taken. They were again subjected to severe and repeated beatings. They were later taken to the "Lora" camp in Split. They were again beaten repeatedly and given very little food. The man witnessed at least one man being killed. Allegedly, one night before the arrival of the International Red Cross, 12 of the prisoners were tied up and taken in a van to Zadar where they were held in the former JNA barracks. They were again beaten. From here, they were taken to Duvno (now Tomislavgrad) where they were held for about 10 days in the cellar of an abandoned house. They were then driven to Ljubuški and were again beaten. The witness was beaten so severely that he was taken to the hospital in Split where he stayed for 15 days. After this he was taken to Šibenik, to what he believes was the "Ante Jonjić" barracks. There, the prisoners were forced to "graze" on the grass. He was beaten and stabbed in the chest. He witnessed a 70 year-old woman and her 15 year-old granddaughter being raped. After about 10 days, he was taken back to "Lora" in Split. He was there for about a month and a half and then driven with other prisoners in three or four busses to the Kerestinec camp. From there, he was sent to Nemetin near Osijek and exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5317/

3369. Unidentified Place of Detention, Zadar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) A man 5318/ from Zadar reported being arrested by Croatian police officers in Zadar and held in detention there in October and November of 1991. He was allegedly mistreated and beaten. There are no other details available. 5319/ In another report it stated that on 11 November 1991, a Serbian adviser to the Croatian President confirmed at a news conference in Zagreb that a detention centre had been set up for Serbs in Zadar and that some Serbs had been killed on the spot. 5320/ Amnesty International has received reports of the torture and ill-treatment of prisoners detained by Croatian authorities in an unspecified detention centre in Zadar. 5321/

46. Zagreb

3370. Zagreb is the largest province in Croatia. It is located in the north-west corner of the country. As of 1991, it had a population of 930,550 of which 85.6 per cent were Croatian, 9 per cent "other", and 5.4 per cent Serbian.

3371. Kerestinec Camp/Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, the ICRC, and the ECMM.) Kerestinec detention camp was located in the military barracks in Sveta Nedela near Zagreb. The camp reportedly held Serbs, Muslims, Hungarians and members of other unidentified nationalities. 5322/ There are no precise details about who was running the camp, but according to witnesses, it appears to have been managed by Croatian military and police forces. 5323/

3372. Reports date the existence of the camp from October 1991 to August 1992 although exactly when it was established and presumably shut down is unknown. Likewise, the number of detainees at the camp is unknown. The only estimation comes from a witness brought to the camp in August 1992 who states that he was one of 420 prisoners. 5324/

3373. Many prisoners came from interrogation centres in Vinkovci, Slavonska Orahovica, Savonska Požega, Podravska Slatina, Djakovo, Novska, Našice and Sisak. These prisoners were split up and sent either to Zagreb, Osijek or Gaj, Vrbovec for long-term detention. 5325/

3374. One of the earliest reports of detention at Kerestinec describes the arrest of a JNA reservist by the Croatian forces around 8 October 1992. Apparently, the Serbian soldier was taken to Kerestinec camp, and there has been no sign of him since this time. The report does state that there are indications that he was subjected to torture at the camp and then killed. 5326/

3375. There are no detailed descriptions of the camp premises, but one witness who was detained at Kerestinec and other camps explains that all Croatian camps were sectioned off into three blocks. "A" was for former JNA members who had surrendered without a struggle; "B" was for elderly people between 70 and 80 years-old who were arrested in their apartments; block "C" was for military police, volunteers, and people whom the Croats called "Četniks". Apparently, those held in cell "C" received the harshest treatment from Croatian authorities. 5327/

3376. Inmates at Kerestinec were reportedly subject to torture and abuse on a daily basis. Apart from beatings, the most frequent forms of torture were low-voltage electric shocks, the rape of women, and forced fellatio on camp guards. 5328/ One report indicated that in April of 1992 six Serb detainees were taken in to room with black wall and force to play "Russian roulette". One prisoner reportedly turned the gun on the guards and was hung from his legs and stabbed to death. The other prisoners were allegedly forced to clean the blood up by licking the floor. 5329/ Another report indicated that a prisoner was hung by his feet in the black room and also taken to mock executions. 5330/

3377. One report indicated that inmates were sexually abused. Male prisoners were taken to a movie theatre to watch guards rape Serbian women. Men were also forced to perform sexually acts on one another. The report included a father and his two sons allegedly being forced to have sexual intercourse with each other. 5331/

3378. Prisoners received little to no food, were forbidden to sleep, were forced to sing anti-Serbian songs, march and salute the "Ustaša way," and were commonly poured with cold water. 5332/ Other abuses included putting the muzzle of a gun in prisoners' mouths, forcing prisoners to swallow various inedible objects gouging their eyes, and cutting off their ears. 5333/ Also, when prisoners asked to see a doctor, they were sent instead to a veterinarian. 5334/ Another source reported that the a prisoner was beaten until he did not regain consciousness and was then taken to the Simunska Street hospital. 5335/

3379. One Serbian man detained there in January and February 1992 reports that he was kept with six other prisoners in a small room measuring six square metres with a concrete floor. On the third night of their detention, they were given pillows and a blanket each. He and the others were regularly beaten and always hungry. He also claims that almost all of the guards at the camp behaved in a "violent, aggressive way". 5336/

3380. Generally, prisoners were transferred to Kerestinec from other camps and ultimately sent from there to other places for exchange. In fact, some reports suggest that Kerestinec was a place where Croatian authorities got prisoners "ready" for exchange by feeding them, letting them shower and shave, changing their clothes, and offering them medical attention.

3381. Several reports describe the transfer of prisoners to Kerestinec from a camp in Lora, Split. One such report explains that in August 1992 a Serbian prisoner was brought to Kerestinec in a convoy of three or four "overcrowded" buses. This convoy was accompanied by a "strong Croatian security force". 5337/ Once at Kerestinec, he and the others were prepared over several days for exchange. Camp officials allowed the prisoners to shave, take a bath every other day, and see a doctor. Some were even dressed in JNA uniforms before being exchanged. 5338/ From there, they went to Nemetin near Osijek where they were exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5339/

3382. A second report describes the transfer of still another convoy of prisoners who came to Kerestinec from Lora on 14 August 1991 at 7:00 p.m. This convoy was made up of about eight or nine buses and included up to 420 prisoners. Upon their arrival, they were given new clothes, pain killers and make-up to cover marks from their beatings. 5340/ Ultimately, they too were taken to Osijek to be exchanged at the Nemetin-Sarvaš check-point. At this time, it is reported that 160 of the 420 prisoners did not want to be exchanged, claiming that they belonged to Croatia and should be allowed to stay there. 5341/

3383. Still another report indicates that a Serb prisoner at Gospić Camp was transferred to Kerestinec on 27 January 1992. This man was a retired JNA officer from the village of Široka Kula. He was released from Kerestinec on 21 February 1992 but then picked up again by Croatian military police officers from his home five days later. He was brought back to the camp and told he would be exchanged. Yet, the witness was ordered to go to Krajina, and he did not want to leave Zagreb. As a result, he was not exchanged and instead brought to Šibenik for one night and released the next day. 5342/

3384. The ICRC first visited the prison in Kerestinec on 20 Janaury 1992. 5343/

3385. Prison in Vlaška Street, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that a JNA reserve captain was arrested, brought to Vlaška Street prison, and killed. The arrest occurred sometime in the first half of 1991. Apparently, he was hit on the head with metal rods until his skull broke open; then, his body was chopped into pieces. 5344/ From the report, it appears that he was detained for longer than just his killing.

3386. There is another more general report which alleges that detainees at the prison were maltreated with electricity, were forced to swallow inedible objects, had their eyes gauged out and their ears cut off. 5345/ There is no further information about this camp.

3387. Only five names are indicated in relation to the crimes committed at these two camps. 5346/

3388. Prison in former Military Court: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) In November 1991 four ethnic Serbs were allegedly held in the prison in the building of the former Military Court on Gajeva Street. They were held in separate cells of the prison and were harshly treated. One was a soldier from Slavonija, another was a corporal from a Serbian tank crew, the third was a reservist from Banja Luka, and the fourth was a taxi driver. They were reportedly beaten every day and were drenched with water and made to stand in the cold weather. One was allegedly forced to wash cars naked in the prison yard and others were forced to have oral sex. They were reportedly forced to beat one another and sing Ustaša songs. 5347/ The ICRC reportedly first visited this facility on 19 October 1991. 5348/

3389. Remetinac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) At the end of September a member of the JNA was detained in the Remetinac prison in Zagreb. He was allegedly held for 41 days and was beaten continuously. He was also reportedly stabbed in the arm and had cigarettes extinguished on his body. The food was reportedly inadequate and served to the detainees through a slot at the bottom of the cell door. The prisoner claimed to have lost a substantial amount of weight. 5349/ The ICRC reported Remetinac as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 19 September 1991. 5350/

3390. Military Camp, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that it first visited this facility on 12 July 1991. 5351/ There is no further information on this facility.

3391. Military Hospital, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that it first visited this facility on 11 November 1991. 5352/ There is no further information on this facility.

3392. Military Prison, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that it first visited this facility on 1 June 1992. 5353/ There is no further information on this facility.

3393. Prison Hospital, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that it first visited this facility on 16 July 1991. 5354/ There is no further information on this facility.

C. FRY

1. Kosovo

3394. Lipijan: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including ICRC). According to one report there is a prison three kilometres from Lipijan along the road to Stimlje. It is constructed with fences two to three metres high. Prisoners were held there for up to 30 days before being taken to prisons in Serbia. 5355/ The ICRC visited Lipijan prison on 20 December 1993. 5356/

2. Montenegro

3395. Baosici: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). Baosici is located in southern Montenegro, near Herceg-novi, along the Adriatic Coast. According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including Baosici. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5357/ According to another source there were 350 prisoners at the camp sometime before October 1992. 5358/ Another source also reports the existence of this detention facility at Herceg novi in Baosici. 5359/

3396. Herceg-novi: This is probably the same detention facility referred to as "Baosici" above. Herceg-novi is located in southern Montenegro along the Adriatic Coast. According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including Herceg-novi. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5360/

3397. Herceg-novi City Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). In March and April 1992, Bosnian Muslims fled from the hostilities in the Foča area to Montenegro, which they believed was safe due to programs authorities in Serbia broadcasted. These programs indicated that Muslims were safe in Serbia. In July 1992, at least 30 Muslim refugees in Herceg-novi were apprehended by the city police and detained in the city jail. They were held until unidentified police personnel and Miso Stevanovič arrived in Foča police vehicles and transported them to the Foča prison. 5361/

3398. Kumbor: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source there is a military prison in Kumbor. Kumbor is located in southern Montenegro, near the coast. 5362/

3399. Morinj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC). One source reports that Morinj is a military prison in southern Montenegro, just north of Kumbor. 5363/ According to Amnesty International Morinje is a camp run by the JNA and Serbian paramilitaries. 5364/ The ICRC visited Morinje prison on 11 November 1991. 5365/

3400. Niksić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). A report indicates that Nikšić, a city in Montenegro, contains a detention facility. 5366/ Another source also reports the existence of this detention facility. 5367/

3401. Pljevlja: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). Pljevlja, in northern Montenegro, was also a site where Muslims took refuge from the hostilities in the Foča area around March and April of 1992. In July 1992 Muslim refugees were rounded up and held in jails in several cities, one of which was Pljevlja, until they were picked up by Foča police personnel. All the refugees were taken to Foča prison and detained until they were sent to unidentified locations. 5368/

3402. Podgorica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). Podgorica, formerly Titograd, is located in southern Montenegro. It is another city where Muslim refugees, who had fled the conflict in Foca in July 1992, were held in the city jail until they were picked up by Foča police personnel. At least two Muslims were held in the jail. 5369/

3403. Sutmore: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). Sutmore is located in southern Montenegro, along the Adriatic Sea. According to the wife of a BiH refugee her husband was arrested on 20 May 1992 in Sutmore. He was detained for four days before being moved to an unknown location. His wife believes he may have been turned over to the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) in BiH to be used in a prisoner exchange there. 5370/

3404. Approximately 130 prisoners from the Reserve Officers School in Bileca were allegedly moved to Sutmore. 5371/

3405. Zelenika: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC). According to the ICRC, 357 detainees from Mostar, Rodoc, Livno, and Tomislavgrad were transferred to Zelenika, Montenegro on 30 October 1992 and 73 were released there. Another 111 detainees from Konjic, Visoko, and Zenica were transferred to Zelenika on 23 December 1992 and 30 were released. The first group of detainees were held in Bosnian Croat controlled detention facilities and the second group were held in BiH Government detention facilities. Both releases were under ICRC supervision. It is not clear that there is a detention facility in Zelenika. 5372/

3. Serbia

3406. Aleksinac: (The existence of this detention facility has been corraborated by multiple sources including the US Department of State). The majority of men from Vukovar were transported to detention facilities in FRY by the JNA and irregular soldiers. One of these detention facilities was located in Aleksinac. 5373/ In late April 1992, prisoners from Stajicevo were to be released in a prisoner exchange, however all the younger men were transferred to Aleksinac, Niš, and Sremska Mitrovica. 5374/

3407. A group of 180 Croatian National Guardsmen from Vukovar were transferred by bus from the Sremska Mitrovica to the Aleksinac detention facility. Upon arrival at Aleksinac, prisoners were beaten by military police, commanding officers, and civilians. A large number of civilians gathered behind the prison fence and shouted at the prisoners as they entered. The prisoners were severely beaten during their internment at the facility. The dates of their internment are not known, however they were transferred soon after their arrival in Aleksinac to Niš. The witness also claims that when the ICRC arrived at Niš some of the more severely beaten prisoners were moved to an army barracks in Aleksinac. After the ICRC departed the prisoners were taken back to Niš. 5375/

3408. Aleksinac Mines: (The existence of this detention facility has been corraborated by multiple sources but none neutral). There was also a report of thousands of prisoners from BiH being detained in FRY, some of whom were interned in the Aleksinac Mines. 5376/ Another report alleges that a group of men from Vukovar were forced to work in the mines in Aleksinac, and many of them were executed. The conditions were reported as unbearable. 5377/ This camp is also reported in another report. 5378/

3409. Batajnica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corraborated by multiple sources including the US Department of State). Batajnica is a city in Serbia, a few kilometres north-west of Belgrade. Five prisoners, the majority from the invasion by Serb forces of Bosanska Samac, were sent to a camp at Batajnica, in Serbia on 9 or 10 May 1992 from the Spanac JNA Barracks in Bijeljina. 5379/ According to another source, however, Batajnica contained 2,200 prisoners sometime before October 1992. 5380/

3410. Belgrade: Belgrade appears to contain several prisons where detainees from the Croatian and BiH conflicts were held and tried. The reports refer to a military prison, the military investigative prison, and the VIZ army prison, though it is not clear whether these are the same place. The reports also refer to the civilian prison and the central prison where prisoners were held for short periods after sentencing and before being transferred to other prisons to serve their time. The central and the civilian prison also appear to refer to the same place though this is not certain.

3411. At all three of these military prisons the procedures appear to have been similar. Prisoners were transferred from other detention facilities through out FRY to be tried for various crimes in Belgrade. The prisoners were forced to make false statements to television journalists and were accused of crimes they claim not to have committed. They were beaten while detained and awaiting trial. Most report being tried and sentenced or merely awaiting trial. Some were transferred to the Central/Civilian Prisons after being sentenced and before being transferred to another camp. On 14 August 1992 most of the witnesses were exchanged at Nemetin.

3412. Unknown Prison in Belgrade: (The existence of this detention facility has been corraborated by multiple sources including ICRC). 5381/ An undetermined number of prisoners were transferred from Mitrovica to Belgrade on 5 March 1992. These prisoners were maltreated and filmed by television crews. They were served with bills of indictment two days before the exchange on 14 August 1992 in Nemetin. 5382/

3413. Another prisoner from Sremska Mitrovica was transferred to Belgrade on 14 February 1992 for a public trial which lasted for one month. Allegedly the prisoners were forced to confess to crimes they did not commit. The witness claims that the prisoners were tortured while in the custody of reservists but the younger reservists were not as cruel. One man was beaten so severely that his back was broken and he had to be taken to the Medical Centre in Belgrade. Initially the ICRC had access to the prisoners but for a two month period they were forbidden to visit the prison. The prisoners were exchanged on 14 August 1992 at Nemetin. On the way to the exchange, the bus would stop in villages and locals would enter the bus to beat the prisoners. 5383/

3414. Military Investigative Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC.) A witness was transferred from Staijcevo in early December to the military investigative prison located between the Slavija and Banjica areas of Belgrade. 5384/ He was forced to make anti-Croatian statements in front of local and international reporters. The public prosecutor for Belgrade and another individual told the witness that if he did not make such statements he would be maltreated. He was coached for the interview and given a statement from which to make his remarks. The statements attempted to portray Croatia as the aggressor in the war, that Croatia wanted to take over Serbian lands and that Tudjman had deceived the Croatian nation, and wanted to be separated from Yugoslavia in order to make a profit. On 14 August, the Croatian prisoners from the Belgrade military investigative prison were exchanged at Nemetin. 5385/

3415. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). Several members of the Croatian army in Vukovar were transferred from Sremska Mitrovica to the military prison in Belgrade on 2 March 1992. 5386/ One was tried for desertion from the JNA and the military court sentenced him to five years imprisonment. Following the trial he was transferred to the central prison in Belgrade on 20 July 1992 and then on the same day to Valjevo detention facility to serve his sentence. 5387/ Another was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. 5388/ Both were exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5389/

3416. One witness believes that those removed from the Begejci detention facility in November 1991 were taken to the military prison in Belgrade. 5390/

3417. Around 16 October 1991, a convoy attempting to leave Ilok was stopped by the JNA and some people were removed from the convoy and taken to several prisons in FRY, including the military prison in Belgrade. 5391/

3418. VIZ Army Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). After six months in the KPD at Sremska Mitrovica a witness was transferred to the VIZ army prison in Belgrade in June. There they raised a bill of indictment against 31 prisoners. The witness was accused of crimes he claims he never committed. He awaited trial in the VIZ for 45 days but was exchanged on 14 August 1992 in Nemetin. 5392/

3419. A member of the Croatian Army was transferred from Sremska Mitrovica on 13 February 1992 to Belgrade for trial. He was beaten when he arrived at the VIZ Belgrade prison and then put under the protection of the ICRC. He claims to have been mentally abused though not beaten again. The witness was in Belgrade until 20 July 1992 when his trial took place and was sentenced to four years imprisonment. He was sent to the Central Prison Institution in Belgrade and from there to Požarevac to serve his sentence. He was exchanged 20 days later. 5393/

3420. A Croatian women from Vukovar was transferred from Sremska Mitrovica to the VIZ army prison in Belgrade on 3 February 1992. She claims that during her transportation, her hands were tied with plastic bands which caused swelling. At the prison, the detainees were beaten at night and the witness could hear screams from other cells. The witness was sentenced to 15 years in prison but was exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5394/

3421. Another woman was transferred to the VIZ from Begejci. She was questioned the first night at the prison by a reservist named "Lala". He beat her in the toilet room and forced her to take off her clothes. She claims that she was not raped though she was sexually mistreated. Three other prisoners were beaten before she was. All the prisoners were registered on a list and deprived of all their property and documents. The witness was then held in solitary confinement for a month and a half. She claims that she was not beaten while in solitary confinement though she was deprived of sleep. After that she was moved to a cell with a Serbian woman and remained in shock for 30 days. She was accused of armed rebellion, of crossing the Vojvodina border, and helping the "Ustaše". She was exchanged on 14 August 1992 at Nemetin. On the way to the exchange she claims the prisoners were robbed and local "Četniks" were allowed on the buses to mistreat them. 5395/

3422. Bor: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Bor, a city in eastern Serbia, allegedly contains a detention facility in the Borski Rudnići Mines. According to one report there were 2,500 prisoners held in the detention facility. 5396/

3423. Bubanj Potok: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). At the end of September 1991 civilians, transferred from Bogdanovci, were detained in an army barracks controlled by the JNA. The barracks were located near Niš in Serbia and served as a training ground for a Martić special unit. The prisoners were physically maltreated by JNA soldiers. Each was allegedly hit 100 to 200 times and one epileptic prisoner was killed. 5397/

3424. Kakobovac Sheep Farm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). One report indicates that a sheep farm in the Serbian Town of Kakobovac was turned into a jail where a large number of Croatian POWs from Vukovar were detained and killed. The bodies were buried in a canal between two buildings. The canal was used as a runoff for manure from the sheep and was lightly covered with dirt. When strong rains occurred pieces of the bodies would emerge from the mud. The bodies had to be exhumed and moved approximately half a kilometre and buried in a ditch. At the time of the report the area was surrounded by barbed wire to mark the site. 5398/

3425. Loznica: (The existence of this camp has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State). According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including Loznica, in western Serbia. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5399/ The BiH government also alleged that there was a concentration camp in Loznica. However embassy officials, humanitarian organizations, and western journalist did not find any indication of a camp there. Loznica, according to the officials apparently housed Muslim refugees from BiH under inadequate conditions and the circumstances of its closing are peculiar. 5400/ According to another source, however, Loznica Sports and Recreation Centre contain 1,380 prisoners sometime before October 1992. 5401/ Another report also mentions the camp in the Loznica Sports Centre. 5402/

3426. Kraljevo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source, a military prison is located in Kraljevo. 5403/

3427. Ljubovija: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). One report indicates that Muslims from several villages around Srebrenica were taken to a detention facility in Ljubovija. Ljubovija is located in Serbia on the eastern shore of the Drina river near the border of Bratunac. 5404/

3428. Mokra Gora: (The existence of this camp has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). Morka Gora is located near Užice in western Serbia. According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including Mokra Gora. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5405/ According to another source there were 3,000 prisoners at the camp sometime before October 1992. 5406/ This camp is also mentioned by another source. 5407/

3429. Niš: Niš is located in western Serbia near the Bulgarian border, at the fork of the Morava River and Nišava River. 5408/ According to several reports, at least one detention facility, possibly more, existed in Niš containing an undetermined number of prisoners from Croatia, mainly Vukovar, and BiH. 5409/

3430. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including ICRC). One source asserted that a military camp holding 1,540 prisoners was established in Niš. 5410/ The ICRC listed two detention sites in Niš which its representatives visited. The first was a military prison visited on 14 April 1992. 5411/ This camp is also mentioned in another report. 5412/

3431. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including ICRC). The second detention site listed by ICRC was a prison/penitentiary, visited on 2 December 1991. 5413/

3432. A detention facility clearly existed on 23 November 1991 as there were reports of Croatian National Guardsmen captured in Vukovar being held there. Reports indicate that prisoners were incarcerated in Niš as late as April of 1992. 5414/ Amnesty International, however, reported that in October of 1991 two JNA reservists were detained at Niš pending a military trial. The two reservists from Aleksinac had refused to participate in the conflict in Dalj and had insisted on their unit being withdrawn from Croatia. The basis of their complaint was that the JNA was the aggressor in the conflict and that the reservist troops were inadequately trained. 5415/ It is not clear that these men were detained in the same facility as the prisoners from Croatia and BiH.

3433. Little information was reported on the actual structure of the facility. What could be determined from the reports was that 35 to 160 prisoners were held in a single room 5416/ and multiple rooms existed. At least some prisoners had beds, apparently bunkbeds, and there was limited access to toilet facilities. 5417/ The dining area was located at some distance from the cells, so that the prisoners had to run to the location. 5418/ Solitary confinement cells were also used by the custodians of the detention facility. 5419/

3434. The commander of the camp, who is thought to have been a military commander in Sibenik, approved of all the maltreatment the prisoners received. He allegedly had a wife and child in Croatia and was prone to drinking a lot. The witness claimed that the commander was exchanged but did not expound on this. 5420/

3435. NCO Catić and 15 soldiers under his command went from room to room beating prisoners and were especially cruel around the time of Croatia's international recognition. 5421/

3436. One man most responsible for beating the prisoners was an ensign whose name is unknown. Though it was unclear what his role was in the detention facility, he wore a uniform without shoulder borders at times and civilian clothes at other times. He was described as a strong man with no mercy. 5422/

3437. The prisoners were interrogated by members of the Serbian Counter-Intelligence Service (KOS) who were allegedly from Niš, by their accents. The KOS members beat the prisoners excessively and often. Another investigator was a captain of the first rank. 5423/

3438. The prisoners appeared to have been mainly Croatians, though one report indicated Bosnians were also incarcerated. Around 16 February 1992, Amnesty International had reports from Croatian officials that an undetermined number of prisoners were held in Niš. 5424/ Another source claimed that over 22,000 captured civilians from BiH were taken to various prison camps in FRY including Niš. 5425/

3439. According to testimonies from ex-detainees at least 180 Croatian National Guardsmen from Vukovar were incarcerated in Niš on 23 November 1991. They had previously been held in Aleksinac for a few days and remained in Niš until 16 February 1992. 5426/ On 12 December 1991, a group of prisoners from Stajicevo were transferred to Niš. 5427/ Another group of Croatian Army reservists were transferred from Stajicevo to Niš on 22 December 1991 and remained there until mid-February 1992. 5428/ In late April at the detention facility in Stajicevo the male prisoners, between 17 and 45 years old, were transported to other camps in FRY including Niš. 5429/ One survivor of the massacres in Vukovar was held in Begejci until 21 January 1992 when he was transferred to Niš. 5430/

3440. Physical abuse, especially beatings, occurred on a regular basis at Niš. 5431/ One detainee, interned between January and March 1992 claims that he was beaten every other day. This resulted in severe injuries to his back, legs and feet. 5432/ Some prisoners were beaten with truncheons and kicked. 5433/ Another prisoner claimed that he had seven broken ribs and two fractured vertebrae as a result of the beatings he received while in custody. 5434/ The beatings were severe enough to cause the fatality of two prisoners in custody at Niš. 5435/

3441. According to reports, prisoners appear to have been beaten at random. For example, they were beaten as they went to meals and when they used the toilet facilities. 5436/ Physical abuse was also used as a sort of revenge or punishment. On 15 January 1992, the day Croatia gained international recognition, the prisoners were beaten harshly and told that they would not be treated according to the Geneva Conventions. 5437/ Prisoners were also beaten before being transported to other facilities in FRY. 5438/

3442. NCO Catić and 15 soldiers under his command beat one 17 year old prisoner until he lost consciousness. This occurred three times during the beating and the prisoner was revived with water each time. These soldiers would move from room to room beating detainees. Prisoners were usually abused by three to five guards. The guards would sometimes use dogs to terrorize the prisoners or shoot at them. 5439/

3443. A mentally unstable prisoner was treated exceptionally badly according to one witness. Two or three guards would jump on him and kick him in the loins, if he did not scream the guards would beat him more severely. They attempted to force a confession from him but he refused. The witness believes that the guards singled out the unstable prisoner because he was wealthy and owned a Mercedes. 5440/

3444. In addition to continuous battery, the prisoners were not allowed to exercise other than occasionally clearing snow with metal cabinet doors. 5441/

3445. Interrogations were reported but it was not clear from the reports how often they occurred. The prisoners were asked questions concerning the number of people they had killed or raped. They were forced through beatings to confess to crimes that allegedly never occurred and were forced to sign the confessions. Allegedly, the investigators would force one prisoner to sign a statement claiming another inmate had committed certain crimes. The accused would then be shown the signed statement and forced, again by beating, to confess to the crime as well. The prisoners were accused of various crimes which were based on where they had fought and what they did. 5442/ Among those interrogated were 180 Croatian National Guardsmen. They were maltreated and tortured during the interrogations. 5443/

3446. One room held 34 prisoners and each had a bed. They had to get up at 5:30 a.m. and were given one to three minutes to wash and relieve themselves. 5444/ The guards maltreated the prisoners as they went to relieve themselves. If they could not complete their bowel movement in the allotted time the prisoners would have to wait until the next call by the guards. 5445 After using the toilet facilities the prisoners had stand on a vinyl square in their room to wait for breakfast. The guards beat the prisoners during this time. 5446/

3447. The prisoners were forced to run to all of their meals and were often physically abused while they ate. The food was poor and even the soldiers were fed inadequately. 5447/ One witness stated that beans were served for both lunch and dinner for two weeks. 5448/

3448. After lunch there was a rest period, however this depended on the guards. The prisoners were made to jump up onto their beds, apparently bunkbeds, and if someone was unable to do so the guards would beat them. The prisoners had to wait until after roll call before being allowed access to the lavatories. 5449/

3449. Nevertheless, one detainee claimed the conditions at Niš were better than at Stajicevo. The cells were warmer and there was a doctor present. 5450/

3450. In the beginning of December 1991, the ICRC visited the camp and three prisoners were hidden in the shooting gallery. They had their hands tied and had to stand below a one and a half metres mark on the wall. 5451/ Again on 23 January 1992 the ICRC visited the detention facility. The prisoners showed the representatives their bruises but the representatives were forced to leave. 5452/

3451. A large group of prisoners appears to have been transferred from Niš to Sremska Mitrovica around the middle of February, 1992. 5453/ They were transferred by bus and had their hands tied with wire. 5454/

3452. Ozren Monastery: A report indicates there is a POW and civilian prison camp at the Ozren Monastery. 5455/ The location of this monastery has not been confirmed, however there is a town in Serbia, near Aleksinac by that name.

3453. Petrovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by mulitiple sources). Petrovac is in north-eastern Serbia, south-east of Belgrade. A member of the Croatian Army, taken prisoner at the Henrikovci agricultural estate in Vukovar on 21 November 1992 by the JNA and unidentified Serbian paramilitary groups, was taken to Petrovac for an interrogation. He claims he was pressured to admit he was a member of the Counter-Intelligence Unit and was threatened with knives by a paramilitary member. He was severely beaten and he claims this left him in a coma. 5456/

3454. The witness was then transferred to a cellar which held another severely beaten male prisoner, the two were not allowed to communicate. Three JNA reservists beat them and pushed guns into their mouths. A sergeant major beat the two prisoners with a club until a captain requested that the beating stop and the prisoners should be "sent on". The sergeant major insisted that the interrogation and beating continue. A man recognized the witness and spoke in favour of him to the captain. The prisoners were transferred to the KPD in Sremska Mitrovica on 22 November 1992. 5457/

3455. Pozarevac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by mulitiple sources). Pozarevac is located to the east of Belgrade in north-eastern Serbia. A ZNG reservists, taken into custody on 18 November 1991 in Vukovar, was transferred from the KPD to VIZ Belgrade on 13 February 1992. In Belgrade he was tried and sentenced to four years imprisonment on 20 July 1992. From there he was transferred to Pozarevac to serve his sentence. He was held in Pozarevac until 14 August 1992 when he was exchanged with five others from the prison. 5458/

3456. Prijepolje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). Prijepolje is located in southern Serbia near the Montenegrinn border. According to a report compiled by a Professor at the University of Sarajevo, Serbian "extremists" have transported over 22,000 non-Serbs from BiH to camps in Serbia, one of which is in the city of Prijepolje. 5459/ According to another source there were 480 prisoners at the camp sometime before October 1992. 5460/ The existence of this camp is also reported by another source. 5461/

3457. Rodnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Reuter Library Report). Medecins sans Frontieres reports that filmed interviews with some 60 BiH refugees in France indicated that there were several Serb-run camps unknown of before these interviews. One of the camps was Rodnik which was reported to be in Serbia but it is unclear where. 5462/

3458. Uzice: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance). According to information from the Territorial Defence Force in Visegrad, most of the 6,600 Muslim inhabitants of Visegrad were taken by the Serbian Territorial Defence to a detention facility in Uzice, Serbia in western Serbia near the Drina River. 5463/ The Uzice Corp was active in Visegrad in April and May 1992, along with the "White Eagles", the "Garavi", and the "Johnsons". 5464/

3459. Valjevo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC). Valjevo, a city in north-western Serbia, contained a detention facility. A member of the ZNG, captured in Vukovar on 20 November 1991, was tried in Belgrade and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Following the trial, on 22 July 1992, he was transferred to the prison in Valjevo to serve his sentence but was released on 14 August 1992. 5465/ The ICRC visited the District prison on 15 June 1991. 5466/

3460. Šabac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by mulitiple sources). According to one source "extremists" had moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in FRY, including Šabac. Šabac is located in north-western Serbia. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5467/

3461. Šabac-"Zorka": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). According to another source, however, Šabac's "Zorka" detention facility contained 12,000 prisoners sometime before October 1992 and that 2,000 of those in custody had been killed. 5468/

3462. Topola: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team). Topola, located in central Serbia, allegedly contains a camp based at a former pig farm. Many of the inmates were formerly incarcerated in Manjaca camp. 5469/

3463. Zlatibor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by mulitiple sources, including the Dallas Morning News). One report states that an unknown number of females, captured in Visegrad for the purpose of rape, were allegedly taken to the Zlatibor region in southern Serbia, between Uzice and Prijepolje. 5470/ The Uzice Corp was active in Visegrad in April and May 1992, along with the "White Eagles", the "Garavi", and the "Johnsons". 5471/ It is not clear which formation had custody of the women.

4. Vojvodina

3464. Vojvodina occupies the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and is separated from Serbia proper by the Danube and Sava Rivers. It contains approximately 400,000 Hungarians with large Serbian and Croatian minorities. 5472/ As with other regions in FRY, the non-Serb culture is actively suppressed by the government. The police and administration are wholly staffed by Serbs and are controlled from Belgrade. According to one source there is increasing conflict between the non-Serb independence movement and the extreme nationalist Serbian organizations. 5473/

3465. Bač: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). According to one report there is a military prison in Bač. 5474/ A witness claims that he was arrested by a policeman on 10 October 1991 in Bodjani. He was asked for his identity card and then was driven to Bač for questioning. He was eventually taken to a detention facility in Paragovo. 5475/ According to another source there is a prison in Bač which is run by unidentified paramilitary forces. 5476/

3466. Bač Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). There is one report of a woman being detained in Bač police station. The woman and five members of a ZNG reserve unit escaped from Sotin by boat across the Danube River to Serbia with the intention of going to a Hungarian refugee camp. On 25 October 1992 a Serb villager caught sight of her and called the police. The police arrested her and transported the woman to Bač police station where she was interrogated by a Serb policeman and accused of terrorist activities. The policeman tied her up and beat her severely. That same evening she was transferred to Novi Sad. 5477/

3467. Begejevo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). In 1991 and 1992 detainees were maltreated by JNA soldiers in Begejevo detention facility in western Vojvodina, near Odžaci. 5478/ One witness was arrested in Vukovar on 19 November 1991 by JNA members and left in the custody of "Četniks". The witness was eventually driven to Bogojevo where he/she was tortured for 10 hours by Arkan's units and "Četniks", before being transported to another location. 5479/

3468. Begejci: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch). The village of Begejci is situated near Zrenjanin, Vojvodina. There are several reports of a detention facility existing near Begejci which held mainly Croatian men from Vukovar. 5480/ These included an undetermined number of residents of Borovo Naselje. 5481/

3469. A detention facility was allegedly constructed in October 1991 on a deserted farm near the village. 5482/ However, there are reports of detainees being held at this farm as early as September 1991. 5483/ The facility was operated by the JNA until January or February 1992 when it was closed due to bad publicity. 5484/ All evidence suggesting its existence was removed and the prisoners were sent to Sremska Mitrovica. 5485/ Another report indicates the prison was emptied of all the prisoners, 117 men and an undetermined number of women on 25 December 1991. All were transferred to Sremska Mitrovica. 5486/

3470. One report refers to the farm as the Marakana Farm which had not been used in 15 to 20 years. 5487/ From reports the farm appeared to have been used for livestock prior to being a detention facility. One report made references to cattle while another to sheep. 5488/

3471. The detention facility was surrounded by two concentric rows of barbed wire attached to wooden posts to fence in the grounds. 5489/ The JNA officers and soldiers repeatedly told prisoners that the barbed wire was electrified When the first prisoners were brought there they were made to clear the surrounding bushes and trees to build this camp fence. In addition to the barbed wire fencing the compound was surrounded by ditches and watchtowers. and was lit by spotlights. 5490/

3472. The reports described the buildings in varying ways. There appeared to have been a shed, barn, or stable about 50 metres long and 10 metres wide 5491/ in which the prisoners were held. 5492/ This building had large doors that were never completely closed. There was no heating in the building so the temperature near the door was close to zero. The reports were not clear as to how many buildings actually composed the facility. One report describes several buildings:

> "The compound included a red brick administrative/ interrogation building, five guard posts, an approximately 20 metres long barn which served as the prisoner detention building, a feeding area with tables, roofed by a nylon tarpaulin, a dog run and a garbage pit." 5493/

A gravel path was spread to link the prisoners' housing with the administration building. 5494/ One report indicates the facility was made of brick, however it was unclear as to which building(s) were being referred to. 5495/ Two doctors who were detained at Begejci claim that more than one structure existed to house the prisoners.

3473. Dogs allegedly were kept at the camp. The guards were armed reservists which patrolled the grounds with police dogs. 5496/ The dogs also appear to have been kept between the two rows of fencing. 5497/

3474. The building where the prisoners slept was overcrowded. The prisoners slept on the concrete floor with straw 5498/ and pieces of tent. At night people were taken to a separate room where they were beaten and some died due to lack of medical treatment. 5499/

3475. The bathroom was of the field type, situated two metres from the prisoners' building, with eight places covered by plastic sheeting. 5500/

3476. The detention facility was also used as a rest and recreation centre for Serbian irregulars from the Vukovar front. The soldiers lived in a separate building and every few days two truckloads of troops were brought from the front and two truckloads went back. 5501/

3477. There were conflicting reports concerning the commander of the camp and the guards. According to one report the commander of the camp was a lieutenant colonel whose name is unknown. 5502/ Another report claimed the commander was a major who wore a camouflage military uniform whose name was also unknown. 5503/ When the camp closed, its director was allegedly moved to Belgrade, where he acted as the commander of a military facility. 5504/ It was not clear which individual this refers to.

3478. Allegedly there were 15 guards at the camp who wore non-camouflage, olive drab uniforms. 5505/ The guards were primarily Serbian reservists who had been mobilized. However a report describes these reservists as having worn camouflage uniforms. 5506/

3479. The prisoners were interrogated by three identified Serbs, who wore camouflage uniforms. 5507/ These three were transferred to the KPD at Sremska Mitrovica as guards on 25 December 1991. 5508/

3480. Six reservists, all from Belgrade, raped and mistreated a female detainee along with 24 unidentified reservists. 5509/

3481. The reports on the population of the prison vary between 25 initially and 1,600 in November, 1991. 5510/ Most of the reports indicate that the prison held between 500 and 600 prisoners at any one time. 5511/

3482. According to one report, before the first agreement on the exchange of prisoners there were 527 people detained in the camp, among them 25 to 30 women. The youngest prisoner was only 14 years old, while the oldest was 82 years-old and about 100 people were over 60 years old. Over 90 per cent were Croatians and over 80 per cent of the prisoners were civilians who had never been members of any military unit. 5512/

3483. The first prisoners incarcerated at the farm near Begejci allegedly were 25 arrested members of the Croatian defence forces, but later many more prisoners, mostly civilians from Vukovar municipality, arrived. Around 25 September 1991, 70 citizens from Tovarnik were transferred from a detention facility in Šid to Begejci and were held until 9 December 1991. 5513/ According to a witness who was arrested on 23 September 1991 by military police, 90 detainees from Tovarnik were taken to Begejci on 3 October 1991. 5514/

3484. Another witness claimed that upon arrival in the camp he found civilians from the villages of Svinjarevac, Berak, and Orolik, (villages in eastern Croatia) Some of them were brought to the Begejci camp on 3 October 1991. Until 20 November 1991, 367 or 387 persons were imprisoned in the camp. Another 175 prisoners were brought after the JNA and Serbian paramilitaries occupied Vukovar. 5515/ Sixteen people were captured near Priljevo and taken to Begejci on 21 November 1991. 5516/

3485. During November 1991 JNA soldiers brought civilians with bound hands to Begejci on a regular basis. These civilians consisted of an undetermined number of men from Tovarnik and two women. 5517/ In the second week of November 1991, 30 women were brought into the camp where they were raped and beaten by the reservists. 5518/ Another report claims that there were 25 women between the ages of 50 and 60 who were all civilians. There were many men older than 60. There were also children between 14 and 18 years-old. 5519/ In the same room with the men were 17 women. 5520/

3486. At about 5:00 p.m. on 19 November a group of 360 men and one women were sent to the detention facility at Begejci. The women was taken because she allegedly had been helping the Croatian Militia. The group arrived on 20 November 1991. Some 140 prisoners were already at the camp, including about 10 women and a 14 year-old boy who was severely maltreated by the guards. 5521/ One report indicated that on 21 November 1991 an undetermined number of prisoners from Borovo Naselje were taken to Begejci. The camp held about 570 prisoners, 35 of which were female. 5522/ Five prisoners were transported by bus from Bogojevo to Begejci on 23 November 1991. The witness claims there were 1,600 detainees in one hall at Begejci. He was held there for three months and transferred to Niš in February or January 1992. 5523/

3487. Among the Croatian prisoners were two Sri Lankans who said they had been arrested at Belgrade airport. After the fall of Vukovar a group of 130 prisoners arrived, composed mainly of civilians. 5524/

3488. The wounded were accommodated in the same building together with the other prisoners; they had open wounds which did not receive proper medical treatment. In addition they were regularly beaten. 5525/ One source indicates that all the POWs with broken limbs were exchanged on some unspecified date for Serbian POWs. 5526/

3489. The food at the detention facility was very bad. One witness reported that the prisoners were given a little bit of bread, "one paste" for two men, and some bad porridge. 5527/ Another claimed that in the morning the prisoners received a small amount of tea, a piece of bread and sometimes a small piece of sausage-type meat. Lunches and dinners were equally meager and sometimes nothing was received. 5528/ Another detainee stated that the meals were scanty, usually some kind of greasy water. One prisoner allegedly found a mouse in the food and other detainees could not eat because of hairs in the food. 5529/ The lack of food caused all prisoners to lose between five and 10 kilograms in weight. 5530/

3490. There were many old people in the camp who had their medicine taken away from them on arrival at the camp. They suffered from chronic heart and lung diseases. They did not receive any medicine while detained. There were also 25 psychiatric patients, four of whom were schizophrenics with no medication. 5531/

3491. All the prisoners suffered from drastic weight loss and were infested with lice. Ninety-five per cent of the prisoners reportedly suffered from infections of the upper respiratory tract and they did not receive medication for these infections or for fevers. There was an epidemic of diarrhea among the prisoners and those who suffered were not even allowed to go to the toilet. Urinary infections were also quite common. 5532/

3492. The soldiers selected and determined who needed medical help. 5533/ One witness and three other detainees were taken to Zrenjanin hospital due to their injuries. The witness claims that the treatment at the hospital was inadequate and the nurses were verbally abusive. The four were taken back to the detention facility near Begejci and situated in an infirmary. There were 25 detainees in one room. A female army doctor arrived four days later to examine the cuts on the witness' genitals and hip which she sprayed with some unidentified substance. A doctor and his assistant came to the infirmary a few days after that to clean and bandage the witness' wounds. 5534/ Another detainee also referred to the doctor and a clinic at the detention facility. The detainee was taken to the clinic for treatment of a neck wound and two bullet wounds to the right arm. 5535/ There were several other detainees at the clinic, two who died due to treatment they suffered while at Begejci. The doctor allegedly covered one of the fatalities with a blanket and reported the cause of death as heart problems. 5536/

3493. The prisoners slept on the stone floor, in four rows, lying on straw with only one blanket to cover themselves. Because the room was crowded, people were not able to sleep stretched out. 5537/ At first men and women slept in the same room. They were allowed to leave the room only for meals and to go to the bathroom if the guards permitted. In three months prisoners were allowed to bathe only once and people slept for a month or two without taking off their boots. They were not able to wash their faces regularly because the water pipes were frozen. Water was available in small quantities for drinking. 5538/ During one witness' two months detention in the facility she was allowed to bathe only once before the arrival of the ICRC. 5539/

3494. The prisoners were used for labour at and around the detention facility. 5540/ They were forced to prepare the buildings for future prisoners and were kicked, punched, and beaten with wooden sticks while working. 5541/ Prisoners were taken to cut trees in the woods. Sometimes prisoners would not return from the woods, and the YPA military police would take those prisoners' belongings out of the shed. The witness claims he knows one man killed in this way. 5542/

3495. JNA police would come at 3:00 am and beat the prisoners and force them to sing "Četnik" songs. 5543/ The prisoners were verbally abused and made to stand or sit with their heads down and their hands behind their backs. Those who stood nearest to the guards were beaten. 5544/ According to one witness the prisoners were forced to sing "Hej Slaveni" and to pay respect to the Serbian dead by observing one minute of silence. 5545/

3496. Prisoners were forced to abuse one another as well as being abused by the guards. A man and a woman chosen at random were forced to have sex. 5546/ One detainee claims he was forced to beat other Croatian detainees. 5547/

3497. The prisoners were beaten every day. They were ordered to hide their heads so that they could not see who was taken. Men, women and children were all beaten. 5548/ Three prisoners reported being beaten by soldiers upon arrival and again while apparently being registered. 5549/ On 13 November 1991, 10 or 15 Serbian reservists came to the detention facility and beat the Croatian POWs. Several were killed by having their heads slammed against a wall until they died. Nine of these detainees fainted, were dragged out into the cold until they regained consciousness, and were then beaten to death. 5550/

3498. The civilian police from Vojvodina also entered the camp on many occasions and beat various prisoners with the permission of the JNA officers in charge. Prisoners were taken outside the camp, shown to Serb civilians who were given the opportunity to beat them. These prisoners were put on public display as criminals, murderers. Some prisoners were tied naked to posts and beaten so severely that they suffered from "post-traumatic delirium" afterwards. 5551/

3499. The most prominent characteristic of life at the detention facility was the regular, daily, and systematic mistreatment of the prisoners. Soldiers would come in drunk at night and force prisoners to stand at attention and sing all night, or they would order them to lie down and cover their heads and proceed to call out their names and beat them. 5552/ The prisoners were questioned and maltreated by JNA police. A young women dressed in a JNA uniform would force the prisoners to write their personal histories and various confessions. 5553/

3500. Detainees were regularly interrogated at the detention facility by JNA officers. Beating usually accompanied the interrogations and the officers would not discriminate by age, health, or profession who they interrogated. Even arrested medical doctors, minors and wounded detainees were interrogated and beaten. 5554/ The prisoners were all beaten and forced to make false confession to killing Serbs. These confession were videotaped and later shown on television in Novi Sad and Belgrade. 5555/

3501. Several individuals were named as interrogators. Three interrogated the prisoners simultaneously and sought to force prisoners to sign statements they had not written and extort confessions. In order to persuade the prisoners to confess, the interrogators hit, kicked, and beat them with batons. One technique these interrogators used was to force a prisoner to lay on the floor on his stomach. One interrogator would stand on the prisoner's back and then pull the prisoner's legs up and back towards his head. Another interrogator would then beat the bottoms of the prisoners bare feet. Another technique used was to bind the prisoner's hands behind his back with plastic flex cuffs and then place him in isolation in the barn for as long as eight days. The three interrogators beat to death a 50 year-old man from Borovo Naselje. It was not known where the body was taken. 5556/

3502. The three interrogators and a first class ensign were also named as interrogators by a wounded detainee. The witness was called for questioning and the doctor was asked if the detainee was ready. The doctor responded that they were doing their job without problems. The doctor left the room and the four interrogators beat the witness until he confessed to the murder of five civilians. The witness told them that he was illiterate therefore could not write a statement which incited the four to beat him again. 5557/

3503. Police from Novi Sad also arrived and interrogated the prisoner about the Democratic Party of Croats in Novi Sad and who the recruits into the Croatian army were in that area. During the interrogations, which usually took place at night, prisoners were beaten. 5558/

3504. There were dozens of prisoners with broken ribs in the camp, and practically every prisoner was marked by bruises from frequent beating. Some prisoners lost their sight, hearing or several teeth, while several suffered broken jaws from the physical abuse they received. 5559/

3505. An undetermined number of prisoners died at the detention facility from physical abuse. One prisoner over 60, a heart disease patient, was beaten to death in the camp and died without receiving any medical care. 5560/ At least two men died from beatings at the camp between 22 and 23 November 1991.

1991. One was approximately 55 years-old and had lived in Vukovar, the other was about 40 years-old and had heart problems. It was not clear if the men with heart problems were the same individuals. 5561/ Another report claims that two others died from their beatings. 5562/ The nine prisoners beaten to death by the reservists and the man who disappeared in the woods are also counted among the dead. One report claims the corpses were taken away in a Red Cross vehicle that resembled a refrigerator. 5563/

3506. The women held in the detention facility were interrogated and beaten and they also suffered sexual abuse while detained. The irregular soldiers that arrived at the farm reportedly used the women as sexual slaves. Initially there were very few women in the camp, sources suggest that there appeared to have been over 30 altogether. 5564/

3507. The women were held in the same stable with the other prisoners for 10 days and then moved to another room. There they slept on concrete floors with one blanket. The temperature was close to freezing and the women were unable to sleep due to the cold. The women had diarrheic problems. 5565/

3508. On 1 November 1991, a Serbian reservist told one female detainee that she was to be his slave. He referred to her as "bitch" and she was to call him "master". She was told she would be a whore for 30 reservists and was forced to clean their boots while they wore them. 5566/ If the reservists were not satisfied they would kick the witness in the chest and face which caused severe nosebleeds. She was regularly raped, brutalized, sexually mistreated, and verbally threatened by all 30 reservists. 5567/

3509. During the second week of November 1991, 30 women were brought into the camp. 5568/ The women were taken out at night by the soldiers but refused to discuss what had occurred. 5569/

3510. The women were also interrogated and one reported that she was beaten in an attempt to force her to admit to killing an unidentified Serb. She was also heard to tell the interrogators not to touch certain parts of her body. One man was overheard as saying the woman had nice breasts. 5570/

3511. One woman from Vukovar claims that because women were not held in Stajicevo she was transferred to Begejci the same night she was captured, 19 November 1991. She was driven in a JNA vehicle which also contained three soldiers. On the way they forced her to kiss them and threatened her with rape and death. Upon arrival at Begejci the soldiers put a gun to her head and played Russian roulette until the morning when she was forced to sing the Yugoslavia anthem. 5571/

3512. Another woman claimed that during the first 14 days of her internment the she was taken for questioning. She reported that she was not beaten but she was sexually abused by one reservist. The other reservists were not allowed to touch her. 5572/

3513. The ICRC representatives reportedly visited the detention facility three times and were denied access on the fourth visit. The reason given for the denial of access was that there were no new detainees. 5573/ The JNA officers did not allow private conversations between ICRC representatives and prisoners. 5574/

3514. Every time the ICRC visited the detention facility a certain number of prisoners would allegedly be hidden from them. One report claimed that some prisoners were deliberately hidden from their sight so that their names would not be recorded. 5575/ Another report alleges that 15 POWs destined for the military prison in Belgrade were always hidden in a small room during the ICRC visits. 5576/ The ICRC visited the camp in early December and about ten prisoners who had been severely beaten were hidden in the administrative building for the duration of the visit. 5577/ A group of 17 prisoners were hidden whenever the representatives of the ICRC visited the camp and therefore were never registered by the ICRC. 5578/

3515. After the occupation of Borovo Naselje a large group of civilians arrived but were not listed with the ICRC because the camp officials denied them access until 10 December 1991. 5579/

3516. In December 1991 all but seventy inmates were exchanged for Serbian POWs. 5580/ On 10 December 1991 detainees were exchanged on the Bosanski Šamac-Slavonski Šamac Bridge. Ninety per cent of those exchanged were civilians. 5581/ On 23 December 1991 the seventy remaining prisoners were transported to other detention facilities. 5582/

3517. Indjija Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Indjija is a town southeast of Novi Sad, Vojvodina. The Croats in Slankamen, a town near Indjija, began experiencing ethnic problems around 1 August 1991. Shortly thereafter people began to be drafted into the JNA. The Croats allegedly had a difficult time in the military due to their ethnicity. One Croat reports that he moved to Croatia on 10 November 1991 due to avoid military service with the JNA. In January 1992 his wife and children joined him. His parents remained in Slankamen until they were forced to exchange their house. At this time their son returned to Slankamen to get his parents and retrieve some documents from the house. 5583/

3518. He was arrested and detained at the Indjija police station for an undetermined amount of time. There he was beaten and forced to confess to being an "Ustaša". He was also forced to accuse other Croats in Slankamen of the same. He was to be tried for allegedly misusing official documents because he had lost his drivers license and was issued another one after having found the original. He asked permission to speak to his parents and was told to return to the station in the morning. He escaped to Croatia that night. 5584/

3519. Livade: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Livade is located near Zrenjanin in Vojvodina. A detention facility in Livade held approximately 6500 people in October of 1991, 400 of whom were women. The prisoners were predominately from Vukovar, Mikloševci, and Borovo Naselje. The witness was the only Muslim detained there. She was arrested with several Croatian soldiers on 8 October 1991 in Borovo Naselje and taken to Livade the same day. She and nine Croatians were transferred to Livade in a personnel carrier and were physically abused by four "Četniks" during the journey. The witness claims that the prisoners were driven all over Serbia as the journey took 14 hours. 5585/

3520. Upon arrival the prisoners were lined up against a wall. The witness was taken out of line and searched. She was deprived of a necklace, three rings, and some money. A soldier told her to lie on some straw, and an hour later the captain and seven men raped her. The men were approximately 25 to 30 years-old. They forced her to have oral, anal, and vaginal sex which lasted until 5:00 a.m.. She was then moved to a hog pen. 5586/

3521. The captain interrogated her and forced her to confess that she fed Croatian soldiers in her home. She did not know the names of the soldiers. 5587/

3522. The witness claims that she was raped every night and that the Croatian women in the detention facility were also raped. The youngest was a 17 year-old and the witness herself was the oldest victim. All the rapes occurred in the same room and continued until 10 December 1991 when Captain Dukanović told the detainees they would be exchanged in Bosanska Šamac. The exchange failed and the witness was transferred to the detention facility in Šid. 5588/

3523. Novi Sad: International Society for Human Rights (ISHR) had reports of prison camps at various locations in FRY, including Novi Sad, Vojvodina. 5589/ Amnesty International also has reports from Croatian official sources that prisoners were still held by the JNA and Serbian paramilitaries at locations around FRY on 16 February 1992. 5590/

3524. Novi Sad City Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State). A detainee was reported to have been held in the Novi Sad city jail and then brought to Foca prison by Foca police in the early summer of 1992. 5591/

3525. Novi Sad Civilian Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State). A witness claims that he was arrested by a policeman on 10 October 1991 in Bodjani. He was asked for his identity card and then was driven to Bač for questioning. He was questioned by the police but believes he did not tell them what they wanted to hear so they took him to the civilian prison in Novi Sad. where he remained for three days. He was questioned and beaten in the Karadjordjevo by an investigator, JNA members, and reservists. He was beaten. he believes, because he did not want to sign a false statement which accused him of being a member of a terrorist organization which operated in Vojvodina He was told that he was "registered" in a fenced hunting ground and was accused of leaving a path for others to follow. From Novi Sad he was taken to Paragovo. 5592/

3526. Another report appears to refer to the same incident, though the events in the report have not been confirmed. A woman who was arrested and taken to Bač police station was transferred to Novi Sad on 25 October 1992. She spent the night in a cell and was interrogated in the morning by the police inspector referred to above. This inspector is also described as the prosecutor for the Vojvodina region. He told the woman that all members of her terrorist group had been arrested. 5593/

3527. She was taken in a police van by ten Serbian reservists to the Karadordevo Hunting Woods, located on the eastern bank of the Danube River There she was to show the investigator where she and her companions had crossed and hidden the boat. A Belgrade television crew was already at the woods and handed her a script to read which incriminated her of terrorist activities. When she refused, the investigator and the soldiers beat her while the television crew filmed it. The investigator ordered the soldiers to aim their rifles at the woman when she still refused. She prayed and then told the investigator not to be a coward and shoot her in the front. He allegedly spared her life because of her bravery. He informed her she was a prisoner of war but had no rights. She was then taken back to Novi Sad and incarcerated in Paragaj Military Casern. 5594/

3528. Novi Sad Paragaj Military Casern: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). In October 1992 the Paragaj Military Casern allegedly held five Croats and four Czechs 5595/ in unheated cells. A women involved in the Karadjordjevo Hunting Woods incident, was interned there and interrogated continuously for three days. She was accused of terrorism and crimes she claims she did not commit. On 28 October 1992 the woman was told she would be sent to the occupied Ilok, Croatia and was told to write a statement. The Serbians who controlled the prison did not like her statement and beat her severely in the head and abdomen. 5596/

3529. The other eight prisoners were allegedly so badly beaten they could not move. One 70 year-old man fainted from pain and cold and was dragged into an office by a fellow Croat detainee. When the man was revived he was beaten again. One evening all the Czechs were removed from the cells and never returned. The woman was taken to Zrenjanin and incarcerated in Begejci on an unknown date. 5597/

3530. Novi Sad Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). One report describes the arrest of two men in Novi Sad on 2 October 1991. Both men were detained in the Novi Sad police station for 30 hours without receiving any explanation or hearing any accusations. During their detainment one of the men was interrogated and beaten. He was questioned about the Croatian forces and their weaponry in Ilok and the Croatian Democratic Party in Novi Sad. On 3 October 1991 he was released from the police station. The witness was arrested several more times before being transported to Paragovo on 6 November 1991. Before his transfer from the Novi Sad police station he was forced to give a written and signed statement. 5598/

3531. Novi Sad Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC). The ICRC visited Novi Sad Hospital, which was listed in the ICRC Places of Detention List, 16 November 1991. 5599/

3532. Palić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State). The BiH Government alleged the existence of a concentration camp in Palić, a town in northern Vojvodina near Subotica. However, certain embassy officials, members of humanitarian organizations, and western journalists visited Palic and did not find a "camp" or imprisoned Muslims. They did find a site where Bosnian Muslim refugees were billeted while waiting for travel documents so they could attempt to travel to Hungary. 5600/

3533. Paragovo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source there is a civilian/military prison in Paragovo. Paragovo, according to this source, is located between Novi Sad and Kamenica. 5601/

3534. Paragovo Military Prison in Sremska Kamenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ISHR). Sremska Kamenica is located a few kilometres south of Novi Sad in Vojvodina. Three thousand residents of Borovo Naselje surrendered to the Serbian forces at the new shoe factory on 20 November 1992. The prisoners, some of whom were Croatian National Guards (ZNG-Zbor Narodne Garde), were taken to several locations, one of which was the Paragovo Military Prison at Sremska Kamenica. 5602/ Another source describes the detention facility as a military police barracks. In addition to those detainees from Vukovar, Hungarians and Croatians from Vojvodina are allegedly being picked up off the streets and detained in this camp. 5603/

3535. A witness stated that he was arrested on 6 November 1991 in Novi Sad. He was transported to Paragovo Military Police Headquarters where he was forced to give a written and signed statement. The next day he was made to give a statement while a "mayor" held a gun to his head and threatened him with torture and death. The mayor questioned him about the hospital in Ilok. On 9 November 1991 he was transported with three other prisoners to the camp in Begejci. 5604/

3536. Another witness describes how he was arrested on 10 October 1991 interrogated in Novi Sad and transported to Paragovo. He spent three days in a barracks, the first in "the room of some lieutenant colonel" and the subsequent nights in a storehouse which contained three connecting beds. The witness was imprisoned with four others, three of whom were Ruthenes. JNA Reservists appear to have been in charge of the detention facility. The witness was not beaten or tortured though his fellow detainees were. He was interrogated and the reservist in charge demanded that he write a statement about the occurrences in Sotin, beginning with the death of the policemen in Borovo Selo. On 1 November 1991 the witness was transported to Begejci camp. 5605/

3537. Another source claims that as many as 15 detainees are held in a small underground cell. Prisoners are beaten on a regular basis, burned with cigarettes, and made to fight one another. 5606/

3538. Ruma: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Sometime after 20 October 1991 when the JNA occupied Tovarnik, JNA members and Serb Paramilitary units, interned the local civilians, mainly Croatians, in various detention facilities in FRY. According to a witness account, JNA soldiers brought a group of civilians to a farm near Ruma, 50 kilometres northwest of Belgrade. The prisoners were taken off the bus two by two. The witness was ordered by a JNA soldier to strip to the nude. After that the soldier threatened to castrate him. After the witness, a female neighbour of his was called. The woman was ordered to take her skirt off. At that point the soldier removed the witness from the room but detained the woman for several more hours. The witness states that he saw the JNA soldiers carrying out glass bottles filled with a dark fluid which he thinks was the blood of the prisoners detained in the room. The witness did not see the prisoners ever again. 5607/

3539. Village near Ruma: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Ruma is a village in Vojvodina, east of Sremska Mitrovica, where prisoners were allegedly held for short periods of time before being transported to Sremska Mitrovica. One witness, who was arrested on 23 September 1991, was taken to Šid and then spent a day in Sremska Mitrovica. On 25 September 1991 he and 90 others were transferred to a village near Ruma. Most of the detainees were from Tovarnik and three of them were women. All of the detainees were physically and mentally abused. The 90 detainees spent two days and one night in the prison before being transferred back to Sremska Mitrovica. 5608/

3540. It appears that Croatians residing in FRY were arrested and detained for use in later exchanges with Croatia. This witness was exchanged on 11 October

1991 in Bosanska Šamac and taken to a hospital in Zagreb. 5609/

3541. Ruma Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Prisoners from Vukovar were separated from the women and children in Velepromet on 18 November 1991. The men were taken by truck to a sports hall in Ruma. There the prisoners had to give their personal data and their place of residence. 5610/

3542. Šid: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International). According to one report there is a military prison in Šid. 5611/

3543. On 22 September 1991 JNA soldiers, reservists, and "Četniks" entered the village of Tovarnik. The captured villagers, mainly in Tovarnik, were detained in a the house of a deceased doctor before being transported to Šid. The reservists and "Četniks" from Tovarnik mistreated the prisoners, however the JNA Army officers interrogated them without using force. The prisoners spent two to three days in Šid before being transferred to other detention facilities in FRY. All were released on 9 December 1991. 5612/ Large groups of prisoners were detained in Tovarnik before being deported to Serbia. 5613/

3544. Croatian officials reported to Amnesty International that there was a prison camp operated in Šid by Serbians sometime before or around February 1992. 5614/ The International Society for Human Rights also had reports of a detention facility in Šid. 5615/

3545. A witness reported being arrested in Šid and detained by the military police before being transported to Sremska Mitrovica. 5616/ Another witness claims that his mother and son were taken by the JNA, Serbian paramilitary units, and villagers to a detention facility in Šid where they were mentally abused. The witness, himself, was apparently detained in Šid from 12 September 1991 to 27 November 1991 when he was transferred to Sremska Mitrovica. 5617 One report indicates that a women held initially in Livade, Vojvodina was transported to a stable in Šid after a failed prisoner exchange on 12 December 1991 and was held there until 6 January 1992. 5618/ One witness who tried to escape from the conflict in Vukovar was captured in Ceric by JNA soldiers around 22 November 1991. He was then detained in the police station in Šid for an undetermined period and transferred to Sremska Mitrovica. 5619/ Another witness from Vukovar was captured and taken by JNA army trucks to Šid and then to Sremska Mitrovica prison on 11 November 1991. 5620/

3546. Sremska Mitrovica-"Fruška Gora": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). There was, allegedly, a detention facility in Sremska Mitrovica called "Fruška Gora". The report did not indicated how many detainees were held there. 5621/

3547. Kazneno Popravni Dom in Sremska Mitrovica (KPD): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC KPD was a criminal rehabilitation centre for civilians prior to the war. 5622 Beginning on 18 November 1991, 5623/ Croatians captured at the battle of Vukovar as well as Muslims from Bosnia were detained there. 5624/ Reports indicate detainees were being held in the KPD as late as 14 August 1992 by the JNA in conjunction with paramilitary groups and local Serbian civilians. 5625 The ICRC first visited a detention facility in Sremska Mitrovica on 2 December 1991. 5626/ This camp is also mentioned in another report. 5627/

3548. The KPD is situated in the city of Sremska Mitrovica in south-western Vojvodina, FRY. The city is approximately 75 kilometres southwest of Vukovar Croatia.

3549. The KPD facility located in the centre of the Sremska Mitrovica is an old brick building surrounded by high walls with barbed wire. 5628/ It includes a building 60 to 70 metres long and eight metres wide. 5629/ There apparently are multiple pavilions with rooms of varying sizes. Solitary confinement cells are located next to hall number 3. There also existed rooms called segregation. Segregation cells containing at least five individuals each, however, their purpose is not clear. The two story structure also contains a basement where prisoners were allegedly tortured. 5630/

3550. The JNA appeared to be in control of the KPD. This was substantiated by several prisoner statements claiming both the presence of the JNA at the detention facility and apparent custody of prisoners by the same. 5631/ Also, prisoners compared treatment at the hands of the paramilitary members and JNA personnel, both of which had access to the detainees. 5632/ An article in the Belgrade daily Borba quotes at length a civilian held in Sremska Mitrovica attributing his survival to the fact that he was held in a JNA prison. 5633/ Further, several reports indicate lists of prisoners were supplied to the prison personnel by the Yugoslav Federal Police (SDS). 5634/ In a letter to Human Rights Watch, the Serbian Government clearly admitted to having held individuals from Ovčara. 5635/

3551. The commander of the military guards at the KPD was called KOS by the prisoners, which is an acronym for counter intelligence agency. The guards referred to him by a code name. He participated in the beating of prisoners. 5636/ Another document alleged that the camp was run by a JNA Captain. It is likely that they are the same individual as they are both referred to by the guards by the same code name and were at the KPD during the same time period. 5637/

3552. Some of the guards at the KPD were identified by name in various reports. Three were transferred from their positions at Begejci to the KPD around 25 December 1992. 5638/ Five prison guards, all about 18 to 20 years-old and JNA privates, were at the KPD for military police training. They regularly tortured prisoners and were responsible for the deaths of at least 18 prisoners. 5639/ Another guard was identified only by nickname. 5640/

3553. Sources identify seven others who were not prisoners and who were present during the beatings at the KPD. 5641/ A lance corporal was present at the camp from 24 September 1991 to 3 October 1991 and beat at least one prisoner repeatedly. 5642/

3554. A captain, an investigating officer, interrogated prisoners at KPD and apparently supported the methods used by an investigating officer from Begejci--an ensign 1st class. One report indicates that prisoners were being forced to sign confessions written by the captain. 5643/

3555. In November 1991 detainees were beaten by JNA soldiers, JNA military police, and bus drivers of Serb nationality. 5644/ Paramilitary units and civilians participated in the beatings and killings the KPD along with the JNA military personnel. 5645/ Multiple reports indicate that military police and Serbian policemen beat prisoners on arrival at the KPD. 5646/ One report in particular indicated a military police private first class took part in the beatings. A number of reservists acted as guards and apparently treated the prisoners more humanely. 5647/ Another report indicated that the 182 MUPs and ZNGs who surrendered to the JNA were protected from the "Četniks". 5648/

3556. Four Serbs from Vukovar who knew their victims inflicted the worst beatings and tortures on the prisoners of the KPD. 5649/ They were brought in to take part in the interrogation of the prisoners. 5650/ Two known perpetrators were called "executioners" by the prisoners. They would come into the prison hall and remove men they knew as neighbours from Vukovar. 5651/

3557. It was reported that five women prisoners, taken into custody during the Vukovar conflict, were guarded by two female civilians. These guards forced one women to read a cyrillic Bible and beat all the female detainees in their custody. 5652/

3558. The ethnicity of the prison population was mixed; the majority of the detainees were reportedly Croatians from Vukovar and Muslims and Croatians from Bosanski Šamac, BiH. 5653/ However, among the population were Hungarians and Croatians from the Vojvodina area imprisoned as part of FRY's domestic policy of relocating non-Serb ethnic groups. 5654/ There were also reports of an American, 5655/ a Ruthenian, 5656/ a Slovenian woman, 5657/ and several Albanians being imprisoned. 5658/ Several reports mention that Serbs from Vukovar, who refused to collaborate with the Serbian forces, and even a JNA soldier were detained. 5659/ The KPD was also populated with civilian criminals, not being held in connection with the conflict. An undetermined number of these criminals participated in the rape of at least one female prisoner. 5660/

3559. The number of detainees reported present at the KPD after the Vukovar surrender in November, 1991 range as high as 5,000 5661/ and as low as 300. 5662/ The majority of the reports are in the range of 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners. 5663/

3560. The KPD housed both male civilians and members of various Croatian forces. These included a whole unit of Croatian Army reserves, 5664/ 300 to 500 Croatian National Guardsmen (ZNG), 5665/ Croatian Army members, 5666/ and members of the Croatian Security Police (MUP). 5667/ In December an unspecified number of Territorial Defence members were transferred from Stajićevo with 500 other prisoners. 5668/

3561. There are also reports of women and children being detained but most do not specify numbers. At least 84 women were imprisoned after the fall of Vukovar and more were transferred to the facility in December 1991 and January 1992. 5669/ However, it seemed the majority of women were separated from the men, driven to various locations, and eventually released. 5670/

3562. Among the prison population were a number of civilian medical personnel, patients, and civilians from Vukovar hospital. 5671/ The Serbian authorities claim that only 380 patients were taken and 178 were released to Croatian authorities. 5672/ According to Amnesty International, by 27 November 1991 only 128 of a total of 440 patients, and 72 out of 320 hospital staff had been handed over to the Croatian authorities. 5673/ A major admitted that Serbian troops evacuated a number of people from the hospital to a place called Ovčara but claimed that he turned all these people over to prison authorities in Sremska Mitrovica.

3563. The majority of prisoners incarcerated at the KPD surrendered at the Mitnica district of Vukovar on 18 November 1991. These included military personnel and civilians. 5674/ The JNA had promised to release the civilians if the military forces surrendered but they did not honour this agreement. 5675/ Approximately 200 Croatian army reservists who were defending Mitnica, and the approximately 5,000 residents of the town, surrendered to the JNA. Before the surrender some of the reservists had hidden their uniforms and weapons. 5676/ One hundred and fifty ZNG members surrendered both with and without their weapons. They were all dressed in civilian clothes as there was a shortage of uniforms. 5677/ A European Community observer was present at the time of surrender. All non-Serb residents were separated from the Serbian residents. After that, the non-Serb men were separated from their women and children; all the non-Serbs were then loaded onto trucks and taken to Ovčara. 5678/ They were transported from Ovčara in buses to the KPD in Sremska Mitrovica and incarcerated between 18 November 1991 and 22 November 1991. 5679/

3564. On 19 November 1991, Serbian forces (irregular and JNA) occupied Vukovar and rounded up all the citizens and the Croatian National Guardsmen. The men were separated and taken to the warehouse of the Velepromet company in Vukovar. Serbian paramilitary members had access to the prisoners at this point and committed atrocities such as killing 25 young men. On 20 November, a Belgrade television crew and well-known television personality Petar Slovenski interviewed the prisoners. At noon on the same day the Croatian POWs were loaded on to eight or nine buses, 50 to 60 prisoners per bus and taken to Sremska Mitrovica's KPD. 5680/ At the prison the men were separated from the women. 5681/ Another source claims all prisoners from Vukovar were transported to Sremska Mitrovica in the Negoslavci direction but only the men were removed from the buses. 5682/

3565. In addition to the Vukovar patients, civilians wounded in the mine field in Lovas were taken to Sremska Mitrovica hospital and the KPD. 5683/ Wounded individuals spotted near the road were also taken along with the other prisoners and incarcerated. Among them was a man who needed his leg amputated. Many wounded were held in the same room as other prisoners and were without medical care for eight days. 5684/ In addition to the wounded, there were two schizophrenics and one epileptic who were released after three weeks. 5685/

3566. Approximately 400 patients, 400 civilians, and some medical personnel were arrested in Vukovar Hospital on 20 November 1991 and an undetermined number were incarcerated by the JNA. 5686/ This included the staff and patients of the Vukovar hospital. There are independent reports from at least two doctors and two journalists. 5687/ It is not clear if this group also included several hundred military personnel who took refuge in the hospital. Some military personnel were captured while helping to evacuate the hospital. All were taken to Velepromet before being transported to the KPD. 5688/ Another source claims prisoners from the hospital were divided in to three groups; women with children, women without children, and men. Women and children were taken to Serbia and from there to Croatia or Hungary. 5689/

3567. Another group of citizens, who were seeking shelter in their cellars, were taken to Drvena pijaca. There the men were separated from the women and children. The men were taken to Velepromet where Serbian reservists perpetrated crimes against them. The next day the prisoners were taken by bus to the KPD by Serbian reservists. During the journey the bus was stopped often and prisoners were taken out and killed. 5690/

3568. One witness was taken prisoner in Petrovci on 17 November and transferred to Sremska Mitrovica on 20 November 1991. 5691/ There are also reports that some of the prisoners were not abused because they were escorted by young Serbian soldiers though they were abused by local Serbs. 5692/

3569. On 19 November a convoy arrived at the KPD and the men were removed and the women and children taken in an unknown direction. 5693/ The male prisoners were forced to run a gauntlet. They were beaten with clubs, truncheons, axe handles, black jacks, bare hands, and kicked. 5694/ Three sources indicate the gauntlet was composed of policemen. 5695/ However, another source claims the prisoners were forced to step out one by one and were met at the gate by convicts in blue uniforms who beat them to exhaustion. 5696/ One report indicated that the prisoners were photographed shortly after arrival. 5697/

3570. When the prisoners reached a large hall they were forced to undress and were strip-searched. 5698/ All their belongings were confiscated. Some of the items were registered with the intent of being returned to their owners, other items, specifically valuables, were never returned. 5699/ One source claims documents belonging to the prisoners were returned. 5700/ All this was accompanied by humiliations, curses and, some sources reported, beatings. 5701/ In addition, lists, contents unknown, were made which the prisoners had to sign. 5702/

3571. After entering the camp, the majority of prisoners were put in rooms with wooden floors and no beds. There were nearly 100 prisoners situated in rooms between 50 square metres to possibly 92 square metres. The overcrowded conditions forced some to stand so others could sleep. 5703/ According to one source, there were 120 people in a space of 70 square metres. No one was able to lie on their backs and 20 people had to stand so others could lie down. 5704/ Some were made to sleep on metal-framed beds, on the floor, and on tables. 5705/ Another source states, 100 detainees from the Vukovar hospital were taken into a room where each had one metre of space. 5706/

3572. Cold drinking water was available from a water installation in a small space at the entrance to the room. The detainees had no soap, towels, toilet paper, or detergent. The rooms had central heating installations. During the night a strong light was turned on (only in a few rooms was the light of lesser intensity). Several days later each prisoner received two cushions, one blanket, towel, soap, and toilet paper. 5707/

3573. Approximately 200 people, who had surrendered with their weapons, were placed in a room with an oily concrete floor and no beds, blankets, or other furnishings. 5708/ Around 180 Croatian soldiers were locked in a room with 80 beds, 5709/ and 80 women were held in another room. 5710/ One source claims he was held in the "ice plant" in cold and damp conditions without a bed. Before that he was in a room with 102 other prisoners. 5711/

3574. All the prisoners claim the food was terrible and the portions inadequate, though they were fed three times a day. 5712/ Most prisoners lost weight, some of them up to 30 kilograms. 5713/ One source lost 18 kilograms during the nine months of his incarceration. 5714/ One source stated that the prisoners were deprived of food for two days after their surrender. 5715/ The women held in the KPD claim that the food was horrible, but of adequate portions. 5716/

3575. The prisoners were forced to eat unplucked chicken "with all kinds of crusts and disgusting things". 5717/ They never received fruit or vegetables. 5718/ Of the three daily meals, only one meal was hot. This meal consisted of broth and bread. One detainee claimed the guards always came up one slice of bread short in order to cause friction among the prisoners. 5719/

3576. One detainee complained that the tea was sour, the food was either too salty or without salt, and the bread was mouldy. 5720/ For breakfast the prisoners received a piece of hard, stale bread, a small sausage or a piece of meat from a can. Another detainee complained of no tea or white coffee. Lunch was usually cabbage, beans, or goulash. Another prisoner stated that the food was always too salty, too spicy, too acidic, or too bland; the bread was scarce, half-baked, and hard. The same was offered for supper. 5721/

3577. According to another source, hygiene was non-existent. 5722/ For months the prisoners were unable to wash or shave and became infested with lice. They were sprayed with insecticide. 5723/ The prisoners were given soap and toilet paper only when the Commission 5724/ was expected, but these were taken away the moment the Commission left. 5725/ They were eventually allowed to bathe after two and a half months due to the arrival of the ICRC. They were then again not allowed to wash or to satisfy the basic requirements of personal hygiene until the next visit by the Red Cross. 5726/

3578. The wounded were held in the same rooms as the other prisoners and were without medical care for eight days after incarceration. The other prisoners attempted to wash and care for the wounds because, according to one source, the stench of "pus and rotting flesh, was overpowering". After eight days the wounded were treated and their bandages were changed every second day. Some of the prisoners had their limbs amputated. 5727/ A prisoner who was held in solitary confinement spent four months in the hospital's infection ward. 5728/

3579. Reports indicate at least some of the detainees were seen by doctors but the frequency was unknown. 5729/ At Sremska Mitrovica a doctor gave one of the prisoners a painkilling injection after he was beaten by Serbian irregulars and handed over to the JNA. This was the only medical assistance he was given until the arrival of a doctor from Vukovar hospital who had been incarcerated. 5730/

3580. Other reports claim some prisoners were denied medical help. 5731/ One of the imprisoned doctors offered medical care to a wounded child in the camp. 5732/ Another prisoner reportedly led a small mobile medical unit within the camp. 5733/ There were enough bandages and solutions for the treatment of wounds but the supply of medicine was scant. Later, medicines were supplied according to need. The most frequent reported illnesses were upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, urinary infections, and different psychiatric disturbances. 5734/

3581. Prisoners were beaten severely on a regular basis. 5735/ Several detainees were allegedly beaten so severely that they suffer from permanent damage. 5736/ Some were beaten until they passed out and were revived with water so that the prison authorities did not have to take them to the Novi Sad hospital. 5737/ One source claims he was beaten unconscious four or five times; he was beaten on the head, they broke his teeth, wounded his chest and he still has kidney pains. 5738/ Another witness claims he was only beaten once and that he was kicked and beaten on the soles of his feet. 5739/ Other prisoners were also beaten on their feet. 5740/

3582. Prisoners were also forced to eat pepper and salt, had pistols shoved in their mouths, and one individual had his jaw broken and was unable to lie down due to his beating. 5741/ Many prisoners were beaten during their exercise period. 5742/

3583. The beatings were perpetrated by the guards at the KPD 5743/ and drunken paramilitary members. The latter encouraged younger JNA soldiers to take part. 5744/ The prisoners were beaten with bare hands and various instruments; truncheons, rubber hammers, blackjacks, mace type objects, baseball bats, clubs, and iron rods. 5745/ The guards unleashed trained dogs upon the detainees. 5746/

3584. As soon as the guards entered the room the prisoners had to stand with bowed heads and hands behind their backs. 5747/ They were made to stand or sit in this position for several hours at a time. 5748/ For a full month and a half they were not taken out into the fresh air. 5749/ In addition, they were forced to sing Serbian songs. 5750/

3585. Some prisoners were selected for abuse because they wore yellow boots typical of the ZNG, 5751/ others were selected for reasons such as not bowing their heads low enough when the guards entered the room. 5752/ Those detainees who participated in the defence of Vukovar were held in pavilion three. These 180 were allegedly treated worse than other prisoners. They were beaten with iron rods on both feet and in the groin and kidney areas. 5753/ The Croatian soldiers were battered by military policemen, military officers, and bus drivers. 5754/

3586. An undetermined number of prisoners were beaten until dead. One detainee claimed that two prisoners died as a consequence of beatings and were left to lie for 20 hours next to those still alive. 5755/ There is another report of a detainee witnessing the death of two prisoners. 5756/ It is unclear as to whether these reports refer to the same incident. A woman claims that her brother-in-law from Lovas died in Sremska Mitrovica on 20 December 1992 due to maltreatment. 5757/ Allegedly the beatings which accompanied the interrogations often resulted in death. 5758/ At least 18 prisoners were tortured to death according to one source. 5759/ In contradiction, another source claims that people were killed but never in front of witnesses. 5760/

3587. Prisoners were forced to work in the fields, 5761/ clean sewers, and perform other hard labour until they were exhausted. 5762/

3588. In addition to physical maltreatment, the detainees were verbally abused. Often they were called "Ustaše" and slaughters of Serbian children. 5763/ The detainees were told that the Croats sexually abused both men and women and that all reports of Croatian crimes would be sent to Geneva. 5764/ All of those who fought at the Mitnica district of Vukovar were threatened with death if any were found guilty of crimes. 5765/

3589. The women in the prison were given a mattress, blanket, towel, and soap. Two women, who were left in the prison after the exchanges, were threatened with rape, accused of having been snipers, and of having cut children's fingers and ears off and making necklaces out of them. They forced one women to admit she had fired rifles and even attempted to extract false statements from her through beating. 5766/

3590. According to one source all of those who fought at Mitnica district of Vukovar were not registered until mid-January. 5767/ Another source indicated that some prisoners were allowed to receive parcels though they had been opened and items removed. 5768/

3591. One witness pointed out that the JNA soldiers were better to the prisoners than the paramilitary members. He believed if the detainees had been in the hands of the paramilitary members they would have died. 5769/ The JNA officers told one detainee that the maltreatment of prisoners was forbidden. This was not the case in reality, especially if the prisoners were members of Croatian Police, Croatian National Guard, or Territorial Defence. 5770/

3592. When the interrogations began and how often they occurred is not clear from the reports. Some reports claim that the interrogations began immediately and others claim the questioning began between eight to 15 days after the initial incarceration. 5771/ According to several sources the interrogations continued constantly, e.g. every day for six months, 5772/ and multiple times during one day. 5773/ However, another detainee claims to have been interrogated only five times in seven months of internment. 5774/

3593. The interrogations were allegedly carried out by military investigators, military officers and local Serbs from Vukovar. 5775/ The prisoners were allegedly questioned by many consecutive interrogators and statements were taken. 5776/ During the questioning the interrogators would accuse prisoners of raping Serbian women, of hiding weapons, and robbing Serbs. 5777/ From the beginning, some prisoners were repeatedly investigated and questioned. If the investigators were not satisfied with answers, they insisted on their own versions. 5778/ Some prisoners were beaten in order to force false statements and extract confessions. 5779/

3594. The day after being arrested some prisoners allegedly had to fill out a questionnaire providing personal information about their profession, nationality, military activity, and social status or assets and were forced to make statements in front of cameras on two occasions. 5780/ According to one source, the prisoners were filmed answering questions such as where they were and what kind of formations they were in. 5781/ After the interrogations, prisoners always had to write and sign a statement. 5782/

3595. The method of most interrogations included physical abuse. Some prisoners were beaten continuously with sticks, kicked constantly in the ribs, belly and legs, and had their heads forcefully and repeatedly pushed against the wall. 5783/ The Croatian combatants who were not registered with the ICRC were beaten during interrogations, especially on the soles of their feet. 5784/ According to one detainee, if they suspected him of lying they would beat him all over the body, on his face and legs, and on the scrotum. 5785/ However, there are two reports which claim that at least some of the prisoners were not physically maltreated during interrogations. 5786/

3596. The option of collaboration was offered to some prisoners. The reward was supposed to be release from prison or some privileges within the camp. 5787/

3597. Solitary confinement cells were allegedly used as holding cells while prisoners awaited transfer to Belgrade for trial. 5788/ The cells were also used as places to perpetrate crimes against prisoners, 5789/ and to force them to sign prepared confessions denouncing their nationality, religion, and right to land. The confinement was often used as punishment for their military resistance. 5790/

3598. There are substantiating reports that many prisoners were held in solitary confinement cells for undetermined periods of time and physically abused. 5791/ According to one report some detainees were put in solitary confinement from two to five days and some did not return. 5792/ The prisoners were physically abused and were forced to listen to "Četnik" songs for days on end while in solitary confinement. 5793/ They were beaten more severely when Croatia had a military or political success, such as gaining international recognition as an independent state. 5794/ Though these beatings were not witnessed by the other prisoners, they could be heard and victims were seen being dragged out. 5795/ According to one source, prisoners could not walk or take care of themselves for seven to 10 days after returning from the confinement cell. 5796/

3599. Many prisoners were charged with crimes and sent to Belgrade to await trial. 5797/ The detainees were charged with armed insurrection and genocide for example. 5798/ Some of the charges were based on articles in Express Politika and Politika publications, 5799/ and false statements forcibly extracted from the detainees. 5800/ One prisoner was singled out for trial in Belgrade, and was kept, like other similar cases, in solitary confinement until the day he was to be taken to Belgrade. 5801/ Legal proceedings were initiated against another prisoner who was sent to Belgrade but then returned to the KPD. 5802/

3600. Transfers to Belgrade for trial occurred often. According to one source, many of those who were left behind after an exchange that occurred in March were transferred to Belgrade for trial. 5803/ Other transfers appear have taken place shortly after the initial incarceration, for example some 20 prisoners were selected at random and taken to Niš. 5804/ At the prison the men were separated from the women and five days later the men were transferred to Aleksinac. 5805/ Another group of 180 soldiers were transferred there around the same time. 5806/

3601. There are three reports mentioning mass graves. The witnesses were all detained at the KPD and appear to refer to graves in or around the Vukovar area rather than in Sremska Mitrovica. There are no reports of large scale killing at the KPD, or of how the dead were disposed of at the prison.

3602. One doctor from Vukovar was detained by the JNA to explain the existence of an improvised, open grave facing the hospital where there were 93 mutilated bodies lying on the grass and to explain the cause of death of 15 children who were found in a house near the hospital with numbered plates around their necks. 5807/

3603. On approximately 22 December 1991 a large number of prisoners captured on approximately 18 November 1992 in Vukovar were transferred from Stajićevo and Begejci to the KPD in Sremska Mitrovica. There were possibly as many as 2,000 Croat Army personnel in the camp as well as civilians. 5808/ In addition, there were more than more than 100 wounded from the Vukovar hospital held at the KPD with 1,000 prisoners, most of whom where civilians, after the release of some medical personnel 10 December 1991. 5809/

3604. On 22 December 1991 half of the detainees from Stajićevo were transferred to the KPD and the other half were sent to Niš. 5810/ The number transferred around 22 December 1991 and 23 December 1991 was not reported. 5811/ A group of 650 captives, who surrendered at the Commerce building, were also transferred to the KPD. 5812/

3605. On 23 December 1991, all seventy of the prisoners who remained in Begejci after the initial exchange were transported to the KPD and about 50 to the military prison at Niš. Those at Niš were again transferred to the KPD on 22 March 1992. 5813/ On 25 December 1991, 117 male prisoners (all the men left at the camp) and all the women were transferred to the KPD. At this time three interrogators were transferred as guards from the Begejci camp. 5814/

3606. A female witness was transferred to Begejci from Stajićevo after being captured at the Obucara warehouse in Borovo Naselje. There she stayed for two months before being transferred on 22 December 1991 to the KPD. She was held with five other women in a segregation cell for three and a half months. On 3 February 1992 she was transferred to the VIZ army prison in Belgrade. 5815/

3607. There is little information on the arrival procedures of those transferred to the KPD in December 1991. One witness who was captured at an air raid shelter in Vukovar claimed that upon arriving at the KPD from Stajićevo the detainees spent the night in the buses outside the prison. In the morning they left the buses and, while being beaten, were sorted by name for internment in the prison. 5816/

3608. Those prisoners transferred from Stajićevo to the KPD were held in overcrowded conditions, similar to the detainees who were incarcerated in November 1991. The reports did not indicate whether the transferees were incarcerated in the same cells as the other prisoners from Vukovar. From the similarity in the reports the prisoners appear to have been commingled.

3609. A witness from the Borovo factory capture was held in a big room, some 100 square metres, with 120 people. They had mats to sleep on, though they had to sleep on their sides. Sanitary conditions were some what better than in the other prisons and it was warmer. There were 136 people in one dormitory until the first exchange. 5817/ According to another source, 100 people slept in one room at the prison and had one place to relieve themselves. They also slept on mattresses on the floor. 5818/

3610. Another report claimed that initially there were 125 prisoners in one room (number 8) and that these were later transferred to segregation cells. Then 97 of them were moved to room (number 5) on 26 December 1991 where they spent five days and were again put in segregation cells. 5819/ Pavilion number 3, room number 6, on the second floor contained 136 prisoners. 5820/ There were "pallets" to sleep on and free access to a washroom and bathroom with potable water. 5821/

3611. Those prisoners who were transferred from Stajićevo alleged that the conditions at the KPD were an improvement from what they had experienced. A member of the reserves who surrendered at Borovo claims the prison was much better because it was warm and the prisoners had cushions on the floor. In addition they were able to bathe for the first time in two and a half months. 5822/

3612. According to a ZNG member, who defended Borovo Selo, the living conditions were better at the beginning of his incarceration at the KPD as compared to Stajićevo. 5823/

3613. A female witness, transferred from Begejci to the KPD on 22 December 1991, was held with five other women in a segregation cell for three and a half months then she was transferred to a solitary confinement cell, which was 1.5 metres wide and very cold. She had a bed in the corner and a vessel to do her "needs", but was only allowed to bathe once in two months and this was due to the visit of the ICRC. 5824/

3614. The food was bad and insufficient, according to various sources, but better than in Stajićevo and Begejci. 5825/ They received boiled chicken and vegetables from time to time. 5826/ Food was issued three times a day and the detainees had free access to potable water. 5827/

3615. According to the reports the treatment of the transferees at the KPD was a slight improvement over the other two camps. 5828/ The prisoners allegedly even joked among themselves until some were removed and beaten, which resulted in completely silencing them. 5829/ One detainee claims that the recognition of Croatia's independence had no effect on the treatment of prisoners, though they were now supposedly considered POWs rather then rebels against SFRY and perpetrators of genocide. 5830/

3616. Even though the conditions and treatment were an improvement, the beating continued on a large scale as in the other camps and some prisoners even died as a result of these beatings. 5831/ Allegedly, JNA soldiers and Serbian paramilitaries were responsible for the beating deaths. 5832/ One source claims to have witnessed 113 prisoners being beaten in room number 13. 5833/ By contrast, another witness claimed that only select prisoners were beaten in the KPD and this was conducted in separate rooms. 5834/

3617. Some reports indicate that members of the military forces defending Vukovar were singled out for more maltreatment than others. 5835/ According to a ZNG member who defended Borovo Selo, he was beaten on his chest near his heart and on his back with a club fitted at one end with a ball made of lead. 5836/ The prisoners were also taken to the basement bathroom of the prison where they were forced to confess to statements written by a Captain Salić. 5837/

3618. The prisoners were taunted with threats of beating, trials and death. 5838/ All of them allegedly were forced to stand in a bent position against a wall for anywhere from one half hour to as many as six hours. 5839/

3619. The prisoners transferred in December were also forced to labour in the fields. 5840/ According to a captive ZNG member, around the end of June 1992 the prisoners were forced to gather beets from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. hours as punishment for complaining to the ICRC. The prisoners found this very difficult, they were dehydrated and developed blisters on their hands. 5841/

3620. The personnel of the KPD also took belongings from these prisoners. There were no reports from the transferees of their property being removed and registered as with the November group. Instead the guards reportedly searched the mattresses and other fixtures in the cells while the prisoners were made to wait in another room. The guards stole whatever personal belongings they found. 5842/

3621. Even though the conditions of custody were an improvement as compared with the other camps, the interrogations conducted at the KPD were allegedly more severe. The detainees were supposedly beaten with sticks on their soles, shoulder-blades, hands, and buttocks, but not on their heads. The witness does claim that prisoners were cuffed around the head but the meaning of this statement is unclear. 5843/

3622. A male witness alleges that the women were held in a different place from the male detainees and that they were also beaten. 5844/ A female detainee reports that she was held with five other women in a segregation cell. The women detainees were guarded by two female civilian guards who beat them with sticks, as well as hit and kicked them. One woman prisoner allegedly went mad and began to speak to herself. Another was threatened with torture if she told the ICRC about the screams she heard from the other segregation cells. 5845/

3623. The December group of detainees experienced similar treatment during interrogations as the November detainees. Prisoners were beaten on the soles and in the joints during interrogations. 5846/ One detainee claims to have been interrogated and beaten two to three times a week. He was made to lie across a chair in order to make the beating worse. 5847/ During an interrogation another witness allegedly was asked to describe certain events and give names of Croatian soldiers. When he refused to do so he was beaten on his soles, and was accused of rebelling against the JNA. 5848/

3624. The prisoners believe these interrogations were to gain false statements from the detainees as well as out of hatred. One witness was interrogated by a captain but was forced to sign a statement written by an officer. 5849/ Local people would also be brought in to take part in the questioning. 5850 As the interrogations and beatings continued the guards seemed to single out some prisoners for regular beatings. Many prisoners received lacerations, contusions, and fractured bones as a result of this. 5851/

3625. In January or February 1992 the original guards were replaced by several 18 to 20 year-olds who increased the frequency and severity of beatings. 585

3626. Female prisoners were also beaten and interrogated. One woman claims she was beaten by a soldier as he escorted her to the interrogation. During the questioning she was accused of armed rebellion. 5853/

3627. The reports concerning solitary confinement of prisoners from the December group concur with reports from the first group. Select prisoners were held in these cells for extended periods of time during which they were beaten and, if female, raped on a regular basis.

3628. One witness was held in solitary confinement from 15 January to 13 February 1992 though the reason is not clear. During his confinement a wounded man was held with him. 5854/ When this man was taken away another was brought in. The witness was tortured on a regular basis and beaten by five convicts 5855/. These same convicts raped a woman in front of the witness's cell. He was then moved to the basement of the prison where the beating continued. 5856/

3629. A woman transferred from Begejci was raped in the KPD while she was in solitary confinement. Between 10 to 20 men, both guards and some regular criminals participated in the rape. Her screams could be heard at night by the other prisoners. 5857/

3630. A ZNG member was held in solitary confinement for four months because he allegedly went on strike with others and acted as a liaison during the strike. He was so badly beaten he could not get up for seven days. The prisoners were told by a militiaman that a mentally abnormal woman, unable even to sign her statement, confessed that she killed somebody and was kept in solitary confinement where other prisoners exploited her sexually. 5858/

3631. Some of the December prisoners were held in solitary confinement before being transferred to Belgrade. One detainee was transferred for desertion. 5859/ One of the women held in the segregation cell had legal proceeding brought against her. 5860/

3632. Apparently, when absolutely necessary medical assistance was available. 5861/ However, some wounded were treated by other prisoners and those who were beaten were given cold compresses from the WC by the other prisoners. 5862/ One prisoner who began bleeding through the mouth was taken to Novi Sad hospital, where he was treated fairly. He believes he has suffered permanent damage from his beatings. 5863/

3633. According to one witness there was a woman doctor who used to come every day to examine those prisoners who reported sick. She was described as being very correct. Also there was a dentist who pulled and repaired teeth. 5864/

3634. A few detainees were transferred to the KPD in January and then in mid February there was another large transfer. For the reports there seems to have been as few as 14 transferees in January.

3635. On 1 January 1992 a Croatian man from Vukovar, arrested in Backa Palanka as he returned from registering his car in Sarajevo, was transfered from Ilok, where he had spent six days, to Sremska Mitrovica. At the KPD he was held in solitary confinement for 56 days and afterwards in a room with other prisoners. At that point he claims that he was no longer beaten though others were. The prisoners were fed three times a day but the food was inadequate, usually some kind of soup that tasted like dishcloths. The witness lost 12 kilograms. 5865/

3636. On 2 January 1992 a small group of prisoners was transferred from an army barracks (location unknown) to Sremska Mitrovica's KPD. Among them were 13 adults and one child. 5866/ First they were taken to pavilion number one and then for a bath. The ICRC registered them and they were transferred to another room (number 14) where a doctor, who was also present at Vukovar Hospital and dealt with the negotiations, was being held. The doctor asked the witness to write statements of everything that occurred in Vukovar. The witness refused to do so as she believed the doctor was collaborating with the prison personnel. Pictures were taken of the witness and she was forced by her female guards to read a cyrillic bible. 5867/

3637. The January group was allegedly interrogated by majors and colonels of the JNA and were not maltreated during the interrogations. The prisoners sat in chairs and were given statements to read aloud for a camera. These films would later, be shown on Serbian television. One witness claimed that she was required to state her name, how many people she killed, and claim to regret her actions. 5868/

3638. In the middle of February 1992 a large number of prisoners were transferred from the detention facility in Niš to the KPD. Most of these prisoners were transferred on 15 or 16 February 1992 and had been detained in Stajičevo prior to their detention in Niš. The majority of these prisoners were Croatian ZNG reservists from the battle of Vukovar. The reason for the transfer is not clear however the camps in FRY had received unflattering media attention around that time resulting in the closure of at least one camp. 5869/

3639. Nine Croatian reservists made statements in Zagreb concerning their transfer from Niš to the KPD. 5870/ One reservist claims he was transferred by bus with 260 other male prisoners from Niš to the KPD. 5871/ Among the reservists who were transferred there was one member of the Croatian Interior Ministry's military police (MUP) and one freelance photographer from Zagreb who was in Vukovar to film the battle. 5872/ One Croatian soldier believes he was transferred to the KPD on 26 February 1992. 5873/

3640. Little information on the living conditions experienced by this group of transferees was available. Apparently these transferees reported that the cells at the KPD were overcrowded though the food was slightly better than in Niš or Stajičevo. The prisoners were never allowed to see any visitors though they did receive food parcels from them. The parcels often had items missing. In addition to the food parcels the detainees were allowed letters which were opened by the guards. At night the guards would force some prisoners to bathe, however it is not clear whether this was part of the maltreatment or if the bathing was in consideration of hygiene. 5874/

3641. As with the other groups of detainees this group was also maltreated, beaten, and interrogated on a regular basis. 5875/ The guards would often remove prisoners from their cells to beat them. One reservist claims he suffered permanent damage to his kidneys, eyes, and general health as a result of his beatings. 5876/ The freelance photographer allegedly has visible scars on his face and cigarette burns on his arms. 5877/ Four soldiers died in Mitrovica between 16 February 1992 and 28 March 1992 due to beatings they had received while in custody. 5878/

3642. During the interrogations the detainees were accused of offences they claim not to have committed. These accusations would at times result in the transfer of prisoners to Belgrade for trial. A member of the Croatian Army Reserves, held at the KPD until 2 March 1992, was taken to Belgrade for trial. In Belgrade he was sentenced to seven years in prison but was exchanged with 105 prisoners from the military prison in Belgrade. They were exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5879/

3643. On 22 March 1992 a man from Vukovar, an eyewitness and survivor of a mass execution carried out at Dalj, was transfered from Niš to Sremska Mitrovica. At the KPD he claims to have been beaten, questioned, and threatened. On 22 May 1992 he was exchanged at Lipovac. 5880/

3644. Three reports indicate detainees were being transferred to the KPD as late as 18 April 1992. An article published in the Belgrade Daily Borba indicated that some of the prisoners were Bosnian Muslim Green Berets and Bosnian Muslims civilians from Bosanska Šamac. The leader of the Muslim party of Democratic Action (SDA) in Bosanski Šamac was quoted as saying that the Muslims in the area gave up their weapons without a fight when Serb forces took control of the town on 18 April 1992. The witness was taken for an informational discussion at the police station and then transferred to various prisons. He ended up in Sremska Mitrovica where he attributes his survival to being held in a JNA prison. The ICRC was aware of 15 Bosnians being held in the KPD as a result of the fighting in Croatia. 5881/

3645. Another source indicates that the leader of the SDA was incarcerated with an American, a Croatian soldier and 12 Bosnians. Initially the group was searched and beaten. Then the BBC and the ICRC arrived. A man named Panić told the journalist he would offer a sizeable amount of money to anyone who could find a Bosnian in a Serbian prison. The prisoners were registered with the ICRC and not beaten on that day. The SDA leader claims that he refused to talk to the ICRC for fear of being killed or beaten. The commander of the camp requested that the SDA leader give a statement to the BBC claiming that the conditions at the camp were fine. The commander suggested that if the witness did so his chances of being exchanged would be improved. The witness did so and the statement was allegedly broadcast on Croatian television. 5882/

3646. The prisoners were beaten regularly and made to strip before being beaten. Sometimes the guards would line the detainees against a wall and beat every second or third individual. Some prisoners were taken outside to be beaten. 5883/ The American was beaten more severely than the other prisoners. Another prisoner from the group was accused of killing Serbs. The guards held a mock trial in which the SDA leader was forced to be the judge. During the trial the accused prisoner was beaten severely and forced to confess to killing Serbs. The morning after the trial he was found dead. 5884/

3647. The witness claims that he was never forced to perform sex acts, but that the Croatian soldier and the American were forced to engage in fellatio. 5885/

3648. The ICRC delivered parcels to the prisoners which were confiscated by the guards. The witness claims that upon release the commander told him to write a statement about being robbed by the guards but the guards ordered him not to do so. This group was released in an all for all exchange on 14 August 1992. 5886/

3649. In late April 1992, when prisoners from Stajićevo were to be released in a prisoner exchange a Serbian lieutenant colonel in charge of the prisoners transferred all the men between 17 and 45 years old to other camps. The prisoners were then transferred to Niš, Aleksinac, and Sremska Mitrovica. The report does not indicate how many prisoners were involved in the transfer. 5887/

3650. The role of the ICRC in relation to the KPD was three fold: register detainees, monitor their treatment, and observe the exchange of prisoners. Apparently the KPD personnel expended a considerable amount of energy to deceive the ICRC. 5888/

3651. For the first two months, December and January, the camp personnel would not allow the Red Cross access to the prison. 5889/ In January 1992, the ICRC requested admission to hall number 3 but was told that there was no one there. All the prisoners, who were in fact in that room, were moved out and shortly thereafter, the Red Cross was permitted to enter the emptied hall. On a second visit, the ICRC was allowed to see the prisoners. 5890/

3653. Once the ICRC had gained permission to enter the camp, representatives interviewed the prisoners and took written statements; but the JNA officers were very successful in hiding some prisoners and misleading the representative. 5891/ For example, some of the prisoners were forced to dress in military uniforms over their civilian clothes to enable the JNA to present them as POWs rather than civilians to the ICRC and other international organisations. 5892/ The ICRC sent inspectors to the facility every 30 days which temporarily improved the lot of the prisoners. About 125 prisoners who were not included on the list given to the ICRC were hidden by prison officials in cellars and attics during the Red Cross visits. 5893/

3654. In addition, prisoners were given soap and toilet paper only when a commission was expected, but these were taken away the moment the commission left. At all other times hygiene was kept at a minimum. 5894/ In March, though, the guards were changed and the food improved on the request of the ICRC. 5895/

3655. According to one source the ICRC escorted some prisoners from Ovčara to Mitrovica, during the journey they were not maltreated. 5896/ Another source was told that the prisoners would be exchanged by means of the Red Cross. 5897/

3656. The presence of the ICRC appears to have maintained the morale of some prisoners. One source claims that he was beaten severely but his spirit could not be broken as they were under the protection of the ICRC. 5898/

3657. Other international organisations appear to have had access to the KPD as well as the ICRC. 5899/

3658. The ICRC appear to have been present and involved with the exchanges of prisoners between the Croatian authorities and the FRY authorities. 5900/

3659. The reports indicate there were several exchanges between 18 November 1991, when the first group from Vukovar were incarcerated at the KPD and 14 August 1992, when a well publicized "All for All" exchange took place. 5901/

3660. The first exchange took place in December 1991 when and undetermined number of medical personnel from Vukovar hospital were released. There is little further information related to this release though at least 1,000 prisoners remained detained. Included in the release were several female medical doctors. Another group of prisoners from the town of Ilok was also exchanged in December of 1991 though no details are available on the exchange. 5902/

3661. The second exchange occurred on 7 February 1992 involving another undetermined number of detainees who were among the first from Vukovar to be incarcerated. On 7 February 1992 the prisoners entered a room at the KPD and the guards read out the names of those who would be exchanged. They were told as they were leaving that exchange was by way of the Red Cross. 5903/

3662. One report indicates that a small exchange occurred on 27 March 1992. On the morning of that day the prisoners had their bags returned to them but only a few were on the list for exchange. According to the witness, many detainees remained in the KPD. 5904/ Again on 28 March 1992 a group of prisoners was exchanged. It is likely that these two reports refer to the same exchange though the dates differ. The witness in the second report claims that he was exchanged with 340 men and that around 900 detainees remained in the prison. 5905/ Another source who was exchanged on the same day claims he has possession of a list of 100 prisoners who remained in the prison after the exchange. 5906/

3663. Around 22 May 1992 another large release or exchange occurred however there is little information concerning it. From reports it can be pieced together that an undetermined number of Croatian reservists were released and at least one female detainee. 5907/

3664. The largest and most publicized exchange brokered by the ICRC, occurred on 14 August 1992. The prisoners were to be released under an 7 August 1992 agreement signed by the Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić and the former Croatian premier Franjo Gregurić in Budapest. 5908/ The exchange reportedly involved approximately 1,500 prisoners from the Croatia/Serbia aggression. 5909/ Another source claims that 418 Croatians and 765 Serbian prisoners were exchanged, all of whom were registered by the ICRC. 5910/

3665. The exchange took place at Nemetin near Osijek, Croatia and the prisoners were transported there by bus. Each prisoner was free to renounce his repatriation, and 174 exercised this option. 5911/3666. At about 5:00 a.m. on 14 August, the Croatian prisoners from Sremska Mitrovica were loaded onto buses and sent towards Osijek, Croatia for a prisoner exchange. The prisoners were loaded, in alphabetical order on about eight buses. 5912/ Mistreatment on the buses included forcing the prisoners to hold their arms over their heads for long periods of time. The buses arrived at Bijelo Brdo, Croatia, about 9:00 a.m., and the prisoners had to wait aboard the buses for about six hours, until the exchange commenced. During that time, the guards would not let the ICRC on the buses to bring water to the prisoners. Serbian soldiers arrived at the bus convoy and asked the prisoners if they wanted to get off the buses to go to the bathroom. Those who left the buses were beaten. At about 3:45 p.m., the exchange process started, three Russian UNPROFOR troops boarded each bus and the convoy slowly made its way through Bijelo Brdo and Sarvaš to Nemetin, outside of Osijek. 5913/

3667. Other reports claim that those released on 14 August 1992 as part of the "all for all" exchange, were driven on buses for seven hours with their heads bowed and hands on their backs. They were beaten, cursed, forced to sing Serbian songs and shout "Long Live Serbia!". The JNA military police were on board the bus until it stopped at Sarvaš where two members of UNPROFOR came on board. The bus was stopped by the SAO Krajina police who threaten to kill the 15th prisoner they counted and beat the prisoners on the bus. The Russian UNPROFOR members watched and offered the prisoners water to drink, but did not interfere otherwise. 5914/

3668. Another report claimed that one of the members of the UNPROFOR team asked a Serbian, who was watching over the prisoners on the bus, to give him the boots that had been taken from a prisoner. It is not clear from the report what purpose the UNPROFOR member intended; whether take the boots back from the Serbs or to keep them for himself. The same UNPROFOR officers watched the Serb forces abusing the prisoners during the journey and took cigarettes. 5915/

3669. Stajićevo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International). Stajićevo was located at a deserted farm some 15 to 20 kilometres south of Zrenjanin. 5916/ The ICRC first visited a camp in Stajićevo on 20 November 1991. 5917/ This camp is also reported by another source. 5918/ It consisted of several buildings called pavilions, and one or two buildings used by the administration. Each pavilion was surrounded by a three metre high barbed wired fence which the prisoners were forced to erect. One building was a cowshed some 100 metres long and 12 metres wide, with the remains of cow dung on the concrete floor, cobwebs on the walls and four to six broken windows. 5919/ One of the farm buildings was brick and had a tile roof. This structure had a concrete floor and was 200 metres long and 15 metres wide. 5920

3670. The facility was operated by JNA military personnel and reservists. 5921/ It was functioning as early as 20 November 1991 and was alleged to have closed in January 1992. 5922/ The facility contained between 1,000 and 2,000 male prisoners between the ages of eight and 80. 5923/

3671. In the beginning they were guarded by the regular civilian police who were said to be cruel. They would beat the prisoners to death and steal from them. They were especially cruel to prisoners from Varaždin who wore grey uniforms. One witness believes that the guards became wealthy from stealing from the prisoners. 5924/ Other reports indicate that the detention facility was in the control of the JNA reservists. It is not clear if there was a change of guard or if the civilian police and the reservists were active in the detention facility at the same time. Ethnic Serbs from Vukovar would bring lists of names of those inmates they wanted to have tortured or killed. The worst mistreatment was inflicted on the Croats by their former Serb neighbours and co-workers. 5925/

3672. The truth, according to one witness, was that they were terribly afraid of the prisoners. The witness got to know a Hungarian who served in the military police at the detention facility. He was fair, according to the prisoner. He told the witness that the guards were brought to the facility fifteen days before the fall of Vukovar and they were told that 1,500 "butchers" were to be interned there and the guards were scared of the prisoners. When the guards found that the prisoners were not so dangerous one guard would escort 10 prisoners at once. 5926/

3673. The detention facility commander was a lieutenant colonel. 5927/ According to one report, if any one felt for the prisoners it was the commander. He forbid the policemen to enter the premises with their arms and beat them. The alarm was sounded one night because the local residents came by tractor and car with the intention of killing the prisoners. He set the entire army on their feet. Also when the ICRC arrived the commander was obviously embarrassed. He arranged running water for the prisoners. 5928/

3674. Another lieutenant colonel was also described as being an interrogator at the detention facility. The lieutenant colonel wore a green camouflage uniform and held an electric cattle prod. 5929/

3675. The guards consisted of some 20 individuals who were primarily police reservists of the JNA Army. 5930/

3676. One guard reportedly treated prisoners decently. 5931/

3677. Another guard was a lieutenant colonel. 5932/ He allegedly killed three men in one night. 5933/

3678. Another guard at the detention facility was humane in his interaction with the prisoners and gave them small gifts such as cigarette lighters. He was later transferred to the military investigative prison in Belgrade. 5934/

3679. Another guard was called the butcher. He buried the corpses and was known to apply heating elements to the bodies of dead or dying prisoners, cut off pieces of heated flesh and force starving inmates to eat them. 5935/

3680. A guard whose name was not known was described in detail. 5936/ Five other guards were identified. 5937/ Seven individuals were all allegedly involved in the maltreatment of the prisoners but their roles at the detention facility is not clear. 5938/ There were also unidentified guards who carried and used electric cattle prods on the men. 5939/

3681. The majority of the prisoners held in Stajićevo were Croatians from the Vukovar area, including Borovo Naselje. They were almost all captured in November 1991. There were between 1,000 and 2,000 prisoners held there, and the majority of the sources report the number to be 1,500. 5940/ The prisoner population was predominately male and at least one report indicated that the women, children, and older people were sent to Novi Sad. The women and children were eventually released. 5941/

3682. Included in the prison population were patients and medical staff from Vukovar hospital and Croatian military personnel from Vukovar and its suburbs. 5942/ There was also an imprisoned Syrian doctor and a Jewish Doctor. One report says the detention facility contained 1,300 prisoners, 200 were older than 70, and 170 were wounded. 5943/

3683. However, one report asserts that on 8 October 1991, a group of civilians were arrested in Borovo Naselj and transferred to Stajićevo. The witness stated that some 6,500 persons were interned in the detention facility among whom were many females. He also stated that the interned persons were mostly from Vukovar, Borovo Naselje and Miklusevci, Croatia. 5944/ This source offers the earliest date the detention facility was open and the largest number of internees held. There are no other reports to substantiate this claim.

3684. According to one report, on 19 November 1991 JNA soldiers and Serbian paramilitary forces transported civilians, wounded, and members of the Croatian police and Croatian National Defence to Stajićevo. At that time, there were approximately 1,400 detainees in the detention facility. 5945/

3685. The prisoners arrived at the detention facility on 19 and 20 November 1991. 5946/ Approximately 10 buses transported an undetermined number of prisoners to the facility and arrived around 8:30 p.m.. As the prisoners emerged from the buses they had to make their way through a corridor of militia, soldiers, and possibly civilians who lined either side of the passage and beat them with clubs and sticks. 5947/ There were between 20 and 40 people forming this corridor and beating the prisoners. 5948/ When the female witness passed through she was taken aside and told to sit. The female was transferred to Begejci because women did not remain long at the Stajićevo. 5949/ They continued to bring other prisoners into the 100 metres long and 10 metres wide stable. People of all ages were situated inside the stable. 5950/ Two doctors and three medical technicians were the last to leave the bus. They incorrectly thought they would not be beaten because the were wearing the insignia of the Red Cross on their arms and were carrying their first aid kits. 5951/

3686. They were told to bow their heads and put their hands behind their backs. After they passed through the corridor of police, JNA soldiers forced them to sit on a concrete floor. 5952/ It took hours to fill up the stables and they always slept under flood lights. 5953/

3687. The first night, the JNA military police, young men wearing the usual white belts, were in charge of the prisoners. The Croatian National Guardsmen were separated out and people were beaten until they admitted to being with the National Guard. 5954/ Those prisoners who wore uniforms suffered the most There were 30 guards who were beating the prisoners at random. 5955/ There was no order in this process and the chaos lasted for 24 hours. One witness realized it was best to keep quiet and pretend he was invisible. 5956/

3688. There were a few imprisoned soldiers who incriminated about 50 other prisoners. Those accused could not see their accusers as they covered their faces with masks and bags. By the second or third day the guards had separated some of the prisoners into groups of National Guardsmen, militia members, and members of the Croatian armed forces. The witness claims the prisoners were made to sing by group. Some were taken away and never seen again, others were taken away and brought back. 5957/

3689. Some of the detainees claimed they were Serbian and were either situated in a warmer part of the stable or removed. They were not maltreated. Those who did not have papers to prove they were Serbian suffered the same fate as the Croatians. 5958/

3690. During this initial treatment of the prisoners, many of them suffered severe injuries. Prisoners were made to sit on the concrete floor with their heads bent and hands crossed behind their necks. They were physically and verbally abused. The guards walked around yelling, punching and kicking the prisoners. Some prisoners, mostly National Guardsmen, were taken to the central floor area and beaten unconscious. Around 1:00 a.m., there was gunfire outside and a terrible commotion ensued. The guards brought in dogs and said they had shot a prisoner attempting to escape. 5959/

3691. The prisoners had no rights according to their captors. They were beaten and clubbed in the presence of officers, and sometimes on their order. The prisoners did not know what to enter under the heading "status" on the ICRC form. They were treated as insurgents against the state although the Army promised during the negotiations that they would all be treated as prisoners of war. 5960/

3692. The detainees were beaten constantly and most were chosen at random for this treatment. 5961/ Some were wounded and some were killed. The perpetrators were JNA and Serbian reservists. 5962/ A witness testified that he was beaten on his back and others were beaten on the soles of their feet. 5963/ Older people seemed to be beaten more often than younger people. Many had broken bones and one witness reported that three individuals died from the beatings. 5964/ Some individuals were beaten so badly that they could not walk. 5965/

3693. All the prisoners were beaten except those that were doing things for the detention facility authorities. 5966/ The guards were usually drunk and had dogs with them. 5967/

3694. According to one of the doctors, a number of prisoners were singled out for persistent beating by the prison guards. Every night such prisoners would be taken outside at about two or three in the morning. There they were met by a dozen soldiers who proceeded to kick and punch them and to beat them with truncheons until they lost consciousness. They aimed at the victim's chest, belly, back, kidneys, arms and legs. When the victim lay motionless, they would leave him to regain consciousness and return inside. People would totter back into the pavilion, groan, and fall down. The next night it would all be repeated over again. One of these prisoners gave his watch to the person next to him and said that he could not take any more beating. He planed to run away from the soldiers so that they would kill him. He asked that his watch be given to his wife. Amnesty International reports that the detention facility commander was informed of the ill treatment suffered by this prisoner and the prisoner was transferred from the pavilion. 5968/

3695. Most frequently they were beaten on the hands and feet with iron rods. The beatings lasted until the victim passed out; then, the prisoner would be revived with water and taken back to his cell. 5969/

3696. The first three days they were invariably beaten whenever they had to use the toilet and later the prisoners would be awakened at night to go to the toilet and to be beaten on the way. 5970/ The prisoners would also be awakend at midnight and taken to a beating session under the pretext the they should go to the toilet. 5971/

3697. They were beaten with clubs and sticks, they were forced to work in the fields, for example harvesting sugar beet and uprooting hedges around villages. 5972/

3698. People were taken away and it was not known whether they were returned. All the prisoners were beaten regardless of age or physical conditions. 5973/

3699. Prisoners were interrogated from the beginning of their internment until their release. The interrogations were always accompanied by physical abuse and confessions were sometimes videotaped.

3700. They were interrogated during their first days in Stajićevo. The interrogations occurred in separate rooms as well as in the stable. The detainees were accused of crimes and association with groups such as the "Ustaše". There were no real efforts to extract military information from them. If the interrogator thought the interrogation went well, the captives were beaten only slightly. If the interrogator was dissatisfied, the prisoners were sent to the basement for beatings and more severe treatment. 5974/

3701. When the interrogations began all the prisoners held in the warehouse wanted to be questioned even though they were physically abused. A rumor had circulated that all those found innocent would be released. Thirty prisoners were frequently summoned, they would be forced to write statements and were beaten. 5975/

3702. One room was equipped with a television camera. Prisoners were brought there and given scripts to read denouncing the Croatian Government and nation. They were also forced to renounce claim to personal property in Vukovar. 5976/

3703. Out of 300 combatants, only four surrendered in their uniforms, according to one witness. The witness, being one of these four was the first to be interrogated. The first evening the interrogators took his jacket and vest, which he claims was worth a lot of money. He believes that because he surrendered in his uniform he was beaten three or four times a day, and two times at night. He was beaten with clubs and rifle butts and even hit over his head. 5977/

3704. At this first interrogation an ensign confiscated his personal belongings; a watch, money, a "chainlet", and a rosary. He was given a receipt as proof that his belongings were taken away from him. They did not take his wedding ring because he could not get it off due to his weight. He had three billion dinars he had brought from Zagreb which was also confiscated. After a week the ensign told the prisoners they were going to get a canteen. The witness asked the ensign for his money back and it was returned to him. 5978/

3705. During the interrogation the witness found it strange that his interrogators already knew a lot about him. They knew he was a fireman, and that he had brought a M-53 (gun) from Zagreb. The witness told them it was a pure accident, and that his entire training consisted of cleaning and taking care of the gun. The interrogators knew the exact date when the forces had arrived and how many there were. He was accused of chopping off a tanker's head and playing football with it. He was also accused of cooking the head and giving it to his commander. 5979/

3706. On the 10th day he was interrogated for a second time. He was told that they had proof that he had killed two children and that was why he was being interrogated. This time he was interrogated by a lieutenant colonel who did not maltreat him. He was asked if he was hungry and was given a huge patty of meat, a quarter of bread and a pack of "Partner" cigarettes. The conversation was normal and the lieutenant colonel knew all his personal data. He told the witness that he could not understand why he had gone to Vukovar as it was Serbian territory. The witness explained that it was Croatian territory and he had come to defend it. He was told that he would be charged as a war criminal and was then taken out to be beaten. 5980/

3707. On 29 November 1991, a prisoner testified to having survived four separate, severe beatings following an interrogation session. At about 4:00 p.m., an unidentified lieutenant colonel from the counterintelligence service Kontraobavještajna Služba (KOS) asked to speak with the prisoner. 5981/ The witness went with him to a room in an administration building where the lieutenant colonel took a seat behind a desk. A soldier with a baton in his hand which he constantly beat against the palm of his other hand, was present. The lieutenant colonel began the questioning by asking the witness to tell everything he knew about the ZNG and its leaders. The witness did not reveal any information about the ZNG in Borovo Naselje and the lieutenant colonel accused him of lying. The soldier kneed him in the kidney. After about 90 minutes, he was taken back to his detention area. 5982/

3708. He was then brought to another interrogation session, where another lieutenant colonel sat behind the desk. He wore a green camouflage uniform and held an electric cattle prod. Again the witness provided no information on the ZNG and was released back to his detention area. 5983/

3709. The same day, six soldiers came for the witness, the leader of this group was the unidentified guard who was a martial arts expert. The witness was beaten for what he believes was two and a half hours in a small patch of woods next to the detention facility. He was asked how many "Četniks" he had killed. He was then threatened with a knife to his throat and threatened that they would cut off his fingers. He was told to run but was unable to as the guards had injured his legs. They carried him back to the detention area on a blanket and he was beaten again later in the night. The prisoner urinated blood for the next two days and has scares on his left calf and right leg from the abuse. An imprisoned doctor convinced the detention facility administrator to take the witness to the hospital. 5984/

3710. In one small room, there was a leather chair used for torture with electric shock. Prisoners would be put in the chair and strapped down above the wrists and elbows. Clamps were then attached to the fingers on one or both hands and electricity was introduced by turning the knob of a dimmer switch As the victims began to quiver the Serb guards would laugh and increase the power. Just before the prisoners passed out water would be thrown on them and the process would begin again. 5985/

3711. On the fifth or sixth night 5986/ of internment the militia in blue uniforms and some civilians arrived. The prisoners had been given salty tinned meat for breakfast and were very thirsty. The militia and the civilians told the prisoners they would play a game called the "waterbearing rite". The prisoner who lost was allegedly the one with blood on his hands and would have to pay. 5987/

3712. The prisoners were made to stand with their heads bowed and their hands behind their backs. A book was placed on their heads one by one and a witness heard the soldiers say "that the blue was all right, that he passed and was given some water, black was no good and he could not drink." This was repeated three times and they appointed one prisoner who had "passed" to distribute the water from a wineskin without spilling any. The first prisoner to drink consumed a large portion of the water so there was not enough for the last prisoner. They took him 5988/ behind some troughs and said he would be crucified. The prisoner was heard screaming for help and pleading with them to kill him. He was heard saying his throat was full of glass and called out to a woman, Milica, to bring him water. At dawn, the witness claims, his screaming stopped. 5989/

3713. While this game was in progress some of the militia and civilians chose to harass a women accused of being a sniper. The witness could not see who she was, as she was hidden behind a partition. He heard them beat her and pour water over her. He also heard words to the effect that they were taking her to a bunker. She was never heard from again. 5990/

3714. An undetermined number of prisoners died at the Stajićevo detention facility due to the maltreatment they received from the guards. 5991/ According to one witness 10 to 20 people were killed. 5992/ One prisoner was killed by having his thorax crushed. 5993/ Other reports indicate that eight people died in Stajićevo. 5994/ One detainee claims that three prisoners died during his month in the detention facility. 5995/

3715. Allegedly, in the first couple of days 17 people were killed. Three were shot and the others were beaten to death. Alcoholics began to go through withdrawal and hallucinate. One alcoholic tried to leave and was beaten to death by six guards. 5996/

3716. On the second day of internment the soldiers killed an electrician from Borovo. The electrician had diarrhea and was on his way to relieve himself when he was caught by the soldiers and taken behind the troughs. They yelled that he had been trying to escape and beat him. He attempted to defend himself and four of the soldiers killed him. The corpse remained on the concrete until morning. There was no investigation though the lieutenant colonel inquired about the deceased the following day. The remaining prisoners were questioned regarding the deceased's identity as well as his place of origin. In the prisoners' estimation, the lieutenant colonel concluded that the man was killed while trying to escape. 5997/

3717. In addition to physical abuse the detainees were subjected to humiliation. They were forced to stand with their heads down and hands behind their back. They had to sing the anthem "Hej Slaveni" and some "Četnik" songs. 5998/ The people from Varaždin were forced to sing "Hajde da ludujemo ove noći", a well known song sung by a Croatian singer Tajči. 5999/ At night, the guards forced the prisoners to read Serbian newspapers which described the Croats as individuals responsible for killing Serbs. 6000/ One evening villagers arrived to view the prisoners and the women spat on them. 6001/

3718. While interned at the detention facility one prisoner was ordered by a paramilitary leader to kiss a Serbian paramilitary emblem. When he refused, the paramilitary leader cut the left side of his mouth and stuck the emblem between his teeth. When he refused again, the paramilitary leader dug out three of the prisoner's teeth with a knife from which the prisoner bears a four inch scar on the left side of his face. 6002/

3719. The prisoners were held in a stable with concrete floors covered with livestock dung. It was cold and they did not have running water. They were given a ration of water twice daily. 6003/ The water they were made to drink was yellow and caused stomach upsets. 6004/ According to one doctor the prisoners received drinking water on the second day of their imprisonment and water for washing only five or six days later. 6005/ The standards of accommodation were minimal. Three hundred people were kept in one stable and 900 in another. 6006/

3720. The first night was spent on the floor and the prisoners slept in two metre wide rows. There was a passage in the middle and the prisoners were laying down on both sides. 6007/ Twelve prisoners slept in the area of nine square metres. 6008/ Another report indicated that each person had less than one half square metre in which to sleep. 6009/ Spot lights were turned on day and night and the prisoners were beaten. 6010/ As it was very cold, they received some straw, a blanket and some military coats. 6011/

3721. All accounts described extremely harsh, cold and unsanitary conditions. Prisoners in the first pavilion (some 900) slept on a concrete floor. The day after their arrival they were issued a blanket and a week later they were issued a second blanket. After some 10 days, when the weather turned very cold, most prisoners were given a military overcoat and straw on which to lie. Prisoners attributed these improvements to the prospect of a visit by the ICRC which took place on 2 December 1991. 6012/

3722. Neither bath nor toilet facilities were provided for prisoners on their arrival. The first three days of their detention, prisoners relieved themselves on the floor in an area in the centre of the pavilion, where there were no doors or plumbing. 6013/ Another report indicated that from the beginning they urinated inside the stable, near the wall and one metre away from the place where they slept. 6014/

3723. The prisoners were held for two days before being allowed to relieve themselves. Some people defecated and urinated in their clothes. 6015/ The urine caused the stable to reek so that the guards allowed the prisoners to go outside to relieve themselves. 6016/ Prisoners were taken outside under guard to relieve themselves against the wall of the pavilion. 6017/ Another report claims they were taken out in groups and allowed to relieve themselves behind some troughs. Even outside the smell became unbearable after the fifth day. The prisoners were often abused as they went to relieve themselves. 6018/

3724. Conditions improved on the 16th day when the ICRC's arrival was announced. 6019/ The ICRC arrived on 12 December 1991 and registered the prisoners. 6020/ Red toilet cabinets were installed, running water was provided, and a kitchen was opened. 6021/ One witness claims that he relieved himself for the first time after the toilet was constructed. The prisoners were led out in groups of 10 or 20 which prevented all of them being beaten. 6022/ A day or two after the ICRC visit the children and those over 60 years-old were released. 6023/

3725. Eventually they were allowed to use the toilet only once a day at noon and in pairs. One prisoner who constantly had to urinate was forced to do so in a bottle and beaten frequently to disabuse him of his problem. 6024/

3726. On the seventh day the wounded, old, and children were moved to a warehouse. It was the lieutenant colonel who chose the people to be transferred. The witness asked if he could be transferred and was. He spent the remainder of his stay in the warehouse with 200 others. On the tenth day they were given some hay and a blanket to be shared by two inmates. There was no ceiling only a roof and when it became clear that the prisoners would freeze they were allowed to construct two stoves out of barrels and allowed to walk around the warehouse. There were several doctors among the detainees who had been arrested and they collected medicine from the prisoners. 6025/

3727. One report claims that the prisoners smuggled several transistor radios into the detention facility. They listened to radio Zagreb at 10:00pm, while during the day they listened to Radio Belgrade and Novi Sad. 6026/

3728. Some of the prisoners reported being allowed to smoke. While other claims they had to stand in the snow in their bare feet as punishment for smoking. 6027/

3729. The prisoners were made to run for their breakfast to get there and back in five minutes. They had to stand up with their heads down and their hands behind their backs until breakfast was served and then had two minutes to eat it. The witness had serious difficulties with his stomach. The breakfast was accompanied by physical abuse by the guards. Their chairs were slipped from beneath them. They were then taken back to their room and forced to stand. The guards would enter the room periodically and beat them. 6028/

3730. During the first two to 15 days the prisoners received two meals each day. The meals consisted of a cup of tea, a slice of bread and some form of meat. The portions were small and the quality of the food poor. 6029/ According to one source, breakfast was a slice of bread, half a slice of salami and some tea. Dinner was a slice of bread with something spread over it and some tea. 6030/ Another witness claims that during the first 10 days, each prisoner got a deciliter of tea and a slice of bread every morning around 8:00 a.m.. The prisoners knew that there was not enough food to feed all of them and reportedly the last group of 20 or even 100 people received nothing. They were fed the same thing around 5:00 p.m. and would also get a slice of salami so thin one could see through it, or one frankfurter which was split among three or four prisoners. 6031/

3731. After that, the ICRC visited and the prisoners received warm food for the first time, usually potatoes in water. 6032/ One report claims that later on the prisoners cooked potatoes and bean soup for themselves. The food was dished out in open air in front of the stables regardless of the weather conditions. 6033/

3732. Prisoners appear to have been treated by detained medical personnel from Vukovar Hospital. The detention facility commander cooperated with these detained doctors to a certain extent.

3733. In the poor conditions which the inmates lived, the suffering of the sick, wounded and elderly was particularly severe. According to the two doctors and a medical technician, among the total of 1,300 held in Stajićevo there were about 170 wounded, including people with serious bullet wounds and amputated limbs and several hundred sick inmates. There were also about 150 people over 60 years old. Many of the sick suffered from chronic illnesses, including diabetes, heart and lung disease, active tuberculosis, and epilepsy. One of the prisoners was semi-paralyzed and two were schizophrenics. The detention facility's inmates included 23 young people under 18 years of age. 6034/

3734. As the weather became colder, many inmates succumbed to diarrhoea. At one end of the pavilion captured doctors and medical personnel set up an improvised medical station, with five doctors and five technicians. They had just one bag of medicine they brought with them from Borovo Naselje and some medication they collected from other prisoners in the detention facility. When they requested medicine from the detention facility authorities they were reportedly told that the JNA did not have the drugs they required and they should obtain them from the ICRC. After about a week, an infirmary with places for some 20 patients, was set up with the help of a military doctor. At the end of two weeks about 80 prisoners were released, mostly the elderly and prisoners under 18 years-old. The first exchange of prisoners took place a week later, involving eight medical workers. 6035/

3735. Conditions were the worst for the first seven days. Prisoners were physically and psychologically ill-treated daily, and as a result four died. In the first few days at least two prisoners came to the medical station with severe psychological disturbances reportedly due to severe physical mistreatment. 6036/

3736. According to one of the imprisoned doctors a prisoner came to him on the second evening of their internment complaining that his arm was broken during a beating he received from guards. The doctor bandaged it and told guards to take the prisoner to the detention facility commander, a lieutenant colonel, to make a complaint. Ten minutes later shots were heard and the doctor was summoned. He found the injured prisoner with a bullet wound to his chest and the guards claimed that the prisoner had attacked them. The prisoner was taken to the hospital for four days and later the doctor learned from a military doctor the man had died there. 6037/

3737. One prisoner was severely beaten and covered in vomit when he was found by one of the imprisoned doctors. The doctor woke a colleague and they put him on a door they used for an improvised stretcher. In the morning they demanded that the ill prisoner be seen by the official military doctor, a woman, and they also informed the detention facility commander. The female doctor claimed that the prisoner was not seriously ill and said she would bring medicine for him the next day. The next day he was dead. 6038/

3738. The imprisoned medics left after 10 days and the prisoners were without medical help. The detention facility doctor was there but he was not very good. He would only give the prisoners an occasional pill. In the meantime, the prisoners discovered lice in a warm part of the shed while those situated near the door were freezing. The second exchange was around the twentieth of December when the remaining prisoners were sent to SMKPD and Niš. 6039/ Another exchange occurred in late April. When prisoners were to be released the young men were sent to other detention facilities. 6040/

3739. On the 15th day of internment the ICRC insisted that all people over 60 years-old and all minors be released. They took away one or two busloads of men but many elderly people remained and most of those were sick. 6041/

3740. In December 1991, an ICRC representative arrived at Stajićevo and came to the medical clinic. The detention facility official had intended to hide some prisoners from the ICRC but did not do this in time. An unidentified guard told the representative that one of the injured prisoners was insane and had fallen down some stairs. When the guard left the room he told the representative that he was not insane and that he had been beaten. He asked them to contact the Croatian government or army. He was transferred in December to Belgrade. 6042/

3741. Some people were released during that time but refused to leave unless escorted by the ICRC as it had been rumored that those initially released were killed by the locals. A group of detainees, 270 civilians, were released in Bosanski Samac and were escorted by the ICRC. 6043/

3742. Subotica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ISHR). According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including the Subotica region in northern Vojvodina near the Hungarian border. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 6044/ Another source reports that there were 5,000 prisoners held in a concentration camp in Subotica before October 1992. 6045/ ISHR also has reports of prison camps at Subotica and various other sites in FRY. Those held are believed to be Muslims from Serb-held BiH and Croatia. There also appear to be non-Serbs arrested in Vojvodina among the prison population. 6046/ Another source also reports the existence of this detention facility. 6047/

3743. Zrenjanin: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one report there is a military prison in Zrenjanin. 6048/ It is not clear if this refers to the same detention facility as Livade.

3744. Zrenjanin-Ečka: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source there is a civilian/military prison in Zrenjanin-Ečka. 6049/

3745. Zrenjanin Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC). The ICRC listed Zrenjanin Hospital in its report on detention facilities it visited. The hospital was visited on 25 October 1991. 6050/

5. ICRC visited camps

3746. Unidentified locations in FRY Visited by ICRC: (The existence of these detention facilities has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC). The following detention facilities were listed as having been visited by the ICRC:

(a) Derventa prison was visited on 29 April 1992;

(b) Gnjilane prison was visited on 2 December 1992;

(c) Istok prison was visited on 20 May 1993;

(d) Karaburma military hospital on 14 November 1991;

(e) Mitrovica Kosovska prison on 24 March 1992;

(f) Padinska Skela prison on 19 June 1992;

(g) Peć district prison on 3 July 1991;

(h) Prizren district prison on 4 July 1991;

(i) Sombor district prison on 19 March 1992. 6051/

D. The Republic of Slovenia

3747. On 25 June 1991, Slovenia declared independence from Yugoslavia. 6052/ A brief military conflict between the elements of the Slovene Territorial Defence Force (TO) and the JNA ensued. After 10 days of fighting, the JNA agreed to withdraw all troops by October 1991. Reports suggest, that in those 10 days 7,900 men, including 1,000 officers, either defected or were captured by the TO. 6053/

3748. Reports suggest further that Slovenes used at least eight camps to detain captured personnel of the JNA and Yugoslav government.

3749. Dol pri Hrasniku: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral.) Dol pri Hrasniku, a deserted mine, was allegedly used as a detention facility from 27 June 1991 to 1 July 1991. A report stated that 150 detainees were held in a room 14 metres long and six metres wide. The detention facility was controlled by members of the Ministry of the Interior and the TO. 6054/ The identities of the commanders and guards were not reported. 6055/

3750. The ethnic make up of the prison population is not known, however some detainees were identified as military personnel, JNA soldiers, and officers of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. 6056/ Some of the prisoners were arrested in Maribor, Slovenia by the Slovenian Ministry of Interior. They were transported to the mine after being detained and interrogated in the Maribor police station. 6057/

3751. On arrival at the mine the detainees were, allegedly, met by members of the Ministry of the Interior and deprived of all their belongings. They were taken to a small room where they remained for the duration of their incarceration. The room had no toilet facilities, an inadequate water supply and only hay or concrete to sleep on. The detainees were all photographed with prison numbers and fingerprinted. 6058/

3752. The group was subjected to physical torture and threats of execution. Several times a day they were forced to stand in the heat outside and then immediately taken back to the abandoned mine where the temperature was approximately eight degrees Centigrade. 6059/

3753. Hrasnik: Hrasnik, a deserted mine in Slovenia, was a detention facility where as many as 200 people were detained in a 50 square metre room on an irregular basis. The reports were unclear as to whether this detention facility is the same as the Dol pri Hrasnik mine. Some of the prisoners were identified as military personnel. They were threatened with death if they attempted to escape. These 200 prisoners were asked to give military information concerning the JNA. 6060/

3754. Ilirska Bistrica prison camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team). The location of this camp is unknown, although there is some indication that it is located in Slovenia. A source reported that medical supplies were available in Ilirska Bistrica prison camp but prisoners often had to pay for them. Hepatitis, head lice, and rashes are commonplace and two people were reported to have died from illnesses. 6061/

3755. Ljubljana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC). Prisons in Ljubljana allegedly existed between the end of June and the beginning of July, 1992. Little information has been provided on these detention facilities. They were apparently controlled by members of the Ministry of the Interior and the TO. 6062/ One of the detainees was detained for 36 hours in a catacomb-like room where he was physically and mentally abused. 6063/ The ICRC indicated that representatives visited the prison/penitentiary on 2 July 1992 and the Clinic University on 7 July 1992. 6064/

3756. ICRC visited camps: The following information on detention sites was provided by the ICRC. No information is available other than the name of the detention site, date of the ICRC's first visit, and type of facility:

3757. Celje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). The ICRC visited Celje on 10 July 1991, the type of facility was not determined. 6065/

3758. Dob Mirna: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). On 5 July 1991 Dob Mirna, a prison/penitentiary, was visited by ICRC. 6066/

3759. Kočevska Reka Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). Kočevska Reka barracks was visited by ICRC on 24 October 1991. 6067/

3760. Nova Gorica Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). Nova Gorica prison/penitentiary was visited by ICRC on 13 November 1991. 6068/

1. Unknown

3761. Kozine: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by mulitiple sources). The location of this detention facility was not reported. From IHRLI sources it is either in Slovenia or Vojvodina, FRY. One report indicated a Muslim male being deported to the camp of Kozine sometime between July 1992 and September 1992. The detainee claims to have been forced to sleep on the floor. The food was bad, too salty, or tasting of petrol, and insufficient. All the prisoners were repeatedly beaten on the head and back. The beatings occurred at night, usually between 1:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.. The prisoners were also made to crawl and bite like dogs. 6069/

Notes

1/ See also Annex IX for a specific analysis on rape and sexual assault in the camps.

2/ For information on mass graves, see Annex X, on Mass Graves.

3/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

4/ ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in Northern Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II, (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Medecins Sans Frontieres, Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region Bosnia-Hercegovina (7 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4860-4861.

5/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in Northern Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

6/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

7/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078, 40084.

8/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

9/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078; United States Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

10/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

11/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605. Reports indicate that in August 1992 the camp's population rose dramatically with the transfer of prisoners following the Omarska camp's closure.

12/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

13/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; U.S. Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-

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89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

14/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

15/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

16/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

17/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56635.

18/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

19/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

20/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

21/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

22/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

23/ Id.

24/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

25/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

26/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

27/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

28/ Id.

29/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

30/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

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31/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, *Draft Report* (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

32/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

33/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

34/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

35/ Helsinki Watch, *War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II* (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

36/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

37/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

38/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

39/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No 56603-56605.

40/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

41/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

42/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

43/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No 56324-56327; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

44/ Thomson Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, *Draft Report* (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

45/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

46/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/32, 14 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23302.

47/ ICRC Report, "Number of Detainees Visited by ICRC During Last Six Weeks in Bosnia-Hercegovina", IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29990, 29992.

48/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, *Draft Report* (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 247.

49/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No

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56324-56327; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, CFN 410", November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016-43017.

50/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

51/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49196. The subject of this Note is a report established by Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Professor at University of Sarajevo.

52/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

53/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605. The subject reportedly had relatively free range of the camp.

54/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, CFN 410", November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016-43017.

55/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Summary Number 19 of Atrocity Information, 29 July 1992, (CFN 123, DOI 29 March 1993, EDI December 1992).

56/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

57/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

58/ United States Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24583 (22 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 87, 93.

59/ Thomson Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

60/ Handwritten Testimony of Named Witness, Submitted by Department of External Affairs, Canada, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54453-54459.

61/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12448.

62/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28, (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

63/ Witness Testimony, 18 August 1992, Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Genocide on Moslems, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. No. 5936, 5976-5977.

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64/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

65/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; Helsinki Watch Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 32317-32318.

66/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

67/ According to one report, each housing building was divided into six groups and each group went separately into the mess hall. Each building reportedly had one prisoner trustee (Poverenik) who was responsible for getting everyone out fast and for keeping order.

68/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

69/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

70/ Canadian Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/2539 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18319-18358; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 277, 354; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

71/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/32, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: 755 Detainees from Manjača Detention Camp Release and Transferred Under ICRC Supervision," IHRLI Doc. No. 23302.

72/ ICRC, Address by Dr. Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the ICRC, at the London Conference on the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 26-27 August 1992 (as delivered 26 August), IHRLI Doc No. 12713-12717.

73/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Yugoslavia", 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016 (CFN 451, EDI July 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

74/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

75/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

76/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

77/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHLRI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

78/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

79/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, CFN 410,

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EDI November 1992", 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43017; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary of Atrocities Information, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43310 (CFN 142, DOI 9 December 1992).

80/ ICRC, "CRC/Red Cross Activities in Bosnia-Hercegovina--ICRC Activities: Manjača Detention Camp: 14 July to 18 December 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 4746.

81/ According to one subject, those released on that date were either born before March 1950 or after 1973. He said that the approximately 3,000 prisoners remaining included some new detainees from Kotor Varoš (approximately 50 persons). See, an official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

82/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12458

83/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28, IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

84/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

85/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992 (3 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 150-178.

86/ See, Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 215-276.

87/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

88/ For a full description of the ICRC's activities at the Manjača camp, see paragraphs 281-287 above.

89/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/32, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: 755 Detainees from Manjača Detention Camp Release and Transferred Under ICRC Supervision", IHRLI Doc. No. 23302.

90/ This number also appears as 1,009 in other reports.

91/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/35, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: Partial Resumption of Release Process", 14 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4487; ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/36, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: More Detainees Released", 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23304.

92/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/36, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: More Detainees Released", 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23304; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 9422-9427. Helsinki Watch reported that during its 13 December 1992 visit to the camp, it witnessed 500 men (319 Muslims, 180 Croatians and one German--numbers reportedly given by Serbian authorities administering the camp), being taken away from Manjača on buses marked "VRS" (Vojska Republike Srbije--Army of the Serbian Republic). Helsinki Watch reported that these men were allegedly being taken for prisoner exchanges with the Bosnian and Croatian forces, and for several days their whereabouts were unknown until the ICRC announced the following week that the missing prisoners were found at a camp in Batković.

93/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/37, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23305.

94/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men: Hundreds of Civilians Languish in Limbo of Serb Detention Camp," Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589-7590.

95/ The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, Note by the Secretary General, Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of Special Rapporteurs and Representatives, General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35802, 35814-35815.

96/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12448.

97/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

98/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

99/ See United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on Manjača Camp", Appendix 1 to Annex D to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63812-63813, for a list of alleged guards at the camp compiled from information available to the Debriefing Team.

100/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

101/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

102/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

103/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

104/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

Notes (continued)

105/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information", IHRLI Doc. No. 43257 (CFN 670, DOI 29 March 1993, EDI 26 February 1993).

106/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

107/ They also noted that the difference in the manning of the two camps resulted from their locations, with Omarska being situated in the midst of a greater number of Serb villages, whereas Manjača, a large pre-war JNA training area being in an unpopulated area.

108/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

109/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

110/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

111/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 10 of Atrocity Information", IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43260-43261 (CFN 631, DOI 19 March 1993, EDI December 1992).

112/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-174, IHRLI Doc. No. 56877-56878. Subject was reportedly re-arrested following his release from Manjača and sent to another detention facility.

113/ When the prisoners arrived at Manjača, there were reportedly several other trailer trucks full of prisoners already there. It was reported that the bodies of 17 men who had suffocated while in transit were removed from one truck which carried men from Sanski Most.

114/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

115/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

116/ Id.

117/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

118/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

119/ French Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24768 (5 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1326, 1330.

120/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

121/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-86, IHRLI Doc.

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No. 56593-56594.

122/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

123/ Witness Statement Submitted by War Crimes Investigation and Documentation, BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A1-2984A5. Identified witness, a former nurse, was reportedly held at Manjača until 15 September 1992, when the ICRC came to the camp.

124/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

125/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 22 of Atrocity Information", 29 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43276-43277 (CFN 777, DOI 28 April 1993, EDI September 1992).

126/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

127/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

128/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634; Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26026 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.

129/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634; Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26026 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.

130/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

131/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447. Thereafter, on about 3 July, unidentified Serbs went house-to-house and took about 32 men prisoner. The men were ultimately transferred to a reported detention camp in a gymnasium in Sanski Most which already held 400 men from Sanski Most and was allegedly run by the local civilian police.

132/ Letter from the City Council of Banja Luka, August 11, 1992, No.: 95/92, 11 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48883-48884, sent as part of documents tendered to the United Nations by the BiH Government, Life and Death Under Occupation, 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847.

133/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092; Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb,

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Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40340, 40342-40343.

134/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

135/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43247 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 1993, EDI July 1992).

136/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666. The subject, a 30 year-old waiter from Višegrad, was interned at Omarska from 29 May to 6 August 1992.

137/ French Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/24768, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1326, 1330. The subject was reportedly released from the Manjača camp on 27 August 1992.

138/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 6, 13 September 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 35752, 35755.

139/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078. The identity of the subject is made available in the source materials.

140/ Division of Information and Research Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

141/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57071. Subject is identified in the source materials.

142/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Paragraph of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 12308-12390, 12351.

143/ Handwritten Testimony of Named Witness, Submitted by Department of External Affairs, Canada, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54453-54459.

144/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Paragraph of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1992), IHRLI Doc No 12308-12390, 12351.

145/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

146/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc No. 56949-56954. Subject is a BiH Muslim metal worker from Kevljani (where he had been the head of the Territorial Defence force) who was at the Omarska camp from May to 28 August 1992 when transferred to Manjača. He was held at Manjača until released on 14 November 1992 to the Karlovac Transit Centre

147/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No 56324-56327.

148/ Id.

149/ Id.

Notes (continued)

150/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 12308-12390, 12351.

151/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57071. Subject is identified in the source materials.

152/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

153/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56635.

154/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-25637.

155/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

156/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-5702. Subject said that he actually saw the killing of one man and that other prisoners saw the other killings.

157/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119. Subject is identified in the source material.

158/ Bosnia-Hercegovina Information Centre, London, War Crimes Investigation and Documentation Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A45. The subject is identified in the source materials.

159/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on Manjača Camp", Annex D to JSIO 2841/19, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63808-63816 (CFN 1130).

160/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

161/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

162/ Witness Statement Submitted by War Crimes Investigation and Documentation, BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 48739-48742.

163/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

164/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 6, 13 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35752, 35755.

165/ Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488-1501.

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166/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12448.

167/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57071; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; French Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24768 (5 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1326, 1330.

168/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

169/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

170/ Handwritten Testimony of Named Witness, Submitted by the Department of External Affairs, Canada, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54453-54459.

171/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 269.

172/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

173/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

174/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 228.

175/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

176/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

177/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

178/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 40064, 40074-40078.

179/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

180/ Id.

181/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Information Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

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182/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

183/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

184/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, CFN 410, EDI November 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016-43017.

185/ Helsinki Watch, *War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina Volume II* (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

186/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

187/ Helsinki Watch, *War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II* (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

188/ Thomson CSCE Mission to Detention Camps in BiH, *Draft Report*, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 267.

189/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

190/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

191/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

192/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

193/ Helsinki Watch, *War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina Volume II* (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

194/ ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

195/ Croatian Information Centre, *Weekly Bulletin No. 6*, 13 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35752, 35755; Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in Northern Bosnia" in *A Witness to Genocide* 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

196/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, *Weekly Bulletin No. 9*, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

197/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43259-43260 (CFN 678, DOI 01 April 1993, EDI March--September 1992).

198/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

199/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 92-274, IHRLI Doc No. 57219-57222; Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger,

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Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

200/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

201/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

202/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 269.

203/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

204/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report", IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016-43017 (CFN 410, EDI November, 1992).

205/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 24 of Atrocity Information", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43282 (CFN 694, DOI 02 April 1993, EDI May-September 1992).

206/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

207/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

208/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 268.

209/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 267.

210/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

211/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

212/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 228.

213/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

214/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin, No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

215/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary of Atrocity Information", 29 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43291-43292 (CFN 410, DOI 1 February 1993, EDI November 1992).

216/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

217/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 10 of Atrocity

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Information", IHRLI Doc. No. 43260-43261 (CFN 631, DOI 19 March 1993, EDI Dec 1992).

218/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 269.

219/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

220/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

221/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

222/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

223/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

224/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

225/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-21, IHRLI Doc. No. 56389-56390.

226/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin, No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

227/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

228/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-174, IHRLI Doc. No. 56877-56878.

229/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-21, IHRLI Doc. No. 56389-56390; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

230/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report", IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43017 (CFN 410, EDI, November 1992); United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, 40064, 40074-40078; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

231/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

232/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 267.

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233/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

234/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

235/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

236/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-21, IHRLI Doc. No. 56389-56390.

237/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on Manjača Camp", Annex D to JSIO 2841/19, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63808-63816 (CFN 1260, DOI 25 October 1993, EDI 15 September 1992).

238/ Id.

239/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

240/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

241/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

242/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

243/ United States Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24583 (22 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 87, 90.

244/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

245/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

246/ Witness Testimony, 18 August 1992, Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Zenica, December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5936, 5976-5977.

247/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

248/ US Department of State, Human Rights Reports of 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9039, 9049.

249/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.

250/ Witness Statement Submitted by War Crimes Investigation and Documentation, BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A1-2984A5.

Notes (continued)

251/ Id.

252/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57071.

253/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

254/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.

255/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, 40064, 40074-40078.

256/ Subject is described in the source material.

257/ Appeal for Protection of Endangered Women and Children in Bosnia and Hercegovina, Zagreb, Croatia, 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49047, See SIL-427.

258/ The subject is described in the source materials.

259/ United States Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24705 (23 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 112, 118, 125.

260/ Subject is described in the source material.

261/ Appeal for Protection of Endangered Women and Children in Bosnia and Hercegovina, Zagreb, Croatia, 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49047, See SIL-429.

262/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary of Atrocities Information", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43314 (CFN 161, DOI 4 December 1992).

263/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.

264/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222. The guard/commander is identified in the source materials.

265/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 12, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43736-43737.

266/ Subjects identified the officer in command of the buses in the source materials.

267/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 6, 13 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35752, 35755; Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40340, 40342; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data of the Liberation War, Written Statement, Zagreb, 3 December 1992, Statement luka6ea.

Notes (continued)

268/ ICRC, "CRC/Red Cross Activities in Bosnia-Hercegovina--ICRC Activities: Manjača Detention Camp 14 July to 18 December 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 4746; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12458.

269/ Out of an estimated 1,200.

270/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

271/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

272/ He stated that he did not know the charges.

273/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004.

274/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report: Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43010; see also United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 175", 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302.

275/ US State Department Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

276/ US State Department Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

277/ Records show that the ICRC first visited Manjača camp on 21 September 1994. "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 25 June 1991-30 April 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

278/ ICRC lists of detention camps do not include a camp by the name of Dubička Gora.

279/ US State Department Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

280/ IHRLI Doc. No. 11409-11410.

281/ "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 25 June 1991-30 April 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

282/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11409-11410.

283/ US Department of State Declassified Material 94-234, IHRLI Doc. No 57096.

284/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vol. II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9451-9453.

Notes (continued)

285/ "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 25 June 1991-30 April 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

286/ Subjects were reportedly six of the eight known survivors of the skirmish. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vol II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9451-9453.

287/ Subjects were reportedly six of the eight known survivors of the Vlašić mountain mass murder. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vol. II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9451-9453.

288/ The names of the three guards were Saša, Milenko and Zoran. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9452.

289/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9451-9453.

290/ Id.

291/ Id.

292/ Id.

293/ Id.

294/ Id.

295/ Id.

296/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 269.

297/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-106, IHRLI Doc. No. 56658-56660.

298/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 25 June 1991-30 April 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

299/ After treatment, subject states that the Croatian prisoners were transferred to Stara Gradiška Prison (formerly known as Bosanska Gradiška). US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-106, IHRLI Doc. No. 56658-56660.

300/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56658-56660.

301/ According to the subject, this was because they were prisoners of war. Id.

302/ Id.

303/ United States Mission, Third Submission to the United Nations.

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 2118, 2128-2129.

304/ Id. Four of seven survivors of the 21 August mass murder at Vlašića.

305/ Accounts describing conditions and treatment of prisoners for concurrent dates of detention at both the Banja Luka Hospital (see paragraphs 410-416 above) and the Paprikovac Optical Hospital are very similar. Furthermore, as both accounts pertain to several of the skirmish survivors, it is possible that the descriptions refer to the same hospital.

306/ United States Mission, Third Submission to the United Nations, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 2118, 2128-2129.

307/ Id.

308/ Id.

309/ Id. The commander is not named in the report.

310/ Id. The youth claims that he and the other prisoners were forced to drink urine each morning and evening.

311/ Id.

312/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25314.

313/ Id.

314/ Id.

315/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-174, IHRLI Doc. No. 56877-56878.

316/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96 (referring to the Banja Luka Prison called Tinjica.); Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992. U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12448 (referring to a camp called Banja Luka Tunjice); Muharem Omerdić, "Muslims in Concentration Camps", IHRLI Doc. No. 4313 (Referring to "House of Correction 'Tinjica'"); List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia. 6 June 1991 to 30 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, (citing two locations

317/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 6 June 1991 to 30 May 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

318/ Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Report to the General Assembly/Security Council, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1495.

319/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina". [illegible]

Notes (continued)

September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25314. A search of the available maps does not turn up a town in Banja Luka by the name of Laktaši. It is possible that the camp is located in the county of Laktaši situated on Banja Luka's north eastern border.

320/ ICRC, "Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

321/ Id.

322/ Id.

323/ Id.

324/ Id.

325/ Zdravko Grebo, Professor of University of Sarajevo, Report based on Information from the Bosnian Government, sent with letter from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer of Civil Affairs to George Mautner-Markhof, Chief of Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49194-49195.

326/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-25316, at 25315. Zdravko Grebo, Professor of University of Sarajevo, Report based on Information from the Bosnian Government, sent with letter from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer of Civil Affairs to George Mautner-Markhof, Chief of Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49194-49195, 5492-5510, 5492-5502.

327/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35816-35817.

328/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429.

329/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6753.

330/ BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13237.

331/ Id.

332/ Wilbert van Hovell, Senior Legal Advisor, Special Operation in the Former Yugoslavia, letter to Professor Roman Wieruszewcki, UN Human Right Centre, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388.

333/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13237.

334/ Julio A. Baez, Secretary of the UN Commission of Experts, "Places of Detention", 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16821; Republic of Serbia, "Report on Crimes against Serbia", 1 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11530.

Notes (continued)

335/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 13237.

336/ ICRC, "Prisoners Visited in Connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16831; ICRC, "Number of Detainees Visited by ICRC During the Last Six Weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23243.

337/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429.

338/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Annex I of report sent with letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador Charge d'Affaires to U.N. Security Council, 31 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18264; "Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons: Bordellos of Screams", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 7088, 7090-7091.

339/ "Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons: Bordellos of Screams", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 7088-7091.

340/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Annex I of report sent with letter from Dragomir Djokić to U.N. Security Council, March 31, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18264; "Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons: Bordellos of Screams", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 7087-7088.

341/ Interagency Group of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "List of Detention Camps", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 6924.

342/ Republic of Serbia, SMIA, National Security Office, 5 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6926.

343/ Agence France Presse, 20 June 1994.

344/ Id.

345/ Id.

346/ Id.

347/ Id.

348/ Id.

349/ Id.

350/ Id.

351/ Agence France Presse, 25 April 1994.

352/ Id.

353/ Id.

354/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

355/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

57180.

356/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

357/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

358/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

359/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

360/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

361/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

362/ Id.

363/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56544.

364/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33746.

365/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56544.

366/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57181.

367/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56544.

368/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57129.

369/ United States Government, First Submission to the United Nations (23 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 93.

370/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

371/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33751 (reporting his name and his position as Camp Commander); US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57046 (giving his full name, with the alias, and his position as Camp Director), IHRLI Doc. No 57132 (reporting his birth information, his height, weight, hair color, and official rank).

372/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57046.

373/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

Notes (continued)

374/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57132.

375/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57181. Born about 1936, Vasiljević was 175 centimetres tall, weighed 80 kilograms, had black hair, and always wore a JNA uniform.

376/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57038.

377/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

378/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23457.

379/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57129.

380/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21600.

381/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57152.

382/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33750.

383/ United States Government, Letter to United Nations Secretary General, 26 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5848. The source claims that 120 prisoners from Čelopek joined an undetermined number of prisoners already in Zvornik courthouse. Most of these were then transferred on 15 July. Therefore, at least 60 prisoners were transferred.

384/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

385/ Id.

386/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56748.

387/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

388/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9504.

389/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

390/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

391/ United States Government, First Submission to the United Nations (23 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 93.

392/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

57129.

393/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9504.

394/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

395/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

396/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12928.

397/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57048.

398/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 57046.

399/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23459.

400/ United States Government, Letter to United Nations Secretary General, 26 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5848.

401/ Id.

402/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12928.

403/ Id.

404/ United States Government, Letter to United Nations Secretary General, 26 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5845. The individual who witnessed this can identify the guards. In total, he witnessed 15 deaths.

405/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

406/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9505.

407/ Id.

408/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33747.

409/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9505.

410/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

411/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

412/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

Notes (continued)

413/ United States Government, Seventh Submission to the United Nations (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18240.

414/ United States Government, First Submission to the United Nations (23 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 93.

415/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590: United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

416/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21608.

417/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

418/ Id.

419/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 Jan 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589. JNA Colonel Petar Dmitrović was reported to be the camp Commander as early as July, 1992. It is unclear whether he was removed from command and later reinstated, or if he was always in charge and others reported to be in charge of the camp after July 1992 were just his subordinates.

420/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

421/ United States Government, Letter to United Nations Secretary General, 26 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5848.

422/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33747.

423/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57161.

424/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Report of the Special Rapporteur (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1500.

425/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57166.

426/ Id.

427/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

428/ Id.

429/ Id.

430/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

431/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56544.

432/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

7589.

433/ Id.

434/ Id.

435/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56545.

436/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Report of the Special Rapporteur, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12458.

437/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21600.

438/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 21608.

439/ Id.

440/ Id.

441/ European Community Monitoring Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 12 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19291.

442/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Report of the Special Rapporteur (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1500.

443/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

444/ Id.

445/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

446/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56545.

447/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

448/ Id.

449/ European Community Monitoring Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 12 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19291.

450/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 19147.

451/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 19147, 19291.

452/ International Committee of the Red Cross, "Former Yugoslavia: Press Releases and Communications to the Press by the International Committee of the Red Cross, 7/2/91-5/4/93", IHRLI Doc. No. 23312.

453/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Report of the Special Rapporteur, 17 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1500.

Notes (continued)

454/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589. In his article "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps" (Newsday, 24 January 1993), Gutman claims televisions were installed, indicating the availability of electricity.

455/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

456/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

457/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

458/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

459/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

460/ Id.

461/ Id.

462/ European Community Monitoring Mission, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 33, 27 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34612.

463/ Id.

464/ Id.

465/ Id.

466/ The report suggests the existence of a prison: "This school should also be a 'private' prison consisting of nine prisoners." European Community Monitoring Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 12 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19151.

467/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 19167.

468/ Id.

469/ Id.

470/ United States Government, Fourth Submission to the United Nations (7 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3162.

471/ Id.

472/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56832-56835, at 56833.

473/ Id.

474/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429.

475/ Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Witness Testimonies and Statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 6583.

Notes (continued)

476/ Trešnjevka, "List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25314.

477/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56834, 56835.

478/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56833.

479/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56834.

480/ Id.

481/ Trešnjevka, "List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25314.

482/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56833.

483/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

484/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.33756.

485/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.33756.

486/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33754.

487/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

488/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

489/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

490/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

491/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

492/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33757.

493/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No.57199.

494/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57199.

495/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

57200.

496/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57200.

497/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57199.

498/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57199.

499/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57200.

500/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57200.

501/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

502/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056971,4.

503/ An official UN source, Witness Statement provided by the German Organization Bureau for the Suffering/Needy Persons of Eastern Europe, IHRLI Doc. No.023684,751-2.

504/ An official UN source, Witness Statement provided by the German Organization Bureau for the Suffering/Needy Persons of Eastern Europe, IHRLI Doc. No.023684,751-2.

505/ An official UN source, Witness Statement provided by the German Organization Bureau for the Suffering/Needy Persons of Eastern Europe, IHRLI Doc. No.023684,751-2.

506/ An official UN source, Witness Statement provided by the German Organization Bureau for the Suffering/Needy Persons of Eastern Europe, IHRLI Doc. No.023684,751-2.

507/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,6.

508/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,7.

509/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88 at Doc.No.005880. see also IHRLI Doc.No.005887.

510/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,7.

511/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,7.

512/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,7.

513/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, Fax dated 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437,8.

514/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

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515/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

516/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

517/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

518/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

519/ An official UN source.

520/ Note by the Secretary General, February 26, 1993, with Mazowiecki Report attached, IHRLI Doc. No. 035802,16; Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 029968,76.

521/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39, which includes a description of prisoner maltreatment at "the detention centre" in Bileća. According to one witness, 50 Muslim male prisoners were singled out for physical abuse. Each night the police would enter the camp and conduct "telephone" torture. This consisted of administering 40 volt electric shocks through telephone wires affixed to the victims' fingers. Each time the phone was dialed the prisoner received a shock.

Additionally, the witness reports that between 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. on 5 September 1992, police came to the jail claiming to be White Eagles and threatened to kill all of the inmates. The prisoners then boarded up the iron door to their cell in order to prevent the White Eagles from entering. Later, a Serbian guard warned the prisoners that the White Eagles were returning. The guard then threw the key to their cell into the bushes. For having helped the Muslims, the Serbian guard was beaten and held in an isolation cell with four Muslims.

Apparently, then, the White Eagles laid siege to the jail for three hours. Six prisoners were wounded by bullets. The White Eagles shot at the cell and threw tear gas into the windows.

522/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39, which includes a dscription of prisoner maltreatment at "the detention centre" in Bileća.

523/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39, which includes a dscription of prisoner maltreatment at "the detention centre" in Bileća.

524/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39.

525/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39.

526/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax dated 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437,8.

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527/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39.

528/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax dated 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437,8.

529/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853,4.

530/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853,4.

531/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Draft Report, September 1992, Annex E, Places of Detention (actual and alleged) Inspected by CSCE Mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina, 30 August to 3 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000215,47. The same source found a second site in Bileća closed on 2 September 1992.

532/ Note by the Secretary-General, February 26, 1993, with attached Mazowiecki report, IHRLI Doc. No. 035802,16.

533/ Note by the Secretary-General, February 26, 1993, with attached Mazowiecki report, IHRLI Doc. No. 035802,16.

534/ For example, a document entitled List No. 2, Municipality of Gacko, Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina (Eastern Hercegovina), Issue: Ethnic Cleansing of Muslims, IHRLI Doc. No. 024001-12.

535/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114,23.

536/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114,23.

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545/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853-4.

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547/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853-4.

548/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853-4.

549/ Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437,8.

550/ This camp may, in fact, also be the same as the camp reported at the Reserve Officers School.

551/ According to the State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, there were 2600 prisoners in the Bileća barracks as of October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 013219,37.

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553/ United Kingdom Mission To the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organisations at Geneva, Letter, 30 September 1993, and attached Defence Debriefing Team reports, IHRLI Doc. No. 043006,10,250; Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)(note, the title of this British report is a misnomer in that it includes information on camps in the former Yugoslavia, for example in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as is Bileća, rather than in the FRY exclusivly), 24 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063834.

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556/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc.No 000277-000390 at Doc.No. 000354.

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562/ Tilman Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 014422-014478 at Doc. No. 014477. Women's Group "Trešnjevka", Report, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039297A-039311A at Doc. No. 039310A. See also Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Office of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Croatia, Witness Testimonies and Statments, IRHLI Doc. No. 006578-006587 at Doc. No. 006586-7.

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566/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, BULLETIN, No. 3, March 1993, IHRLI Doc.No. 029841-029854 at IRHLI Doc.No. 029853-4. See also Croatian Information Centre Zagreb, IHRLI Doc.No. 015062-15567 at Doc.No.015201.

567/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at Doc.No. 056859.

568/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at Doc.No. 056859.

569/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at Doc.No. 056859.

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570/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at Doc.No. 056859.

571/ There is also evidence in this report of a Stara Gradiška prison in Croatia. The geographic location of the facilities suggest that they are separated only by the Sava River. It is quite possible that the two facilities are related, i.e. co-operatively or jointly controlled.

572/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc. No.056659.

573/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc. No.056659.

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584/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc. No.056659.

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587/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc.No. 056860.

588/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI

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612/ International Society for Human Rights, Report Compiled on the Return of ISHR Observers from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, 29 May 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9205.

613/ Wilbert van Hovell, Senior Legal Adviser, Special Operation in the Former Yugoslavia, letter to Professor Roman Wieruszewski, UN Human Rights Centre, Geneva, January 15, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388.

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841/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064438.

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843/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Appeal for Protection of Endangered Women and Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 30 Dec. 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049046-049047.

844/ Austrian Submission, 3 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005818.

845/ Austrian Submission, 3 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005818.

846/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

847/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19

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November 1992, IHRLI Doc.No.049183-049188 at Doc.No.049188.

848/ See World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 002769-002788 at Doc. No. 002786, 002788. See also Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

849/ Men were either transferred to the primary school or remained at the stadium. Women, children, and the elderly were transferred to locations in Sekovici. See IHRLI Doc. No. 009763. See also World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No.002769-002788 at Doc. No. 002786, 002788. And see Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

850/ Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity, 3 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000656.

851/ Austrian Submission, February 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.005814-005832 at Doc.No.005818-9.

852/ Austrian Submission, February 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.005814-005832 at Doc.No.005818-9.

853/ IHRLI Doc.No.009763.

854/ IHRLI Doc.No.009763.

855/ IHRLI Doc.No.009763.

856/ Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

857/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494; State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016822; Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 022333; Why Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo '92, IHRLI Doc. No. 0022098, 022103.

858/ Austrian Submission, February 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.005814-005832 at Doc.No.005819.

859/ Austrian Submission, February 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.005814-005832 at Doc.No.005819.

860/ Report of Human Rights by Special Rapporteur Tadeusz Mazowiecki, February 10, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012459.

861/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

Notes (continued)

862/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

863/ Members of Arkan's and Šešelj's irregular units.

864/ Testimony, IHRLI Doc.No.031985-031987 at Doc.No.031986. World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No.002769-002788 at Doc.No.002786, 002788.

865/ Testimony, IHRLI Doc.No.031985-031987 at Doc.No.031986. World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No.002769-002788 at Doc.No.002786, 002788.

866/ Testimony, IHRLI Doc.No.031985-031987 at Doc.No.031986. World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No.002769-002788 at Doc.No.002786, 002788.

867/ Testimony, The Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, IHRLI Doc.No.054859-054860 at Doc.No.054858,054860.

868/ Testimony, The Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, IHRLI Doc.No.054859-054860 at Doc.No.054858,054860.

869/ Testimony, The Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, IHRLI Doc.No.054859-054860 at Doc.No.054858,054860.

870/ Testimony, The Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, IHRLI Doc.No.054859-054860 at Doc.No.054858,054860.

871/ United Kingdom Mission, JSIO 2841/9 DDT Special Report, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043011.

872/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

873/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

874/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

875/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

876/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War

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Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

877/ Muharem Omerdić, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc.No.004313-004320 at Doc.No.004316.

878/ Roy Gutman, Unholy War: Serbs Target Culture, Heritage of Bosnia's Muslims, NEWSDAY, 2 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007560-007562 at Doc. No. 007561.

879/ Muharem Omerdic, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc.No.004313-004320 at Doc.No.004316.

880/ Defence Debriefing Team Report 7/29/93, IHRLI Doc. No. 043306.

881/ Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

882/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494; State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016822; Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 022333; List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosna and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328; Why Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo '92, IHRLI Doc. No. 022103.

883/ International Committee of the Red Cross, List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. no. 064438.

884/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data, and another Bosnia-Hercegovina map located at the Institute.

885/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,43.

886/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,69. See also, statements at IHRLI Doc. No. 057349, 55, 63 and 77.

887/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,44,69. See also, statements at IHRLI Doc. No. 057349, 55, 63, and 77.

888/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,44.

889/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033762-3.

890/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,44, 63, 70 and 77; Danish Helsinki Commission, Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 020974-87; U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033748,49-51.

Notes (continued)

891/ U.S. Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 033748,49-51 and 056615-8. See also, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, A Helsinki Watch Report, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000277,380-85.

892/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056615-18; Danish Helsinki Commission, Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 020974-87.

893/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 058334,44. See also, statements at 057349, 55, 63, 69 and 77. U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056615-16. Danish Helsinki Commission, Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 020974-87.

894/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033768-9 and 056927.

895/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033768-9 and 056927.

896/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033768-9 and 056927.

897/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc No. 056615-8.

898/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc No. 056615-8.

899/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033765.

900/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 23 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,46.

901/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

902/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

903/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

904/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

905/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

906/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

907/ War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, A Helsinki Watch Report, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000277,384; U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056793,6; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034165,6.

908/ U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.

Notes (continued)

909/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,55.

910/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc No. 011348, 011361,4.

911/ Harry R. Bader, Summary of Findings Concerning Alleged Facilities in Brčko, Bosnia-Hercegovina, 14 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003648A,C-D; Helsinki Watch, Field Notes attached to letter dated 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032290,300-301.

912/ Harry R. Bader, Summary of Findings Concerning Alleged Facilities in Brčko, Bosnia-Hercegovina, 14 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003648A,E.

913/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057053-54. See also, U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056616 where the militia station is described as an interrogation centre where many were killed.

914/ British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) Special Report On Camps At Brčko, 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063784,5.

915/ See Harry R. Bader, Summary of Findings Concerning Alleged Facilities in Brčko, Bosnia-Hercegovina, 14 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003648A,D and U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc No. 011347,364-5.

916/ U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056973-4.

917/ Also described as a granite quarry. See, U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011360.

918/ U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 033760-1; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.

919/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011360; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 033760-1; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.

920/ Mr. Zdravko Grebo Report, attached to note dated 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 005492,4.

921/ Zdravko Grebo Report, attached to note dated 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005492,4,8.

922/ Zdravko Grebo Report, attached to note dated 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005492,4,8; The Danish Helsinki Committee, Interview, 25 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 020974,7; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 033760; U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.

923/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011360; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 033760-1; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.

924/ See for example, British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) Special Report On Camps At Brčko, 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated April 7, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063784.

925/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated

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27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334, 057342-87, 057399-405; Third Submission of the Government of the United States of America Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) Relating to the Violations of Humanitarian Law, Including Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions, IHRLI Doc. No. 001339,45. See also, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445,59.

926/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334, 057342-87, 057399-405; Third Submission of the Government of the United States of America Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) Relating to the Violations of Humanitarian Law, Including Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions, IHRLI Doc. No. 001339,45. See also, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445,59.

927/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,45.

928/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc No. 011356.

929/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,45-6.

930/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,46. See also U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057154-60 and U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,56-7 for a description of various camp personalities.

931/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

932/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

933/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

934/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

935/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

936/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

937/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

938/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

939/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

940/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,27.

941/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,27.

942/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,27.

943/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

944/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

945/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

946/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

947/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

948/ United States Seventh Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,41; Another witness purporting to be a former inmate of the Luka camp reported that according to other inmates as many as 1,000 killings took place there between 2 May and 22 May 1992 and that they were buried in a mass grave near the Bimex farm complex. United States Submission to the United Nations, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 000087,91.

949/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva IHRLI Doc. No. 011352-3; see also Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 00657881-3, where a witness states that of a total of 1500 prisoners in the camp, 120 were rescued and released by means of some kind of intervention or money.

950/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,57.

951/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,56 and 011359,63.

952/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4.

953/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4.

Notes (continued)

954/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4.

955/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,57 and 011359,60.

956/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4; Tilman Zulch, Genocide in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 004041; United States Eighth Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 023466; United States Third Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 002118,25,31; U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057165. Practically every source received includes allegations of such mistreatment.

957/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4; Tilman Zulch, Genocide in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 004041; United States Eighth Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 023466; United States Third Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 002118,25,31; U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057165. Practically every source received includes allegations of such mistreatment.

958/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,54-5 and 011359,60.

959/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc No. 011347,54-5.

960/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,55-6; United States Third Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 002118,31.

961/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,55-6; United States, Third Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 002118,31.

962/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011355-6.

963/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53.

964/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033 and 056935.

965/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033 and 056935.

966/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33777 and 56935.

967/ Id.

968/ Id.

969/ Another source reported that while a prisoner at Luka he saw about 20 soldiers rape a woman in the presence of her child and other camp inmates He also claimed that it was general knowledge that young girls were picked up daily and brought to the canteen where they were raped. The girls would then disappear. United States, Second Submission, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 112, 124. See also the description rendered above relating to to the female perpetrator and the delivery of girls to the camp commander and guards.

970/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 337 56935.

Notes (continued)

971/ Id.

972/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33772; Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 19938-19947L; Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 366710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56929.

973/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33772; Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 19938-19947L; Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 366710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56929.

974/ The witness also reported that there were about 50 such "Specialci" at the Luka camp, that none of the conscript reservists were assigned to the camp on a permanent basis, and that the "specialci" referred to one another by nicknames.

975/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33782. He said that in May there were about 600 prisoners there. Men and women between the ages of 15 and 60. Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56427.

976/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33782. He said that in May there were about 600 prisoners there; men and women between the ages of 15 and 60. Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56427.

977/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33782. He said that in May there were about 600 prisoners there; men and women between the ages of 15 and 60. Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56427.

978/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57044-57046.

979/ Id.

980/ Id.

981/ Id.

982/ Id.

Notes (continued)

983/ Id.

984/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57170-57172.

985/ Id.

986/ Id.

987/ Id.

988/ Id.

989/ Id.

990/ Id.

991/ Id.

992/ Id.

993/ United States Mission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11359, 11363.

994/ Id.

995/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 11347, 11357 11359-11360.

996/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333; See also, Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 25 of Atrocity Information", IHRLI Doc. No. 43286, which includes an allegation that hundreds of prisoners from camps in Brčko were taken to animal feed factories on the outskirts of town, killed and then processed into animal meal, put into bags and spread on the fields surrounding the city.

997/ British Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 43006, 43011.

998/ United States Mission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11347, 11351-11352.

999/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333.

1000/ US State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760, 33761; US State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 34180-34181.

1001/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57050, 57051-57052; United States, First Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 87, 91.

1002/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57063-57064.

1003/ United States Mission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11347, 11351-11352 and 11359, 11360; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57050-57052. This may well be the same mass grave as above.

1004/ United States Mission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11359, 11363.

1005/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No 57059.

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1006/ Tilman Zulch, Society for Threatened Peoples, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14478-11479; Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48926, 48934; Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Witness Testimonies and Statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 6578, 6581.

1007/ The Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina, A Staff Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations United States Senate, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36110, 36120.

1008/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34165, 34166.

1009/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 277, 381-382.

1010/ The Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina, A staff Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations United States Senate, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36110, 36120.

1011/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48926, 48934.

1012/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 280, 383-384.

1013/ Id.

1014/ Tilman Zulch, Society for Threatened Peoples, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 11478; Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", IHRLI Doc No. 48934; Witness Testimonies and Statements, Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 6578, 6581.

1015/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 33748-33751, 34167.

1016/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 34165, 34166, 33749-33751.

1017/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34165, 34166.

1018/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57165, 57126, 57170.

1019/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126-57132.

1020/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 277, 356.

1021/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5498.

1022/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34180-

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34182; see also, The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 1992, "On The Chetnik Crimes Over The Muslim Women In The Course Of Aggression In 1992 Upon The Republic Of Bosnia-Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. No. 39440A, which alleges a concentration camp for women in Brezovo Polje where Serb forces abuse the women detained.

1023/ Muharem Omerdic, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313, 4318.

1024/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5494; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57165.

1025/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1026/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1027/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1028/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1029/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1030/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1031/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761.

1032/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1033/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333, 34337; Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6723, 6752; Muharem Omerdić, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313, 4318.

1034/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333, 40237.

1035/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 40237.

1036/ An official source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333, 40237.

1037/ NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334, 57366.

1038/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 57334, 57368.

1039/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6723, 6752.

1040/ Id.

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1041/ NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334, 57366.

1042/ Id.

1043/ Tanjug, Home News, 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48004. A review of the documents available reflects the fact that apparently no international organization, including the ICRC, ever visited any of the alleged places of detention in Brčko. Whether or not they could have gained access if they tried is another question. One agreement on the release and transfer of prisoners included a request for clarification of Brčko as an alleged place of detention under Serbian control. The parties to that agreement met at the invitation of the ICRC. See, Agreement On The Release And Transfer Of Prisoners, Annex A3, List Of Alleged Places Of Detention According To Information Provided By The Parties During The Plenipotentiary Conference For Which Clarification Is Requested, 1 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4384, 4392.

1044/ Dr. Milan Bulajić, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, International Symposium, "The System of Untruths About the Crimes of Genocide 1991-1993", Belgrade, 22-23 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 20082, 20128.

1045/ Fax from George Eykyn, BBC Breakfast News, to Professor Frits Kalshoven, Chairman, Commission of Experts, Morten Bergsmo, Assistant to Commission, Professor Wieruszewski, Assistant to Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Human Rights Rapporteur, Pierre Gauthier, ICRC Geneva, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39139-39143.

1046/ Third Report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the violations of the Humanitarian Law, Including Breaches of the Geneva Conventions, Committed on the Territory of the Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, attached to letter dated 6 May 1994, 9 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64125, 64271.

1047/ There are many reports that identify an alleged detention facility in Breza, including: Report on Human Rights by Special Rapporteur, Tadeusz Mazowiecki (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12460, 35818; Helsinki Watch, Letter to the Commission of Experts, IHRLI Doc. No. 32291; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822; Comite International Geneve ICRC, IHRLI Doc. No. 23243; "Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 17843; ICRC Camp List from Philippe Miserez, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829; ICRC Report by Cornelio Sommaruga, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12726.

1048/ According to the reports, the witness identified her captors as 10 men wearing fatigues with lilies on their caps.

1049/ Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1050/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1051/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women,

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Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, at 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1052/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, at 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1053/ Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1054/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, at 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807. See also UN Security Council, Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48340.

1055/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, at 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807. See also UN Security Council, Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48340.

1056/ Republic of Serbia Presidency, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 11739-11744, at 11744.

1057/ Id.

1058/ Id.

1059/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", 25 June 1991-4 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 64438.

1060/ Id.

1061/ Id.

1062/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57212.

1063/ Croatian Mission, Submission to the President of the Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/26454 (16 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 42824.

1064/ Croatian Information Centre Weekly Bulletin No.5, 6 September 1993.

1065/ IHRLI Doc. No. 48037.

1066/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 31/93, 1-8 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32754.

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1067/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (10 November 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 2200; Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons IHRLI Doc. No. 7063. The 1st Krajina Corps in Banja Luka reported that Serbian women were held in brothels in Bugojno, but did not provide the locations of those brothels. Official Memo From Sredian Sehovac Serbian Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Security Service War Department Ilidza, Tanjug Press Agency 13 January 1992, No. 810/92, 5 October 1992.

1068/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (10 November 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 2200; Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons IHRLI Doc. No. 7063; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary-General, U.N. Doc. S/25506 (1 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18262-18264.

1069/ Inter-agency Group of FRY Report on Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Vioaltions of the Human Rights of Women Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in BiH, IHRLI Doc. No. 22227.

1070/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57213.

1071/ Id.

1072/ Id.

1073/ Id.

1074/ It is unclear from the report whether the stadium referred to by this source is the same as the Iskra Stadium. Without more, it is here assumed that all reports of a stadium are referencing the detention facility at the Iskra Stadium. ECMM, "Executive Report Summary of Humanitarian Activity No. 38", 19-25 September 1993.

1075/ Internal Document, "Weekly Information on Former Yugoslavia", 16-23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34561.

1076/ Official UN Source, Internal Document, Weekly Information on Former Yugoslavia 16-23 August 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 34561-34569, at 34561.

1077/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1078/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57213.

1079/ ECMM, "Executive Summary Report No. 32", IHRLI Doc. No. 34588.

1080/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57213.

1081/ Croatian Mission, Submission to the President of the Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/26454 (16 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 42824.

1082/ Open Letter From Dragomir Djokić, Yugoslav Ambassador, U.N. Doc S/24991, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48348; Bordellos of Screams: Confessions By The Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No 7087, 48571, 48574 (stating that approximately 150 Serbs were held there); Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven, 27

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November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48420.

1083/ Open Letter from Professor Biljana Plavšić, Member of Presidency, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18675.

1084/ Open Letter from Professor Biljana Plavšić, Member of Presidency, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18671, 18673; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 49417, 49420, 48569; Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48418; Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48420.

1085/ Open Letter from Professor Biljana Plavšić, Member of Presidency, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18675; Open Letter From Dragomir Djokić, Yugoslav Ambassador, U.N. Doc. No. S/24991 (18 December 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 48348; Bordellos of Screams: Confessions By The Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No. 7087.

1086/ Open Letter from Professor Biljana Plavšić, Member of Presidency, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. 18671, 18673.

1087/ Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48418; Open Letter From Aleksa Buha, Minister of Foreign Affairs to Republic Srpska Assembly, Presidency Government, Sarajevo, 1 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11530.

1088/ ICRC, "Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees visited by the ICRC", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, 64438.

1089/ IHRLI Doc. No. 48571; Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48420.

1090/ IHRLI Doc. No. 48571.

1091/ According to the Director of the Kaonik prison, there are no other, smaller prisons in Busovača. This is in contrast to Zenica, where the main prison is supplemented by other detention centres.

1092/ There is apparently some disagreement as to who is responsible for this facility. The Director of the prison is critical of the HVO and it is stressed that the prison is run by the HVO and not local police officials. ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača, and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29096.

1093/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29106-29110.

1094/ Again, the Director of the prison does not claim to be responsible for the actions of the HVO, whom he accuses of being unprofessional. The Director claims to be under the orders of brigade commanders in Busovača and Vitez. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29106-29110, 29107.

1095/ A list of the 79 Muslim prisoners is attached to the report. On 16 April 1993 there were 107 Muslim prisoners, and on 6 and 9 May 1993 there were 109 Muslim prisoners. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29106, 29111-29112.

1096/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity--Report 25/93", (14-20 June 1993),

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IHRLI Doc. No. 29695-29696.

1097/ ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica-April 1993 (17 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29107. Prison officials do not keep records of which prisoners are civilians. In addition to civilian and military prisoners (for which the prison has a capacity of about 80), approximately 40 actual criminals are jailed here.

1098/ The voluntariness or verity of these statements is disputed by the ECMM. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29110.

1099/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29108-29109.

1100/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29107.

1101/ Republic of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Internal Doc. No. 1272/92, 12 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 27759; Azra Smajović, Rape as a War Crime Against Civil Population, (Commission for Collecting Facts on War Crimes Committed in the Territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina, 29 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13131; BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 3 (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29854, 13469.

1102/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1103/ Id.; see also BiH, Government Information Bureau, "Daily Report on Aggression and Terrorism Against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", No. 106, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29286.

1104/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1105/ Republic of BiH, Government Information Bureau, "Daily Report on Aggression and Terrorism Against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 106", 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29286.

1106/ Id.

1107/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1108/ Id.

1109/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818.

1110/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29403.

1111/ Id.

1112/ Id.

1113/ Id.

1114/ Id.

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1115/ Id.

1116/ Id.

1117/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818; United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1118/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818.

1119/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1120/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818.

1121/ Id.

1122/ Id.; See also United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1123/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818.

1124/ Id.

1125/ Id.

1126/ Id.

1127/ Id.

1128/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

1129/ ICRC, "Agreement on the Release and Transfer of Prisoners , Annex 1, List of Places of Dentention According to Information Given by Detaining Parties on 1 October 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 4390.

1130/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 3828[illegible]

1131/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc No. 35944.

1132/ Id.

1133/ Id.

1134/ Id.; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35734

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1135/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1136/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35734.

1137/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35735.

1138/ Id.

1139/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1140/ Id.

1141/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 38282

1142/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34565; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaires to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124; Letter from Serbian Republic to Serbs All Over the World, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5485.

1143/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34565.

1144/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter From Serbian Republic to Serbs All Over the World, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39327A; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 38282

1145/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1146/ Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5049-5053; Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944; Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1147/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124); Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22198.

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1148/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations to Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1149/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34565.

1150/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1151/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34565.

1152/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033.

1153/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 38312.

1154/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 18971.

1155/ Id.

1156/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216, 64225.

1157/ Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334.

1158/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216.

1159/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaires to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216.

1160/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1161/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter From Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1162/ Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216

1163/ Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1164/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter From Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

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1165/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1166/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Letter From Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1167/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033.

1168/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1169/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64215

1170/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567.

1171/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge D'Affaires to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3123; Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334; Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635; Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, April-July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10349; Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5522; Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944; Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567.

1172/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter From Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 11332 to 11334; Letter from Yugoslavian Representative to the United Nations to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12636; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64164.

1173/ Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033.

1174/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34329.

1175/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1176/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 38313.

1177/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

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1178/ Id.

1179/ Id.

1180/ Mazowiecki Report, 17 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 49361.

1181/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1182/ Letter to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334.

1183/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1184/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64164.

1185/ Letter from Serbian Republic to Serbs All Over the World, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5485.

1186/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216.

1187/ Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334; Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaire to Untied Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567.

1188/ Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334.

1189/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635; Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334.

1190/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, April-July, 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 10348.

1191/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, April-July, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10349.

1192/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 10348.

1193/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 10349.

1194/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 10348.

1195/ Serbian Council Information Centre, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14214-14215.

1196/ According to an ICRC report, a visit was made by ICRC representatives to a detention facility existing in Caplina [sic] on 22 November 1993. This detention facility was reportedly established in a

Notes (continued)

refugee camp. Assuming the ICRC report is in fact referring to this facility, no additional information was provided to confirm numbers of detainees in residence at this location. ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1197/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34329, 34554.

1198/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34329, 34554.

1199/ The ICRC report spelled or misspelled this municipality as "Caplina".

1200/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1201/ ICRC, "ICRC Information to the Press: Release of Prisoners, the Process Goes On", 3 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23368.

1202/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity, 29 October-8 November 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 63863.

1203/ ICRC, "Number of Detainees visited by the ICRC during the last six weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

1204/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1205/ Id.

1206/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57097.

1207/ Id.

1208/ Id.

1209/ In one incident which occurred on 14 August 1992, an entire family ventured out of their home to get drinking water and was shot down in front of the family's home. See Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48919, at 48890.

1210/ Letter and Attached Documents from HQ ECMM HUM Section, To UN Committee for Human Rights Re: Possible Violations Of Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 40911-40923, at 40912.

1211/ US Deparment of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57094.

1212/ Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48919, at 48890.

1213/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57094.

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1214/ Letter and Attached Documents from HQ ECMM HUM Section, To UN Committee for Human Rights Re: Possible Violations Of Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 40911-40923, at Doc. No. 40912.

1215/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40912-40913.

1216/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40912.

1217/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40912-40913.

1218/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57094.

1219/ Id.

1220/ Id.

1221/ Id.

1222/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 57095.

1223/ Id.

1224/ Id.

1225/ Id.

1226/ United Nations Security Council, Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of Special Rapporteurs and Representatives: The Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (3 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 159-177, at 163.

1227/ Id.

1228/ Id.

1229/ Id.

1230/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57095.

1231/ Id.

1232/ Id.

1233/ Id.

1234/ Id.

1235/ Id., at IHRLI Doc. No. 57097.

1236/ Id.

1237/ Id.

1238/ Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of

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Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48919, at 48918.

1239/ Reportedly the water was freezing. Air temperature was around zero degrees celsius. Id.

1240/ Id.

1241/ European Community Monitoring Mission, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 37", 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38332-38359, at 38343.

1242/ The year was not provided.

1243/ European Community Monitoring Mission, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 37", 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38332-38359, at 38344. A finding of no war prisoners at this location on this date, is, unfortunately, not dispositive as to the existence of a concentration camp. It has been suggested in other locations that the continued existence of such facilities is directly related to the likelihood of inspection of these facilities by international or humanitarian agencies. See camp Kozile in the section on Bosanski Petrovac.

1244/ Year was not provided.

1245/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 38300-38330 at Doc. No. 38329.

1246/ Id.

1247/ Letter and attached report dated 14 September 1993 from the permanent representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia and North-Western Bosnia (5 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42867, at 42865.

1248/ Id.

1249/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 42865-42866.

1250/ Id.

1251/ Id, IHRLI Doc. No. 42867.

1252/ Id.

1253/ "Daily Report Regarding the Aggression Against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, No. 57", 20 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 30277-30280, at 30280.

1254/ Committee on Foreign Relations, 102nd Congress, 2nd Session, "The Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina: A Staff Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations United States Senate", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36110 36125, at 36121.

1255/ Id.

1256/ Id.

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1257/ Id.

1258/ Id.

1259/ Id.

1260/ Id.

1261/ Id.

1262/ European Community Monitoring Mission, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 30/93", 25-31 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32737-32746, at 32746.

1263/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (21 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23465.

1264/ Denmark Mission, Submission to the United Nations (21 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29744-29746.

1265/ Id.

1266/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II n.51 (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9342.

1267/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 724-725.

1268/ Id.

1269/ Id.

1270/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II n.51 (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9342; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 724-725.

1271/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II n.51 (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9342; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 724-725.

1272/ A number of the former detainees of Trnopolje had previously been interned at Omarska. Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1273/ UN Economic and Social Council, U.N. Doc. E/CN4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12465-12466.

1274/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121-36123.

1275/ UN Economic and Social Council, U.N. Doc. E/CN4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12465-12466.

1276/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121-36123.

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1277/ UN Economic and Social Council, U.N. Doc. E/CN4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12465-12466.

1278/ UN Economic and Social Council, U.N. Doc. E/CN4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12465-12466.

1279/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121-36123.

1280/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II, (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9515-9519.

1281/ "Rape After Rape After Rape", New York Times, 13 December 1992, §4, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584. According to one account, the people of 18 villages around Bosanski Novi were expelled from their homes. The men were taken to the Bosanski Novi Stadium and the women and children were detained in Doboj. Bosnia-Hercegovina Testimonies, Batch 1, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32011.

1282/ "Rape After Rape After Rape", New York Times, 13 December 1992, §4, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584

1283/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11901. At least one account estimates that over 1,000 women were detained at the school. Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913. Approximately 2,000 women were interned at the school. Interview Notes, 9 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39242A-39243A.

1284/ Interview Notes, 13 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39240.

1285/ Id.

1286/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 39242A.

1287/ Id.

1288/ Id.

1289/ Id.

1290/ Id.

1291/ Id.

1292/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9509. This witness is the same person giving the same account in Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape" The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.

1293/ Rape After Rape After Rape, New York Times, 13 Deceember, §4, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584.

1294/ Id.

1295/ Id.

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1296/ Id.

1297/ Id.

1298/ Id.

1299/ The New York Review, Bosnia-Questions of Rape, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 019913.

1300/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9508.

1301/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9508-9509.

1302/ Id.

1303/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9509-9510.

1304/ Interview Notes, 9 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. 39242A-39243A.

1305/ Id.

1306/ Id.

1307/ Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.

1308/ Interview Notes, 9 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. 39242A-39243A.

1309/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9509-9510; Interview Notes, 9 November 1993, IHRLI Doc 39242A-39243A.

1310/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11901.

1311/ Id.

1312/ Id.

1313/ Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.

1314/ Rape After Rape After Rape, New York Times, 13 December 1992, §4 at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584. At least one account identifies a Serbian police officer in charge of the camp, as forcing men to commit rape. Helsinki Watch, IHRLI Doc. No. 29377-29378.

1315/ Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.

1316/ Rape After Rape After Rape, New York Times, 13 December 1992, §4 at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584.

1317/ Id.

1318/ Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of

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Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.

1319/ Id.

1320/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1321/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1322/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1323/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1324/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1325/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1326/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1327/ Id.

1328/ Id.

1329/ Id.

1330/ Id.

1331/ Id.

1332/ Id.

1333/ Id.

1334/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 728-729.

1335/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1336/ Id.

1337/ Id.

1338/ Id.

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1339/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (21 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23447-23449.

1340/ Id.

1341/ Id.

1342/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 728-729; Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1343/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1344/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (21 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23447-23449; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34349.

1345/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121; Account, IHRLI Doc. No. 56897-56898.

1346/ CERN, December 1992, IHRLI Doc. 5991; Society for Treatened Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482; Account, IHRLI Doc. No. 56897-57898.

1347/ BiH, State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13312; Society for Treatened Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482. At least one detainee was held in this location from July-August 1992 where he was then transferred to detention facility in a disco bar in Vila. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23690-23691.

1348/ BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13312; Society for Treatened Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482.

1349/ BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13312; Society for Treatened Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482.

1350/ BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13312; Society for Treatened Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482.

1351/ Interview Notes, 13 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39240A.

1352/ Id.

1353/ Id.

1354/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23690-23691 (stating that the detainee giving the account was arrested and held here from May to July, 1992).

1355/ Canadian Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 30 June 1993,

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IHRLI Doc. No. 26661-26662.

1356/ Id.

1357/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23690-23691. About 60 per cent of the prisoners were treated in this manner. Canadian Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 26661-26662.

1358/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23690-23691.

1359/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121; Account, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48152.

1360/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Hercegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1361/ Id.

1362/ Id.

1363/ Id.

1364/ Id.

1365/ Id.

1366/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 56398, 56401.

1367/ Id.

1368/ Id.

1369/ Id.

1370/ Id.

1371/ Id.; "Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia and North-western Bosnia", 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36709.

1372/ US Department of State, Declassified Documents, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 56398, 56401.

1373/ "Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia and North-western Bosnia", 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36709.

1374/ Id.

1375/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations (29 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 26654, 26662.

1376/ "Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia and North-western Bosnia", 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36709; Muharem Omerdić, Muslims in Concentration Camps.

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29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313-4318.

1377/ Muharem Omerdić, Muslims In Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313-4318.

1378/ Id.

1379/ US Committee for Refugees, Testimonies, 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595, 21618.

1380/ Chris Doebbler, Summaries of Testimonies, 3 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4255-4256.

1381/ Id.

1382/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1383/ US State Department Documents, Declassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 56471.

1384/ Id.

1385/ Id.

1386/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56472.

1387/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56471.

1388/ Id.

1389/ Id.

1390/ Id.

1391/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56764.

1392/ Id.; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183.

1393/ US State Department, Declassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 56764.

1394/ "Temoinages, Documents et Rapports Emanant Du Centre d'Investigation Pour Crimes de Guerre et Crime de Genocide sur Les Musulmans" IHRLI Doc. No. 22330; World Campaign -"Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, October 1992, IHRLI 52136; "Deuxieme Liste Realise en Aout 1992 des Camp de Concentration et Lieux d'Internment de la Republique Serbe de Bosnie Hercegovine et Publiee en Octobre 1992 par la Commission d'Etat pour les Enquetes sur Crises de Guerre de BiH", Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22336; "Open Letter From Muhamed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of BiH to the United Nations to President of the Security Council", U.N. Doc. S/24857 (26 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; Letter from Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs Zagreb to Georg Markhof, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; Letter from Julio A. Baez to Cherif Bassiouni, Commission Member, 21 May 1993 IHRLI

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1395/ US State Department, Declassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 56764.

1396/ Id.

1397/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56764-56765.

1398/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56765.

1399/ Physician's Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39484; "Appeal for Protection of Endangered Women and Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina", 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49046.

1400/ Physician's Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39484.

1401/ "Temoinages, Documents et Rapports Emanant Du Centre d'Investigation Pour Crimes de Guerre et Crime de Genocide sur Les Musulmans" IHRLI Doc. No. 22330; World Campaign -"Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, October 1992, IHRLI 52136; "Deuxieme Liste Realise en Aout 1992 des Camp de Concentration et Lieux d'Internment de la Republique Serbe de Bosnie Hercegovine et Publiee en Octobre 1992 par la Commission d'Etat pour les Enquetes sur Crises de Guerre de BiH", Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22336; "Open Letter From Muhamed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of BiH to the United Nations to President of the Security Council", U.N. Doc. S/24857 (26 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; Letter from Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs Zagreb to Georg Markhof, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; Letter from Julio A. Baez to Cherif Bassiouni, Commission Member, 21 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1402/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data, available at the International Human Rights Law Institute.

1403/ Roy Gutman, Newsday, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16904.

1404/ Id. Additionally, Sarajevo Radio-Bosnia-Herzegovina Network reported that the Republic of BiH Ministry of Internal Affairs was privy to a conversation between Radovan Karadžić and other high ranking Bosnian Serb officials about responsibility for war crimes in which Karadžić declared that three identified individuals would have to be held out as responsible for the events in Foča, IHRLI Doc. No. 19891-19894; see also, US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56595, 56598.

1405/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775-56780; Roy Gutman, Newsday, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16904.

1406/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56520, 62782.

1407/ Id.

1408/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 62782.

Notes (continued)

1409/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 62782-62783.

1410/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57040, corroborative of list provided at US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56448, 56449; United States Mission, Seventh Submission to the United Nations Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912, 11914.

1411/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775-56780.

1412/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (9 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18359, 18386.

1413/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775-56780.

1414/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56781-56788, the description of KP Dom, its procedures and history is provided in large part by the information collected by the State Department from a 54 year-old Bosnian Muslim businessman from Sarajevo who was detained by mobilized Bosnian Serbs in Foča where he had extensive contacts in the community. He was put under house arrest from 8 April to 19 May 1992 and held in the prison from 19 May to 13 October 1992. British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) "Special Report on Foča Camp", 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994 reports Foča men's prison being used as a Serb prison for Muslims.

1415/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5500.

1416/ Apparently cats inadvertently triggered a number of the mines at some point during the year. This caused a startling explosion, prompting the above explanation by the guards to the prisoners. US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62778.

1417/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56781, 56783.

1418/ Id.

1419/ Reports Obtained During Commission Mission to the Former Yugoslavia-April, 1993, Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni, Rapporteur on Data Gathering and Analysis, United Nations Commission of Experts, IHRLI Doc. No. 15906; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56781-56784.

1420/ ICRC Activities Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 23239.

1421/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56781, 56784; see also, Bosnia Action Committee, Women's Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9763.

1422/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9279, 9531-9533.

1423/ Id.

1424/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1425/ Id.

1426/ Id.

1427/ Id.

1428/ Id.

1429/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9534-9535.

1430/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62778. Another source declares that many Muslims were murdered daily at the Foča House of Correction, Bosnia Action Committee, Women's Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9763.

1431/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62778, 62781.

1432/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 62778.

1433/ United States Mission, Seventh Submission to the United Nations (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11912, 11927.

1434/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 11912, 11928.

1435/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62778-62779.

1436/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 62780, 56525-56527, 56782-56784; International Society for Human Rights, British Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9255, 9260; BH Testimonies/E 1992-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 30252.

1437/ International Society for Human Rights, British Section, 10 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9255, 9260.

1438/ Allegations to the attention of Professor Frits Kalshoven, Geneva 5 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4907.

1439/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62835-62837, 56448-56450.

1440/ Id. Although the individual reports this as a former juvenile correctional facility it seems that it is probably the KP Dom as described above.

1441/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62780

1442/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57194

1443/ Fax from BBC Breakfast News to the Commission of Experts, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39139, 39143-39144, 39147-39150.

1444/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12940, 12941.

1445/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1446/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 9114, 9163; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12940, 12941.

1447/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 9114, 9163; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12940, 12941.

1448/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony SIL-420, IHRLI Doc. No. 39574A-39575A.

1449/ Testimony of [witness], "Aggression Against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Facts on the Effects (Excerpts)", 7 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29887, 29910-29911.

1450/ Id.

1451/ Statement of Witness, 29 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33197-33198.

1452/ Witness Statement, 18 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33265-33266.

1453/ United States Mission, Seventh Submission to the United Nations Security Council (13 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18225, 18243-18244.

1454/ Id.

1455/ Id.

1456/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 30194-30195.

1457/ Summary of Interview of two Rape Victims (Bassiouni/Fenrick), 25 November 1992, Sarajevo, IHRLI Doc. No. 15568; "Aggression Against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Facts on the Effects (Excerpts)", Testimony of [witness], 7 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29887, 29911; Statement No. 1758/93, IHRLI Doc. No. 29204-29206.

1458/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12940, 12941.

1459/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 18936, 18955.

1460/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1461/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1462/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1463/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1464/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-

Notes (continued)

57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1465/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1466/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1467/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550. Another report states that Muslim children have been born into captivity and retained for up to five months in a camp for women in Foča, Bosnia Action Committee, Women's Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9772.

1468/ British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) "Special Report on Foča Camp", 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63784, 63821, 63824; Roy Gutman, Newsday, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35615, 35622.

1469/ Minnesota Advocates, August 1992 to June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35623.

1470/ US Department of State, Witness Statements, IHRLI Doc No. 56905, 56906, 56775, 56777.

1471/ US Department of State, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56906.

1472/ US Department of State, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775, 56777.

1473/ Id.

1474/ BH Testimonies/E 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29294; BH Testimonies/E 1992 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 30222.

1475/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No 56775, 56777; Minnesota Advocates, August 1992 to June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35621.

1476/ Minnesota Advocates, August 1992 to June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35623.

1477/ BH Testimonies/FNo.3 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35685; BH Testimonies/E, IHRLI Doc. No. 29204; BH Testimonies/FNo.1, IHRLI Doc. No. 32102.

1478/ BH Testimonies/E 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32102.

1479/ See, e.g., BiH Committee for the Protection of Human Freedoms and Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 26698, 26699.

1480/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 4622.

1481/ BH Testimonies/E 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 30207-30208, 30170-30171;

Notes (continued)

Bassiouni Interviews, April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 15568-15569; see also BH Testimonies/FNo.3 1992, IHRLI Doc. No 35685.

1482/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, 7 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4627.

1483/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony, 7 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4626.

1484/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony, 7 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4642. One report states that a camp for women in Miljevina holds only girls of 14 or younger for any length of time. Older females, it seems, are raped and not held. Bosnia Action Committee, Women's Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9773.

1485/ BBC Monitoring Unit transcript attached to letter dated 13 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19884, 19902. See also BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 3 (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29841, 29853

1486/ BBC Monitoring Unit transcript attached to letter dated 13 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19884, 19902. This may well refer to the KP Dom. For example, see Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, report dated 19 October 1992, which practically mirrors the above description of a juvenile prison but refers to the Foča penitentiary, IHRLI Doc. No. 30258, 30261. However other sources report activity at such a place. For example, one source reported that in a home for young criminals he saw eight young men who had been thrown into quicklime, Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) "Special Report on Foča Camp", 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994. IHRLI Doc. No. 63784, 63824.

1487/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 39, 26 September-2 October 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 40866-40879, at 40871.

1488/ Id.

1489/ Id.

1490/ International Committee of Peace and Human Rights Report, 23 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11471.

1491/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64438.

1492/ Robert Fisk, "The Rapes Went On Day and Night", The Independent. - February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43916

1493/ Robert Fisk, "The Rapes Went On Day and Night", The Independent. - February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43916; see IHRLI Doc. No. 24001 for list of prisoners that were taken from Gacko to a camp in Bileca.

1494/ List of Prisoners, IHRLI Doc. No. 24001.

1495/ Witness Testimony, Armed Forces of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Municipality Hadžići, War Hospital "Suhodol" Tarčin No. 01/1992, 9/25/92. IHRLI Doc. No. 29278.

Notes (continued)

1496/ Id.

1497/ ECMM, "Report from Zagreb to LO Geneva, Marc Vogelaar", 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 24088.

1498/ Id. This witness identified a Serbian individual as the head of a Serbian organization dedicated to ethnic cleansing. It is unclear from the report whether this man or organization was involved in the imprisonment of Muslim and Croatian prisoners.

1499/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagreb, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1500/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagreb, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1501/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagreb, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1502/ Open Letter From Muhamed Sacirbey Permanent Representative of the Republic of BiH to the United Nations Security Council President, U.N. Doc. S/24857 (25 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; BiH State Commission For War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13219.

1503/ United States Mission, Supplemental Submission of Information to the United Nation Security Council (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11941.

1504/ Id.

1505/ Id.

1506/ Id.

1507/ Id.

1508/ Id.

1509/ Id.

1510/ Marlene A. Young Ph.D., J.D., Executive Director of the National Organization for Victim Assistance, "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 9123.

1511/ Id.

1512/ Id.

1513/ Id.

1514/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1515/ Id.

1516/ Id.

1517/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29809, 29812-29817. The report provided a list of detainees in Gacko and Bileća prison camps.

1518/ Id.

1519/ Id.

1520/ Id.

1521/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-56612, at 56509.

1522/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509.

1523/ Id.

1524/ Id.; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.

1525/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 23968.

1526/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 23977.

1527/ Id.

1528/ Id.

1529/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23984. The description of the prison is consistent with the description of the prison located in the basement of the Samacki Hotel.

1530/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23984.

1531/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23981.

1532/ ECMM, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23981.

1533/ Id.

1534/ ECMM, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23970.

1535/ Id.

1536/ Id.

1537/ Id.

1538/ Id.

1539/ ECMM, Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 23973.

Notes (continued)

1540/ Id.

1541/ Id.

1542/ Id.

1543/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509.

1544/ Id.

1545/ Id.

1546/ Id.; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.

1547/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509. See victim list.

1548/ Id.; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.

1549/ US Department of State IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRlI Doc. No. 23454.

1550/ US Department of State IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRlI Doc. No. 23454.

1551/ US Department of State IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRlI Doc. No. 23454.

1552/ Sarajevo Radio BiH Network in Serbo-Croatian, 1 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19893.

1553/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagrab, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495.

1554/ Letter from Anne-Marie Thaman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Zagreb, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 49183.

1555/ Id.

1556/ UN Economic and Social Council, Situation on Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12460.

1557/ Id.

1558/ United States Mission, Supplemental Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11942.

1559/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1560/ Id.

1561/ Id.

1562/ Id.

1563/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagrab, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; UN Commission of Experts, Letter From Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1564/ ECMM, IHRLI Doc. No. 23987. Another report stated that the hotel was located five to six kilometres from Gacko. See ECMM, Dubrovnik IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1565/ ECMM, IHRLI Doc. No. 23987

1566/ Id.; see also ECMM, Dubrovnik IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1567/ ECMM, IHRLI Doc. No. 23987. A man identified as Sutko Osmanagić was burned alive in the parking lot of the hotel. One report stated that the Gacko Prison was located in the basement of the Hotel Rudnik and the Gacko Power Plant, see ECMM Dubrovnik, IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1568/ ECMM Dubrovnik, IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1569/ Id.

1570/ Id.

1571/ Id.

1572/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 24017.

1573/ Id.

1574/ Id.

1575/ Id.

1576/ Id. Ten of the men were reportedly killed in the Gacko prison. The remaining male prisoners were transferred to a prison in Bileća, 30 kilometres away from Gacko.

1577/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23762.

1578/ Id. The witness reported being able to identify the perpetrator as Montenegrin by his accent.

1579/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23763.

1580/ Id.

1581/ Id.

1582/ United States Mission, Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 11886. The report provides no identifying characteristics concerning the hotel, it is referred to as "the city's hotel".

1583/ Id.

1584/ Id.

1585/ Id.

1586/ Id.

1587/ Id.

1588/ Id., IHRLI Doc. 11887.

1589/ Id.

1590/ Id.

1591/ ECMM Dubrovnik, IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1592/ Economic and Social Council, Situation on Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12460.

1593/ Id.

1594/ ECMM Dubrovnik, IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1595/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 24014.

1596/ Id.

1597/ Id.

1598/ Id.

1599/ All individuals were named in the source materials. Id.

1600/ Id.

1601/ Id.

1602/ Id. The witness reported that it was alleged that those who were killed were thrown into an unmarked mass grave which was covered by an excavator somewhere behind the partisan cemetery in Gacko.

1603/ Id.

1604/ Id.

1605/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23989.

1606/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 024013.

1607/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

Notes (continued)

1608/ Muharem Omerdić, *Muslims In Concentration Camps*, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. Doc. No. 4313.

1609/ Id.

1610/ Id.

1611/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

1612/ Chuck Sudetic, "Serbian Attacks Breach Defences of Muslim Town", *New York Times*, 6 April 1994, at A1.

1613/ "Over 30 Camps for Serbs in Bosnia", Tanjug, 19 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5412 and 48037.

1614/ ICRC, "Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 26 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36955.

1615/ ICRC," Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829, 29958; ICRC, "Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23243.

1616/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, "Crimes des Forces Armees Croates, de l'Armee Croate et des Formations Musulmanes Paramilitaires Sur la Population Civile Serbes en Bosnie et Herzegovine pendant la Guerre de 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 10344, 11470.

1617/ Presidency of the Republic of Srpska, "Information on the Aggression of the Republic of Croatia Against the Republic of Srpska (Serbia) and Genocide of the Serbs in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina", 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3115, 5052, 18674; Republic of Srpska (Serbia), "Statement on the Activities and Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights", 30 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11533; ICRC, "Places of Detention Identified as of 5/2/93", IHRLI Doc. No. 16823.

1618/ Presidency of the Republic of Srpska, "Information on the Aggression of the Republic of Croatia Against the Republic of Srpska (Serbia) and Genocide of the Serbs in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina", 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3115, 5052, 18674; Republic of Srpska (Serbia), "Statement on the Activities and Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights", 30 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11533; ICRC, "Places of Detention Identified as of 5/2/93", IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submitted to the Commission of Experts", II-025 (1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 1394, 2173, 2198.

1619/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submission, "Report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submitted to the Commission of Experts, II-025 (1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 1394, 2173, 2198.

1620/ Id.

1621/ Id.

1622/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

Notes (continued)

1623/ ECMM, "HQ BH COMMAND-KISELJAK MESSAGE", 17 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 25491, 25495.

1624/ Id.

1625/ ECMM, "HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 30/93", 25-31 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32737, 32745.

1626/ ECMM, "HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36", 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38368, 38384.

1627/ Id.

1628/ ECMM, "HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 37", 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38332, 38344.

1629/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

1630/ Id.

1631/ "Moslems and Croats Swap More Prisoners", Agence France Presse, 22 March 1994.

1632/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23684, 23698.

1633/ Id.

1634/ Id.

1635/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1636/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23684, 23698.

1637/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28593.

1638/ United Kingdom Debriefing Team, "Special Report", 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43013.

1639/ Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5049-5053.

1640/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28531, 28795-28796.

1641/ ECMM, "Weekly Summary", 12 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38332

1642/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28531, 28795-28796.

1643/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

1644/ British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Report", IHRLI Doc. No 43006, 43287; Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report On Sexual

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Assault", 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63784, 63827.

1645/ Croatian Mission, Letter to UN Security Council from the Permanent Representative to the UN, 23 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36655-36660, 36659.

1646/ Letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, 14 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42856, at 42855.

1647/ Id.

1648/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Restricted Report", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064-40128, at 40127.

1649/ Id.

1650/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin, No. 2", 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34954-34957, 34960-34961, at 34956.

1651/ This report suggests that the museum is located in the village of Doljani, just outside of Jablanica. Id.

1652/ Letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, 14 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42856, at 42855.

1653/ Id.

1654/ Id.

1655/ Up to and including the date of the report which is 3 August 1993.

1656/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin, No. 3", 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34958-34961, at 34961.

1657/ This was suggested in several reports, but is as yet unconfirmed. See also ECMM, "Killed People and Detained Civilians from Doljani", IHRLI Doc. No. 40886-40910, at 40890.

1658/ It is quite possible that this report refers to the detention facility at the museum in Jablanica/Doljani. Another report referred to the museum facility as a prison. Compare Letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, 14 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42856, at 42855.

1659/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 31/93", 8 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32753-32758, at 32758.

1660/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64438.

1661/ They were later all found dead, suggesting summary executions.

1662/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and South-western Bosnia-Herzegovina (September

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1993), vol. 5, Issue 18, IHRLI Doc. No. 35950-35951.

1663/ Sixth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia Submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Pursuant to Paragraph 32 of Commission Resolution 1993/7 of 23 February 1993, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1994/110 (21 February 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64779-64780.

1664/ Comite International Geneve ICRC, IHRLI Doc. No. 23244; Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 36955 (36 persons detained as of 16 August 1993); United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; Republic Srpska Report 1 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11531; Letter from Croatia to United Nations Security Council, 16 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42824; Helsinki Watch Letter, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32291.

1665/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

1666/ The Republic of Srpska Presidency, Number: 01-1049/92, Pale, 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18659, 18671; Tanjug, 19 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48036, 48037; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48408, 48418; Serbian Republic Presidency Message, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48551, 48569; Serbian American Affairs Office, Public Relations Committee of the Serbian Unity Congress, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49149, 49158; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Report, Annex B, IHRLI Doc. No. 49397, 49417.

1667/ "Agreement on the Release and Transfer of Prisoners, Annex A1, List of Places of Detention According to Information Given by Detaining Parties on 01.10.1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 4384, 4390.

1668/ ECMM, "HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 32", 8-15 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34588, 34599.

1669/ Yugoslavian Mission, Letter and attached report from Pavicivic to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, No. 627/1, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28546, at 28546, 28672-28675. See also UN Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 1[illegible]506-12629.

1670/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 43", 30 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 50292-50299, at 50229.

1671/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

1672/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993)

1673/ Newsday, 23 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39280A-39283A, at 39280.

1674/ Another report says the incident occurred on 16 June 1992. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 18936-18958, at 18954.

Notes (continued)

1675/ Amnesty International, *Bosnia-Herzegovina Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces* (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5513-5525, at 5523.

1676/ It is reported elsewhere that the youngest victim was 13, Report by Mr. Grebo to Mr. Mazowiecki's attention, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49193, at 49189.

1677/ Amnesty International, *Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces* (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5513-5525, at 5523.

1678/ The woman's name and ethnicity were not given.

1679/ United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Field Operations Zagreb, 8 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29665-29667, at 29666.

1680/ Id.

1681/ Id.

1682/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, *Bulletin No. 1* (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48671.

1683/ This camp is also reported in the Grebo Report 19 November 1992, Letter from Anne-Marie Thalman, Civil Affairs Zagreb, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-5496, at 5494.

1684/ The woman's name is on record with IHRLI.

1685/ The year was not specified.

1686/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. No. 2769-2790, at 2789.

1687/ Id.

1688/ The following information is reported in a report by Mr. Zdravko Grebo to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49193, at 49189.

1689/ This report also mentions the 40 women and girls held in Caparde discussed above. It is unclear whether the people who were released after two days of torture and the 40 women and girls were held in the same place. Id

1690/ Letter from Social Worker at War Hospital "Suhodol" to Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39463A; Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 29277.

1691/ Testimony of Social Care Worker from Kalinovik, IHRLI Doc. No 29276; Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 35686

1692/ Testimony of Social Care Worker from Kalinovik IHRLI Doc. No. 29278.

1693/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29276.

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1694/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 35686.

1695/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 35686. The former prisoner reported that he was held at the home of a Muslim named Gojko Janković.

1696/ Testimony of Social Care Worker from Kalinovik, IHRLI Doc. No. 29278.

1697/ Id.

1698/ Letter to the Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina from Social Worker at "Suhodol" War Hospital, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39463A.

1699/ Testimony of Social Care Worker from Kalinovik IHRLI Doc. No. 29276.

1700/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 35686.

1701/ Witness Statement, 1 April 1993, Sarajevo Psychiatric Clinic, IHRLI Doc. 35686.

1702/ Id.

1703/ Id.

1704/ Id.

1705/ Id.

1706/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony SIL-415, IHRLI Doc. No. 43960-43963.

1707/ Id.

1708/ Id.

1709/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 30194-30195.

1710/ Id.

1711/ Id.

1712/ Witness Statement of social worker, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29276. Another report stated that 10 Muslims were imprisoned in the camp. See Letter to the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina Government and to the War Crimes Commission of the Presidency, 9 October 1992, No. 10/548/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 30262.

1713/ Witness Statement of social worker, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29276 (providing list of names of victims).

1714/ Id.

1715/ Id.; Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39462A.

1716/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39461 (providing list of victim

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names and dates of birth); Letter from social worker, IHRLI Doc. No. 29277.

1717/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39461 (providing list of victim names and dates of birth); Letter from social worker, IHRLI Doc. No. 29277.

1718/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 9772; "On the Četnik Crimes Over The Muslim Women In The Course of Aggression in 1992 Upon The Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina" The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39440A.

1719/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 9772; "On the Četnik Crimes Over The Muslim Women In The Course of Aggression in 1992 Upon The Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina" The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39440A.

1720/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 9772; "On the Četnik Crimes Over The Muslim Women In The Course of Aggression in 1992 Upon The Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina" The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39440A.

1721/ BBC, Summary of World Broadcasts, 5 October 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 19902.

1722/ Robert Fisk. "The Rapes Went on Day and Night", The Independent, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43917.

1723/ Id.

1724/ Id.

1725/ Id.

1726/ Id.

1727/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43916.

1728/ Id.

1729/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43917.

1730/ Id.

1731/ Id.

1732/ Id.

1733/ Id.

1734/ Id. Many of the raped Gacko women, many of whom were interviewed when The Independent revealed the existence of the Kalinovik rape camp, were reportedly trapped in the besieged Muslim sectors of Mostar and Jablanica. The Independent, 18 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29656.

1735/ Robert Fisk, "The Rapes Went on Day and Night", The Independent, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43916. A health care provider from Gacko who assisted in several abortions on survivors, reportedly compiled a list on names and ages of all raped women along with the identities of five girls

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taken by Serbian soldiers and forced to work as prostitutes. The girls were never seen again. Many of the women who survived the Kalinovik camp are living in villages in the area. These women recorded the names of young men who were brutally murdered by Serbian soldiers in their presence and the names of 71 women from a neighbouring village who were machine-gunned to death.

1736/ Id.

1737/ Id.

1738/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993).

1739/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 27/93", 5-10 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29706-29714, at 29714.

1740/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991-30 April 1994)), IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

1741/ Id.

1742/ Id.

1743/ The year is not specified.

1744/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34325-34363, at 34329.

1745/ ECMM, 17 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29114.

1746/ The location of the camp is not specified. See ICRC, "Situation Report", 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36944-36956, at 36955.

1747/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 25/93", 14-20 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29695.

1748/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29679.

1749/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29679.

1750/ The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc.A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35819.

1751/ Id.

1752/ Id.

1753/ Id.

1754/ Letter from the Permanent Mission of FRY to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103.

1755/ Id. According to another report, Dr. Marko Šimić-Nikolić of Tuzla worked as physician in an unidentified camp in Stupari. "Ethnic Cleansing in Former Yugoslavia", BBC World Service, 23 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043344.

1756/ Four thousand prisoners were reported to have come from Ključ to

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Sanski Most. There is no indication from which camp they came. Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report: Order of the Battle in the Former Yugoslavia", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. 43257.

1757/ This camp appears on a list of detention facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The ICRC is listed as the source of information pertaining to this particular camp, Julio A. Baez, Secretary of the UN Commission of Experts, Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; ICRC, "Agreement on the Release and Transfer of Prisoners", 1 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4392.

1758/ US State Department, "Subject: the Siege of Sanica Donja, 15 December 1992", IHRLI Doc. 56440-56447; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9279-9450.

1759/ Republic of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs, "Report of Crimes committed against Humanity and the International Law of Concentration Camps formed by the Agressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48218.

1760/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report: Order of Battle in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43282.

1761/ Republic of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs, "Report of Crimes committed against Humanity and the International Law of Concentration Camps formed by the Aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48218.

1762/ Velagići is located about five kilometres north-west of Ključ. Before the war, its ethnic composition was 75 per cent Muslim, 24 per cent Serb, and 1 per cent Croatian. It was considered one of the wealthiest suburbs in the district of Ključ. US State Department, "Subject: the Siege of Sanica Donja", 15 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56444.

1763/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56444-56447.

1764/ The 6th Krajina Brigade is reported to be a paramilitary formation made up of current and former JNA soldiers. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56444.

1765/ The witness was kept at Stara Gradiška from late May until mid-June when he was transferred to another location. He remained at the next facility until mid-December 1992. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56447.

1766/ The witness learned this from a woman refugee at a refugee camp in Karlovac, Croatia. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56445.

1767/ Republic of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs, "Report of the Crimes committed against Humanity and the International Law of Concentration Camps formed by the Aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48218.

1768/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. 9449-9450.

1769/ Id.

1770/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9450.

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1771/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

1772/ The arresting forces were believed to be from the Sixth Krajina Brigade headquartered at Palanka. They were dressed in regular JNA uniforms. On their uniform shoulder and hat, they wore the Yugoslav flag. On the pocket, they wore a red ribbon. See Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56441.

1773/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56442.

1774/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56442.

1775/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56441.

1776/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, The Testimony of [witness] about the Suffering of the Muslims from villages: Batonjici, Crnolici, Gornji Budelj (Ključ region), no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 5980-5981.

1777/ Id.

1778/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations Against The Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall - Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo", IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46148, 46136.

1779/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina/Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7032-7035.

1780/ Id.

1781/ Id.

1782/ Id.

1783/ Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Submission to UN Centre for Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 40214-40220, at 40216.

1784/ Id.

1785/ Id.

1786/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina (September 1993), volume 5, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35951; Croatian Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 23 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36655-36670, at 36668.

1787/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina (September 1993), volume 5, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35951; Croatian Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 23 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36655-36670, at 36668.

1788/ US Dept of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI

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Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57223.

1789/ Letter from Croatia to the United Nations Security Council, 16 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42824; Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia Submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12460; Note by Secretary-General of United Nations, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35818; Helsinki Watch Letter to William Schiller from Pamela Cox, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32291; Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 17844; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 49409; Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 36955; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; ICRC Camp List, 19 May 1993, from Philippe Miserez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829; ICRC Report Update, IHRLI Doc. No. 29985-29986; International Committee of Peace and Human Rights Report, 23 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11470; ICRC Report Update, IHRLI Doc. No. 29975-29976; ICRC Report, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29958; International Society for Human Rights, "Report 3: Populations at Risk", IHRLI Doc. No. 11498; ICRC Report by Cornelio Sommaruga, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12726, 12731.

1790/ Helsinki Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia, volume 5, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc.No. 29358-29383, at 29379.

1791/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo", IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46148, at 46138.

1792/ Id. An aid station was located inside of Hangar Number 22 and across from the camp Command. Serbian physicians who were arrested were confined here and made to work. The most serious cases were brought to the aid station but it was generally ill-equipped to facilitate any serious treatment efforts. There were fewer than 10 beds in the aid station and only a few syringes and medicinal powders. Operations at the aid station were suspended in September 1992. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 46152.

1793/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46148, at 46138. Another report alleged that prisoners were held in storage sheds. Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 49409.

1794/ Detainees were brought to Čelebići from several areas including the region of Klis, the Neretvica Valley, Village Trusina, village Sutlić, village Bušćak, village Mrkosovice-Luksije, village Orlište, village Jasenik, village Slavkovići, Dobričevići, Bare, Prijeslop, Solakova Kula, Goransko Polje i Gorani, village Budišnja Ravan; village Džepi, village Sitnik, village Vrdolje, Kanjina, Donje Selo, Bjelovčina, village Blace, village Bijela, village Borci, village Čičevo, village Kula, and village Česim.

1795/ Letter and attached report from President of Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to Director General of UN, 21 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10333-10342, at 10335.

1796/ Republic Srpska, Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, "Report to the UN Committee for Human Rights", 2 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11610-11627, at 11621-11623.

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1797/ Testimonies, "Various violations of Human Rights Against Serbs in the Former Bosnia and Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. No. 11592-11599.

1798/ UN Security Council, *Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of Special Rapporteurs and Representatives Re: The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia*, IHRLI Doc. No. 35802-35820, at 35820.

1799/ Id.

1800/ Id.

1801/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175.

1802/ Id.

1803/ Id.

1804/ Republic Srpska, Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, "Report to the UN Committee for Human Rights", 2 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11610-11627, at 11621-11623.

1805/ Id.

1806/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46157.

1807/ In one report, after two and a half months in Number 9, 15 Serbs were transferred to Number 6. They found 220 other Serbs there who had previously suffered the torture of Number 9. Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46157.

1808/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175.

1809/ The building which housed "the Command" was also the site of the camp guards dormitories. Id.

1810/ Id.

1811/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28568, at 2853 28568.

1812/ Id.

1813/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3" .. April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175.

1814/ Vesna Hadzivukovic, *Bosnia-Herzegovina: Chronicle of an Announced Death*, IHRLI Doc. No. 37471-37564, at 37537.

1815/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of

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the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28568, at 28532, 28568.

1816/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46152.

1817/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28568, at Doc. No. 28532, 28568.

1818/ This perpetrator was reportedly the owner of a small shop in which he, before the war, sold green coloured berets, the moon-and-star badges, and emblems of the "Patriotic League" (Muslim illegal military organization)."č" was reportedly a member of the "green beret" - Bosnian Muslim Militia. Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3128.

1819/ Helsinki Watch, *Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia*, volume 5, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29358-29383, at 29379.

1820/ Republic Srpska, Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, "Report to the UN Committee for Human Rights", 2 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11610-11627, at 11621-11623.

1821/ Id.

1822/ She recalled that a young girl was also detained in the same facility for 77 days. She also noted that she was detained alone for three days and was then joined by four women from Bradina who remained there for 19 days. UNPROFOR/ECMM/Yugo, Canada, Denmark Submissions/BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, IHRLI Doc. No. 29494-30130, at 29654-29655.

1823/ Id.

1824/ Id.

1825/ Id.

1826/ Id.

1827/ Id.

1828/ According to the report, the witness was released on 31 August 1992 and returned to Donje Selo. Id.

1829/ Id.

1830/ "š" was described as "a short youth about 20 years old with only one strip of hair on his head". Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, Dossier No.3", IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46164.

1831/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of Commission of Experts dated 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3128.

Notes (continued)

1832/ Id.

1833/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175.

1834/ Id.

1835/ Id.

1836/ Id.

1837/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3128.

1838/ Id.

1839/ Republic Srpska, Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, "Report to the UN Committee for Human Rights", 2 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11610-11627, at 11621-11623.

1840/ Id.

1841/ Id.

1842/ UN Security Council, Letter Dated 26 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the US to the UN addressed to the Security General, IHRLI Doc. No. 5843-5845, at 5845.

1843/ The witness refers here to a specific victim who was killed in this manner. Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46152.

1844/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations Against The Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall - Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo", IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46148, at Doc. No. 46138.

1845/ ICRC, "List of Places of Detention", IHRLI Doc. No. 29990.

1846/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429, 49457.

1847/ UN Security Council, Letter and attached Report Dated 5 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the US to the UN Addressed to the Secretary General, IHRLI Doc. No. 2118-2121, at 2121.

1848/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

1849/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at

Notes (continued)

46166.

1850/ Letter and attached report from President of Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to Director General of UN, 21 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7044.

1851/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28784, at 28777.

1852/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46139.

1853/ Id.

1854/ Id.

1855/ Id.

1856/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 46153.

1857/ Id. IHRLI Doc. No. 46153.

1858/ Id.

1859/ Id.

1860/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18673; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11532.

1861/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7040.

1862/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 280-390, at 350; Serbian-American Affairs Office, Publication, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49149-49160, at Doc. No. 49158; Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18672.

1863/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3126.

1864/ UN Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12606-12644, at 12642.

1865/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 280-390, at 350.

1866/ Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11531.

1867/ A 34 year-old from Trnovo was identified as the camp commander at this facility. US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225.

Notes (continued)

1868/ Tanjug, Daily News Bulletin, 28 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42356-42378, at 42357.

1869/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 12606-12644, at 12642.

1870/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc.No. 28401-28531, at 28531.

1871/ US Dept of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225.

1872/ Id.

1873/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 38240-38243, at 38241. Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina, volume 5, Issue 18, September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35954.

1874/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225. Tanjug, Daily News Bulletin, 28 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42356-42378, at 42357. Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina, volume 5, Issue 18, September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35954.

1875/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225. Tanjug, Daily News Bulletin, 28 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42356-42378, at 42357. Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina, volume 5, Issue 18, September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35954.

1876/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225.

1877/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7032.

1878/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28547, at 28547.

1879/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46158.

1880/ US Depatment of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57224.

1881/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the detention camps in BiH, Draft Report, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429, 49456.

1882/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3127.

Notes (continued)

1883/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28548, at 28548. Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7042.

1884/ Yugoslav Mission, Press Release, 10 November 1992, No. 7/11, IHRLI Doc. No. 2189-2205, at 2202.

1885/ A report says that about 50 Serbian women were held, Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18673, 18676; Letter to Frits Kalshoven from Dr. Pavicevic, Deputy Head of Delegation of the FRY to the I.C.F.Y. and Ambassador, Charge d'Affaires a.i., IHRLI Doc. No. 28663; "Bordellos of Screams: Confessions of the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons", IHRLI Doc. No. 7087; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822; Interagency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 6924; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11535.

1886/ Reports alleged the existence of a detention facility holding about 20 Serbian women in the "Amadeus" cafe in the centre of Konjic. Yugoslav Mission, Brothels with Serb Women Established by Muslim and Croatian Forces, IHRLI Doc. No. 4800; UN Commission of Experts, Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16835, at 16823; "Bordellos of Screams: Confessions of the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons", IHRLI Doc. No. 7087; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; Interagency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 6924; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11535.

1887/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Report: Submitted to the Commission of Experts", 1992, IHRLI Doc. 2153-2176, at 2176. See also "Bordello of Screams: Confessions by Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons", IHRLI Doc. No. 7063-7089.

1888/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28548, at 28548.

1889/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5856-5870, at 5866.

1890/ Id.

1891/ Id.

1892/ Id.

1893/ Id.

1894/ Id.

1895/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 5866, 5869.

1896/ According to one report, the hotel Famos is located in Igman. Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46164. Cf. the section of this annex on Sarajevo.

1897/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5856-5870, at 5866-5867.

1898/ Id.

1899/ Id.

1900/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46164.

1901/ Id.

1902/ Id.

1903/ Id.

1904/ The exact location of this prison facility is unclear. The possibility exists that this facility is actually located in the county of Hadzici in the Sarajevo area.

The ICRC reported visiting two prisons/penitentiaries that were places of detention in the Konjic area. Their report was, however, silent as to the identity of the facility as well as the party or parties in control. Reportedly they visited the first location on 14 August 1992 and the second on 4 May 1993. No additional information was provided regarding these two locations. See ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.064439.

1905/ Letter and attached report from President of Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to Director General of UN, 21 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10333-10342, at 10338.

1906/ A report says that about 50 Serbian women were held, Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18673, 18676; Letter to Frits Kalshoven from Dr. Pavicevic, Deputy Head of Delegation of FRY to the I.C.F.Y. and Ambassador, Charge d'Affaires a.i., IHRLI Doc. No. 28663; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11532.

1907/ Letter and attached report from President of Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to Director General of UN, 21 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10333-10342, at 10338.

1908/ The exact location of this village has not been established. Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7047.

1909/ ICRC, "List of camps", 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29990-29992, at 2999

1910/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

Notes (continued)

1911/ ICRC, "List of camps", 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29990-29992, at 29990.

1912/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 36, 5-11 September 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 38368-38381, at 38381.

1913/ The ICRC reported visiting two prisons/penitentiaries that were places of detention in the Konjic area. Their report was, however, silent as to the identity of the facility as well as the party or parties in control. Reportedly they visited the first location on 14 August 1992 and the second on 4 May 1993. No additional information was provided regarding these two locations. See ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

1914/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin, No. 9", 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344-40348, at 40345.

1915/ Id.

1916/ The ICRC reported visiting two prisons/penitentiaries that were places of detention in the Konjic area. Their report was, however, silent as to the identity of the facility as well as the party or parties in control. Reportedly they visited the first location on 14 August 1992 and the second on 4 May 1993. No additional information was provided regarding these two locations. See ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

1917/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin, No. 9", 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344-40348, at 40345.

1918/ Id.

1919/ Id.

1920/ Id.

1921/ US Department of State, "Unclassified Information", IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57224.

1922/ Id.

1923/ Id.

1924/ Id.

1925/ Id.

1926/ Among them were 20 soldiers from BiH Army and five members of the Mujahedin.

1927/ Letter and attached report dated 14 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42851, at 42835.

1928/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1929/ Croatian Information Centre, Report to Chairman of Commission of Experts, 9 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32774-32782, at 32778.

1930/ ECMM, Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 40837-41555, at 41225.

1931/ Id.

1932/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48656-48713, at 48674.

1933/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 13237; Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22336.

1934/ Letter from Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18673; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11532.

1935/ Republic of BiH Government, July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10370.

1936/ Id.

1937/ Id.

1938/ Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14483, at 14483.

1939/ Id.

1940/ Id.

1941/ UN Security Council, Letter dated 7 December 1992 from the Deputy Representative of the US to the UN Addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 3160-3167, at 3166.

1942/ UN Security Council, Letter dated 5 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 1326-1329, at 1329.

1943/ UN Security Council, Letter dated 7 December 1992 from the Deputy Representative of the US to the UN Addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 3160-3167, at 3166.

1944/ While several reports referenced the camp at the Kotor Varoš Prison, specific information regarding its operation and control was not made available. Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, at 14481.

1945/ While several reports referenced the camp at Pilana, specific information regarding its operation and control was not made available. This facility may have been a saw mill. Id.

1946/ While several reports referenced the camp at the Maslovare camp, specific information regarding its operation and control was not made available. Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, "Testimony and other documents", IHRLI Doc. No. 22261-22361, at 22336.

Notes (continued)

1947/ UN Security Council, Letter and attached report dated 7 December 1992 from the Deputy Representative of the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 3160-3177, at 3173.

1948/ Id.

1949/ Id.

1950/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 3166.

1951/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 3173.

1952/ Id.

1953/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 3174.

1954/ Id.

1955/ Id.

1956/ Id.

1957/ Id.

1958/ Id.

1959/ Marlene Young, Ph.D., "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-35602, at 35600.

1960/ Id.

1961/ Id.

1962/ Id.

1963/ Id.

1964/ Id.

1965/ Id.

1966/ United States Mission, Supplemental US Submission of Information to The UN Security Council in Accordance with Paragraph 5 of Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Resolution 780 (1992) (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11883-11904, at 11901.

1967/ Id.

1968/ Id.

1969/ Id.

1970/ Id.

1971/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 11903.

1972/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1973/ While several reports referenced the camp at the police station, specific information regarding its operation and control was not made available. Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, at 14481.

1974/ Letter dated 5 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 1326-1329, at 1329.

1975/ Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14483, at 14483.

1976/ Id.

1977/ Testimony, Republic of BiH, Ministry of Interior, The office of Security, IHRLI Doc. No. 33197-33806, at 33278. See also Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, "Testimony and other documents", IHRLI Doc. No. 22261-22361, at 22329, 22335. See IHRLI Doc. No. 49196.

1978/ The other two included the Sawmill (Lumber mill) and the Old Court Building. All three were reportedly quickly filled with prisoners when created. The source lists the names of those interned at these facilities as Croats and Muslims. International Peace Centre, Commission For Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 22091-22147, at 22103.

1979/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II, 18 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9279-9451, at 9450-9451.

1980/ Id.

1981/ Id.

1982/ Id.

1983/ Id.

1984/ Id.

1985/ Id.

1986/ See generally Annex IX, Rape And Sexual Assault.

1987/ Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, at 14478.

1988/ Id., at Doc. No. 14481.

1989/ Id.

1990/ Id.

1991/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-[illegible]. (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993).

1992/ Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian, [illegible] GMT, 7 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40134.

Notes (continued)

1993/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991 - 4 April 1994)", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

1994/ Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian, 1700 GMT, 7 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40134

1995/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991 - 4 April 1994)", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

1996/ Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian, 1700 GMT, 7 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40134.

1997/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991 - 4 April 1994)", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

1998/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993).

1999/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 8", 21-27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 63951.

2000/ An official UN source, "Re: Information gathered from the Croatian weekly Globus", IHRLI Doc.No. 11388.

2001/ The report listed this location as lying in the county of Banja Luka. Because of the proximity of Banja Luka and Laktaši counties, it is believed that the county designation was, understandably, reported in error. See Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-39311A, at 25314.

2002/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 25311.

2003/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

2004/ United Kingdom Debriefing Team, "Special Report", 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43015, 43255.

2005/ Letter and attached documents dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48347, at 48346.

2006/ The victim/witness alleges that she was raped by her former classmate. He was a member of Alija's Warriors. She reportedly spent more than five months in the bordellos of the Alija's units. See "Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the women raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons", IHRLI Doc. No. 7063-7071, at 7071.

2007/ Letter and attached documents dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48347, at 48346.

2008/ Id.

2009/ US State Department, Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 9039-9072, at 9047.

Notes (continued)

2010/ Id.

2011/ ICRC, "List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 4 April 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

2012/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, *Draft Report* (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49454.

2013/ Id.

2014/ Id.

2015/ ICRC, "List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 4 April 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

2016/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places visited by the ICRC", IHRLI Doc. No. 29990.

2017/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity - Report No.33", 19-25 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38457-38477, at 38477.

2018/ Id.

2019/ Amnesty International, *Report on Women Living Under Muslim Laws*, IHRLI Doc. No. 6757.

2020/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; International Committee of Peace and Human Rights Report, 23 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11471; ISHR, "Report 3: Populations at Risk", IHRLI Doc. No. 11498.

2021/ Letter and attached report from Yugoslav Mission to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28595, at 28595.

2022/ Id.

2023/ ICRC, "Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36946.

2024/ ICRC, "List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 4 April 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

2025/ It is reported that a total of 367 people are "assigned to residence" in *de facto* detention in the village of Livno and Raščani; Another ICRC report says that 80 people were held "in assigned residence" in Livno. "Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 17843. Another report says that 79 were "in assigned residence" in Livno as of 6 May 1993. ICRC Camp List from Philippe Miserez, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829. It was reported that 120 were under "house arrest" as of 23 November 1991. ICRC report by Cornelio Sommaruga, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12726.

2026/ ICRC, "List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 4 April 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

2027/ Id.

Notes (continued)

2028/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18671, 11530.

2029/ Official Memo, Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, 10/05/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 6926, 22227.

2030/ There are several reports of detainees interned at the Čelebići location. It is, however, unclear if the reports are referring to the camp Čelebići in the municipality of Konjic or if they refer to a location in the city of Čelebići, just outside of Livno.

2031/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 29751-29754, at Doc. No. 29752.

2032/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

2033/ United Kindom Mission, "Reports of Defence Debriefing Team of the British Ministry of Defence", 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43006, 43015, 43313.

2034/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

2035/ "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia as of 30 June 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 43015-43016, 43255; Letter from Director of Serbian American Affairs Office to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11331.

2036/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 4213.

2037/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48424; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64213.

2038/ Serbian Council Information Centre, 15 January 1993, (IHRLI Doc No. 14218.

2039/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc No. 64213.

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2074/ "New Ceasefire Agreed Near Mostar, As Camp Unveiled", Agence France Presse, 12 May 1993.

2075/ "Snipers Active in Mostar Despite Cease-Fire Pact", Reuters, 21 May 1993.

2076/ "U.N. Visits 1,300 Civilians Held by Croats in Camps Outside Mostar", Agence France Presse, 12 May 1993.

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2078/ Id., at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9600.

2079/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9601.

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2081/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9600.

2082/ Id., at 313, IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.

2083/ Id., at 312, IHRLI Doc. No. 9608.

2084/ Id. at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9601.

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2085/ Id. at 305-306, IHRLI Doc. No. 9601-9602.

2086/ Id. at 311, IHRLI Doc. No. 9607.

2087/ Id., at 312, IHRLI Doc. No. 9608. It should be noted that 30 men in each of two rooms is only living quarters for 60 men which is inconsistent with reports that at one point more than 300 men were detained at this prison.

2088/ Id., at 308, 310, IHRLI Doc. No. 9604, 9606.

2089/ Id., at 311, IHRLI Doc. No. 9607.

2090/ Id., at 310, IHRLI Doc. No. 9606.

2091/ Id., at 313, IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.

2092/ Id., at 306, IHRLI Doc. No. 9602.

2093/ Id., at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9601.

2094/ Id., at 310, IHRLI Doc. No. 9606.

2095/ Id., at 309-310, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 9605-9606.

2096/ Id., at 313, IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.

2097/ Id., at 311, IHRLI Doc. No. 9607.

2098/ Id., at 309, IHRLI Doc. No. 9605.

2099/ Id., at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9600.

2100/ Id., at 308, IHRLI Doc. No. 9604.

2101/ Helsinki Watch was been unable to confirm that the secret police conducted extensive background checks into each of the guards with a criminal record. Id., at 306 n.25, IHRLI Doc. No. 9602.

2102/ Id., at 308, 310, IHRLI Doc. No. 9604, 9606.

2103/ Id. at 334, IHRLI Doc. No. 9630.

2104/ In testimony given to Helsinki Watch representatives, Milan states that the faces of the guards who beat the prisoners were familiar to him but he does not identify these men. Id., at 309, IHRLI Doc. No. 9605.

2105/ Id., at 333, IHRLI Doc. No. 9629.

2106/ Id., at 334, IHRLI Doc. No. 9630.

2107/ Id., at 311, IHRLI Doc. No. 9607.

2108/ Id., at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9600.

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2111/ Id.

2112/ "New Ceasefire Agreed Near Mostar, As Camp Unveiled", Agence France Presse, 12 May 1993.

2113/ "Croat Troops March Muslim Civilians to Detention", Reuters, 11 May 1993.

2114/ "Bosnia Asks U.N. to Declare Mostar Safe Area", Reuters, 12 May 1993.

2115/ "U.N. Visits 1,000 Civilians Held by Croats in Camps Outside Mostar", Agence France Presse, 12 May 1993.

2116/ "Muslims, Croats Fight for Fifth Day in Bosnian Town", Reuters, 13 May 1993.

2117/ "War in Bosnia: Muslim Civilians Are Rounded Up in Mostar", Daily Telegraph, 13 May 1993.

2118/ "U.N. Visits 1,300 Civilians Held by Croats in Camps Outside Mostar", Agence France Presse, 12 May 1993.

2119/ It is unclear whether this camp is the camp at the aluminum factory. For purposes of this report, these camps are discussed together here but can be distinguished by the individual reports given by witnesses as reported herein.

2120/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II 313 (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.

2121/ Id., at 333, IHRLI Doc. No. 9629.

2122/ Id.

2123/ Id.

2124/ Id., at 313, IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.

2125/ Id., at 333, IHRLI Doc. No. 9629.

2126/ Id., at 333, IHRLI Doc. No. 9629.

2127/ Id., at 345, IHRLI Doc. No. 9641.

2128/ Letter From Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaires to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3115.

2129/ United States Mission, Seventh Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11918.

2130/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.

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2131/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.

2132/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.

2133/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.

2134/ Id.

2135/ Id.

2136/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.

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2145/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.

2146/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.

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2148/ Id.

2149/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23470.

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2151/ ICRC, "General Information on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23244.

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2153/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina, volume 5, Issue

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2166/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64214

2167/ Id., at IHRLI Doc. No. 64224.

2168/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman addressed to George Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-5510, at Doc No. 5506.

2169/ Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission form the Occupied Territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48911, at 489[illegible].

2170/ Id.

2171/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, "Testimony and other documents", IHRLI Doc. No. 22295-22316, at 22315.

2172/ Id.

2173/ Id.

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2174/ Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48911, at 48911.

2175/ Id.

2176/ More specifically, it is reportedly located on the posterior side of the mountain and wooded area in a valley. The camp is reportedly surrounded by wire. Id.

2177/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 48888.

2178/ According to the report, the majority of the refugees were from the town of Kozarac in northern Bosnia, which reportedly came under Serb control on 26 May. *See* Marlene Young, Ph.D, "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia", National Organization for Victim Assistance, IHRLI Doc. No. 35580.

2179/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 35578.

2180/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 35579.

2181/ *The Rijasat*, 2 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9735.

2182/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9773.

2183/ ICRC, 12 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29990.

2184/ Gaj happens to be name of some six villages throughout BiH. They are located in Gornji Vakuf, Srbac, Goražde, Kiseljak, Srebrenica and Nevesinje. Because this report refers to the neighbouring town of Trusina, it is here assumed that this reference is not to the village of Trusina located outside of Konjic, but instead to the Trusina located in Nevesinje county.

2185/ Helsinki Watch, *Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina*, volume 5, Issue 18, September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35949-35950.

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2187/ Id.

2188/ Id.

2189/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Intered in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524, 36529.

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2194/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28823.

2195/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28823.

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2197/ Id.

2198/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36533.

2199/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2200/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36524.

2201/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.

2202/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2203/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.

2204/ Id.

2205/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36533-36534, 36540; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2206/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2207/ Id.

2208/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.

2209/ Id.

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2211/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.

2212/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 036520, 036533.

2213/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524, 36526, 35629.

2214/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.

2215/ Id.; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153.

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2217/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36526-36527.

2218/ Id.

2219/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.

2220/ Id.

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2222/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.

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2224/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36533.

2225/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.

2226/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36524; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28823.

2227/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 14134-14136.

2228/ Id.; Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36540; "Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped", RTV Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 53048, 53049.

2229/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 14134-14136.

2230/ Id.

2231/ "Bordellos of Screams", IHRLI Doc. No. 7063, 7078-7081.

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2232/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Intered in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36524, 36526; FRY, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", IHRLI Doc. No. 6941, 6943.

2233/ FRY, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", IHRLI Doc. No. 6941, 6943.

2234/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.

2235/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534-36536; FRY, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", IHRLI Doc. No. 6941, 6943; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2236/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534-36536; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2237/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534-36536.

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2244/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36526.

2245/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 14134-14136.

2246/ Id. The school may be the Lijesce camp.

2247/ Id.; Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36524, 36533.

2248/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3151.

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2249/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153.

2250/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14194; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197.

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2252/ FRY State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", 24 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12612, 12617.

2253/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14194; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197; "Serbian Women Gang-Raped by Their Croat Neighbours", The Guardian, 17 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39322A.

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2256/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197-14200.

2257/ Id.

2258/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3154; FRY State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide, "Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad - Commune of Odžak", 24 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12612, 12617-12619.

2259/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3154.

2260/ "Serbian Women Gang-Raped by Their Croat Neighbours", The Guardian, 17 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39322A.

2261/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197-14200.

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2264/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153-3154; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14198-14199; FRY State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", 24 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12612. 12616.

2265/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153.

2266/ "Muslim villagers Flee New Serb Onslaught: Refugees Tell of Massacres, Rapes", Chicago Tribune, 14 November 1993, §1, at 22.

2267/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

2268/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2269/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality interned in Ustaši Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28883, 28893.

2270/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2271/ Id.

2272/ Id.

2273/ Id.

2274/ United Nations Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445, 12461.

2275/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35300, 35328.

2276/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2277/ Id.

2278/ Id.

2279/ President of the Serbian Republic, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11765, 11775-11776.

Notes (continued)

2280/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2281/ Id.

2282/ Id.

2283/ President of Serbian Republic, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11776.

2284/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2285/ Id.

2286/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28883, 28892; Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, 6 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36439, 36464-36467.

2287/ United Nations Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445, 12461.

2288/ Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, 6 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36439, 36464-36467.

2289/ Id.

2290/ Id.

2291/ President of Serbian Republic, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No 11776.

2292/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28565.

2293/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2294/ Id.

2295/ Id.

2296/ Id.

2297/ Id.

2298/ Id.

2299/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28883, 28893.

2300/ Id.

Notes (continued)

2301/ Id.

2302/ Id.

2303/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28565.

2304/ Id.

2305/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2306/ Id.

2307/ Id.

2308/ Id.

2309/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35300, 35328.

2310/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 35300, 35326-35327.

2311/ Id.

2312/ Id.

2313/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35300, 35326-35327.

2314/ Id.

2315/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28883, 28892.

2316/ Id.

2317/ Serbian Submission, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Novi Sad, 23 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5113-5114; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64200.

2318/ Serbian Submission, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Novi Sad, 23 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5113-5114; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64200.

2319/ Serbian Submission, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Novi Sad, 23 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5113-5114; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64200.

2320/ Serbian Submission, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Novi Sad, 23 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5113-5114.

2321/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993).

Notes (continued)

2322/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 29753.

2323/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-40120.

2324/ See Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A-47-666. S-24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1495-1497. According to the report:

> "During his mission the Special Rapporteur received a substantial body of evidence describing ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Herzegovina from victims, witnesses and competent international monitors. The following are excerpts from a report prepared on the basis of testimony, received during the second mission from a number of reliable sources, which illustrates the methodical character of ethnic cleansing carried out by Serbian forces in the Prijedor area."

2325/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377.

2326/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S-26016, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785; Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", Tape No. 151, at 2, transcrip; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 352; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2327/ Video Archive and Database, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

2328/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; Video Archive and Database, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154. According to this report, the camp was two miles from the nearest highway.

2329/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2330/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 6", 13 September 1993, No. 002 BiH-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 35755. All Croatian Information Centre reports list the Omarska camp as approximately 17 kilometres east of Prijedor.

2331/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council

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resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S-26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2332/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321.

2333/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2334/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377.

2335/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S-26016, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785; Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", Tape No. 151, at 2, transcript; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 352; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2336/ Video Archive and Database, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

2337/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc No. 56667-56668; Video Archive and Database, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154. According to this report, the camp was two miles from the nearest highway.

2338/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc No. 57137-57139; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2339/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 6", 13 September 1993, No. 002 BiH-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 35755. All Croatian Information Centre reports list the Omarska camp as approximately 17 kilometres east of Prijedor.

2340/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S-26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2341/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of

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Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321.

2342/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2343/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40066. Subject drew a plan of the Omarska camp which appears at IHRLI Doc. No. 40082.

2344/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject appears to be referring to the same building.

2345/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40067.

2346/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2347/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2348/ Id.

2349/ Id.

2350/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40067.

2351/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2352/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2353/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668.

2354/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors; Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2355/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40068.

2356/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2357/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2358/ Id.

Notes (continued)

2359/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors; Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56944-56949.

2360/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40067-40068. Subject was never taken to the "white house".

2361/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors; Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568; Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II, April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9391.

2362/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40070.

2363/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668.

2364/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2365/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241.

2366/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241. Subject estimated that the maximum number of prisoners held at the camp ranged between 3,000 and 4,000. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3",War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 7; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849. Subject estimated that the Omarska camp housed about 4,000 prisoners at any one time. Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1500-1503. Report estimated the number of prisoners at 3,000. Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject estimated that the camp always had 3,000-4,000 prisoners. Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4852, 4860. The report estimated the number of prisoners held at Omarska at 3,000. Helsinki Watch War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384. Subject stated that in late May 1992, there were about 3,000 persons at the camp, but that when they brought more prisoners from other camps such as Trnopolje, they had to keep some of the prisoners outdoors.

2367/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 7; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (including testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac, a former agricultural technician who was held at the camp). Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc.

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No. 40064, 40073. Subject reported that there 38 women held at the Omarska camp.

2368/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.

2369/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43259; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. Subject estimated that 4,500 prisoners were held at the camp.

2370/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693. Subject estimated between 5,000-6,000 prisoners were held at Omarska in early June 1992; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666. Subject estimated that 6,000 prisoners were held at the camp upon his arrival on 29 May 1992.

2371/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2372/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1331. Based on testimony of a Muslim doctor, age 28, from Kozarac; Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918. This report cites estimates by two former prisoners.

2373/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, containing a report by a Mr. Zdravko Grebo, based on information reportedly taken from refugees from the Kozarac area, IHRLI Doc. No. 5505, IHRLI Doc. No. 49196 (duplicate); Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918. This report cites estimates made by the BiH Government.

2374/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2375/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2376/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57069.

2377/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693.

2378/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. Subject estimated that there were approximately 30 male prisoners under the age of 18 at Omarska. US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc.

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No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject reported that the camp was only supposed to hold men of military age, but that there were young boys there too. He said that the determining factor was whether the boys were well-developed or not. Subject cites an example of two boys from Kozarac who were approximately 13 years-old. He stated that the boys were subject to abuse by guards.

2379/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 7.

2380/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. It was estimated that approximately 90 per cent of the camp's population were Bosnian Muslims and 10 per cent were Croatian. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9378, 9377. It was reported that many of the camp's female prisoners were Muslim, at least two were Croat and one was presumed to be Albanian.

2381/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps", A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896.

2382/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 16.

2383/ Roy Gutman, "There is No Food, There is No Air", A Witness to Genocide 34 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24884-24886.

2384/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 352; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9374.

2385/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2386/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2387/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43247.

2388/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 7. Testimony by an identified female Muslim who was held at the camp. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377.

2389/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2390/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac).

2391/ Id.; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Prijedor). Subject stated that room 102 was located in a building which had a restaurant on the ground floor and that the front wall of the restaurant was glass from floor to

Notes (continued)

ceiling; and that the building also contained offices.

2392/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64070. According to a woman who was held at the camp, when they returned to their rooms they first had to

> "wash the blood away, because the whole office was smeared with blood. The floor and cupboards, the furniture. They'd leave behind those instruments of theirs, the ones they tortured people with during interrogations. Stainless steel rungs, pipes, electric cables, wooden sticks. That's where we slept."

2393/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac).

2394/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074; US Department of State Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject described the camp's female prisoners as all "formerly politically active". United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40073.

2395/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac).

2396/ Id.

2397/ Id.

2398/ Id.

2399/ An Official UN Source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3301; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, ITN Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53006; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, CNN Clips, IHRLI Doc. No. 53071-53092, at 53088 (same report as ITN above); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377.

2400/ Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, ITN Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53006; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, CNN Clips, IHRLI Doc. No. 53071-53092, at 53088 (same report as ITN above).

2401/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57069.

2402/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 36-38.

2403/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57069; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject stated that he could hear female voices some time around 2:00 a.m. pleading "Please, let me go, you are already the seventh. . . ." Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9394. Subject stated that he could hear screams, shouts and crying from the women held in the investigation rooms.

Notes (continued)

2404/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2405/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 13-15. Testimony by a female Muslim engineer, and Croat solicitor who were held at the camp.

2406/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-87, at 64070.

2407/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.

2408/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac, a former agricultural technician who was held at the camp from 26 May 1992 to 23 August).

2409/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3",War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 8. Testimony by an identified female Croatian solicitor who was held at the camp.

2410/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2411/ An Official UN Source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35557. Report estimates that the camp opened on 25 May 1992. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject reported that the Omarska camp was opened on 26 May 1992, and that there were only several dozen prisoners in one hall when he and his son were transferred there on 27 May 1992.

2412/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1331. Based on testimony of a Muslim doctor aged 28, from Kozarac. Statement submitted by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-2984A68. Subject stated that on 24 May 1992, there was an infantry attack on Kozarac, and he hid in the forest with his family. On 27 May, the entire village reportedly surrendered and the subject and others were transported to the Omarska camp. Subject reported that at least six prisoners were shot dead; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35560. Subject reported that he was brought to Omarska with hundreds of others on 26 May, after Serb forces destroyed Kozarac.

2413/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2414/ Statement submitted by Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A11-2984A19. Subject stated that on 26 May 1992, two buses full of men were taken from Kozarac to the Keraterm camp where they

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remained for about hour with the heat on at the maximum capacity. The subject stated that the prisoners were then taken to "Bresicain", where they were held for two days, abused and denied food. They thereafter were transported to the Omarska camp. Helsinki Watch, *War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II* (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385-9386. Another subject reported that on 26 May 1992, he was taken to the Keraterm camp from Kozarac, along with approximately 200-250 other persons. The subject was reportedly beaten and registered at Keraterm, and at approximately 11:00 p.m., he and about 30 other men were reportedly driven to the Omarska camp on buses belonging to the Autotransport-Prijedor company. Canadian Mission, *Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992)*, U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject stated that the Serbian army attacked Kozarac on 24 May 1992, and that Muslims and Croats from the town were rounded up and taken along with others to Omarska. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092. Subject stated the men from Kozarac were taken to Brezičani, some driving their own cars, where they were kept in a schoolhouse apart from the women. He added that they had to pay for water and were subjected to severe beatings. The subject reported that on 28 May 1992, the 450 men were taken by bus to Omarska. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654. One report stated that on 27 May, Bosnian Serbs brought 19 buses to Kozarac and began loading local residents into them. Eighteen of the buses reportedly went to Omarska where they arrived at 4:00 a.m. on 28 May. World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693. It was reported that on the 27th, 20 buses filled with civilians from Kozarac and Prijedor were taken to the Omarska camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849. Subject was originally from the village of Kevljani and reported that at 11:00 p.m. on 27 May 1992, he was part of a convoy of about 500 prisoners who were taken by bus from the Brezičani Transit camp (about three kilometres north-west of Prijedor), to the Omarska camp. The convoy reportedly arrived at Omarska at about 3:00 a.m. on 28 May. The subject stated that this bus convoy was not the only one to reach Omarska during the early hours of 28 May. About 2,000 men reportedly arrived at the camp that night, some from the Keraterm camp in Prijedor, and some from Kozarac (11 kilometres east of Prijedor). According to the report, due to the large number of prisoners, about half of them were forced to remain outside on a concrete pad between the buildings. Statement submitted by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A59. One subject stated that on 28 May 1992, he and 160 other persons were taken to the Omarska camp from the woods near Kozarac. Statement submitted by Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64. One subject reported that he was arrested near his home of Kozarac on approximately 30 May 1992, where he was in a military unit which had run out of ammunition and was forced to surrender. He said that he was taken to an army barracks where he and approximately 10 others were interrogated by military police who wanted to know where the rest of their arms were. The subject reported that he was interrogated, beaten and tortured at the barracks and that at least one other prisoner had been killed. He stated that he was told to cross himself in the Christian fashion and when he refused, a Serb soldier took out his bayonet and carved a cross into his chest. The subject stated that from the army barracks he was taken to the Omarska camp. Republic of BiH, Group For Collecting Facts About War Crimes, Case File 734/1992, 31 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 31932-31937. One male subject stated that after the attack on Kozarac on 27 May 1992, he was arrested and held for two days in the prison of Ciglane near Prijedor and from there was transferred to the camp "Kemoterm", and after three days to the Omarska camp. Statement submitted by the BiH Information

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Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A45-2984A46. One subject stated that he was caught in the woods surrounding the mountains near Kozarac on 3 June 1992, and was taken to Kozarac were he and others were interviewed and beaten. He stated that he and others were then taken to the Omarska camp. The subject reported that he was held at Omarska for 9 days (until his bladder exploded), and that he was then taken to a hospital in Prijedor. He reportedly stayed at the Prijedor hospital for 11 days without treatment and was then taken to the Keraterm camp. After being held and interviewed at Keraterm, subject was thereafter transferred back to the Omarska camp.

2415/ It was reported that the women and children from the village were bused to Trnopolje, Zenica, and finally Croatia.

2416/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56951. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-122, IHRLI Doc. No. 56699-56702. It was reported that while at Keraterm, the prisoners were packed so tightly together that they could not lay down. Many were also beaten or killed, and the prisoners were reportedly denied food and water.

2417/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 004 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43737.

2418/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140-57141.

2419/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43737. Subject reported that on approximately 28 May 1992, prisoners were severely abused in transit from the Keraterm camp to the Omarska camp and upon arrival at Omarska.

2420/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56365.

2421/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2422/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029. Subject stated that he was captured by forces which included a school friend who arranged for subject and his brother to change into civilian clothes. Subject stated that the friend warned the two brothers not to admit to Serb authorities that they had been fighting, or they would be "liquidated". The subject reportedly escaped from the Omarska camp after 72 days.

2423/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2424/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2425/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187.

2426/ An Official UN Source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3301.

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2427/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004.

2428/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068.

2429/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Written Statement: jadlea, IHRLI Doc. No. 14577-14578; see also for similar statement by same female subject, US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9380-9381.

2430/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9386-9387.

2431/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064-40065. The subject reported that Prijedor was attacked on 30 May 1992, and that he and his two sons moved into an empty apartment. He reported that on 2 June 1992, at about 6:30 a.m., four Serb "Special Militia" arrested him and his two sons and their cousin, and took them all to the police station in Prijedor by truck. Subject reported that after his arrest on 2 June 1992, he was interrogated. Subject stated that during his initial interrogation he was asked questions about what he had been doing over the last six months and where Muslim members of the "militia" were located. The subject, stated that he was also accused of helping Muslim forces and buying weapons, but that he was not physically beaten. The subject stated that he was released that day, and was given a "safe conduct" pass. For the next 20 days, subject and his sons reportedly lived in the concrete garage of their burned-out home. On 4 July 1992, subject was reportedly arrested again and taken to the Prijedor police station.

2432/ According to the subject, his captors were apparently suspicious of the fact that his passport showed that he had returned to BiH after the outbreak of the war.

2433/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004.

2434/ See US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. 56903-56904.

2435/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

2436/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904.

2437/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9383. Subject reported that he arrived in Omarska via bus after the village of Kevljani fell to Serbian forces in late May 1992.

2438/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56979-56981.

2439/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

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2440/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject stated that the prisoners had to kneel on the floor on the bus, which was very hot and overcrowded. He added that the prisoners were beaten during the bus ride and that three prisoners died during the journey.

2441/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 011 B-H-Ljubija, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342.

2442/ Written statement submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Statement luka6ea, Croat male (1950), Zagreb, 3 December 1992, (there is no IHRLI Number).

2443/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 009 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40341-40342.

2444/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548.

2445/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2446/ Statement submitted by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A39.

2447/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2448/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject did indicate whether those prisoners were ever transported out of Omarska.

2449/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693.

2450/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc No. 56653-56654.

2451/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc No. 56549-56551. Subject was reportedly included in this transfer to Trnopolje.

2452/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43247. Subject stated that the 200 were prisoners all had, in one way or another, upset the Serbs. For example, they had hunting weapons found in their homes, had written articles criticizing Serb intentions, etc. Subject stated that all of the men had been given a hard time at the camp.

2453/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43242.

2454/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. Newsday

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first reported mass killing at Omarska and other camps on 2 August, and five days later, as television pictures of emaciated prisoners were aired, Serb authorities reportedly closed the camp and dispersed its population. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead, Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, at 24944.

2455/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 41-2. It was also reported that there were some prisoners who disappeared during the disbanding of the camp.

2456/ For representative accounts of this transfer see, Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119. According to the subject, on 7 August 1992, after an overnight stay on the buses at Manjača, six prisoners were killed by the guards who had escorted them from Omarska. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004. Subject stated that some time around 4 August 1992, he was loaded into one of 18 buses and transported to Manjača. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57069. Report that on 7 August 1992, approximately 2,300 prisoners were transported to Manjača and that camp officials at Manjača appeared to have a computerized list of the incoming prisoners' names. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, IHRLI Doc. No. 48739-48742. Subject stated that he sat behind the bus driver and that a police officer in civilian clothes kicked him in the head and ribs, struck him with a rifle butt and forced to him sing "četnik" songs. Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject stated that on 6 August 1992, 1,000 prisoners were transported to Trnopolje and 1,300 others were sent to Manjača in 17 buses. The subject named numerous individuals said to have accompanied the convoy to Manjača and to have brutalized the prisoners. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A29-2984A31. Subject identified a prisoner who was taken out of the bus six times to be beaten en route to Manjača. Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 005 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342. Subject stated that on 6 August, some 18-19 buses took prisoners to Manjača and that there were approximately 80 prisoners in each bus who were subject to abuse. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-2984A68. Subject stated that 1,500 out of the original 3,000 prisoners were transported to the Manjača camp. Subject added that he witnessed constant beatings and abuse on the buses. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46. Subject stated that he was part of the transfer to Manjača and that 180 men who looked more presentable were left at Omarska. Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 9", 4 October 1993, 003 B-H-Omarska-Manjača, IHRLI Doc. No. 40347. Subject stated that he was put on the last of 14 buses which took prisoners to the Manjača camp. He stated that after their departure, some 180 prisoners remained at the Omarska camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092. Subject stated that the transfer occurred on about 8 August, and

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1,300 prisoners were taken to the Manjača camp. He also described killings bayonet during the night at Manjača. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666. Subject stated that on 6 August 1992, there was a roll-call and approximately 1,200 prisoners were loaded onto 11 buses which left for the Manjača camp. Subject estimated that each bus contained 100-115 prisoners and four guards. Subject also described the poor conditions on the bus; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9374. Helsinki Watch reported that it spoke to Muslims in the Banja Luka area who stated that on 6 August 1992, a large convoy of 15-18 trucks and buses drove through the city. The convoy was reportedly carrying prisoners who had their heads shaved, and was coming from the direction of the Omarska camp, headed in the direction of the Manjača camp. Serbian military officials reportedly confirmed this allegation. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40073. Subject stated that on 6 August 1992, 17 buses filled with prisoners, including the subject, were sent to the Manjača camp between 1:00 and 4:00 p.m. and another 800 were taken to the pista at 6:00 p.m. and were taken to the Trnopolje camp. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9405. Subject stated that he was transferred by bus to Manjača in a convoy of 15 buses which left Omarska at 3:00 p.m. The subject reported that one of the men on his bus was killed when "[a] soldier hit the man in the chest with his rifle. The man cried out, [and] the soldier stabbed him in the mouth with his bayonet. Then the body was thrown out of the bus. I don't know the victim's name."

2457/ See above listed accounts and the report on the Manjača camp for additional details on this transfer.

2458/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2459/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2460/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject stated that on 3 August 1992, the Omarska camp was emptied of most of its prisoners. He stated that on that morning a camp official began reading a list of prisoner names, including people who had been killed, previously released or transferred, and people whose fate was unknown. He added that the reading of the list lasted all morning. Subject reported that the prisoners were required to stand in two groups and that one group of 780 prisoners was sent to the Trnopolje camp and second group of 1,200 inmates was transported in 21 buses to the Manjača camp. Helsinki Watch War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9403. Subject reported that several hundred men were taken to Trnopolje on 6 August 1992, and that most of the remaining prisoners were transferred to the Manjača camp, while approximately 180 remained at Omarska.

2461/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 38.

2462/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.

2463/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc.

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No. 39578A-39581A.

2464/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject stated that on 2 August 1992, 36 of the 40 women at the Omarska camp were sent to the Trnopolje camp. The subject added that four of the camp's female prisoners were retained along with 140 male prisoners to help clean the facility. Subject identified three of the women reportedly transferred and four of the women left behind. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40068. Subject stated that when the Omarska camp was closed, 33 of the women held there were transferred to Trnopolje and the remaining five stayed at Omarska.

2465/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2466/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954.

2467/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43739. Subject identified female and male prisoners reportedly remaining at the Omarska camp.

2468/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993, testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac, a former agricultural technician who was held at the camp from 26 May 1992 to 23 August 1992.

2469/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 003 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43739.

2470/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954; Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9404.

2471/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2472/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 28.

2473/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 629", IHRLI Doc. No. 43257.

2474/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 678", IHRLI Doc. No. 43260. Subject stated that special preparations were made for a BBC or CNN TV visit to the camp and that all except 170 of the prisoners were moved out of the camp. Subject added that beds were installed, but that the prisoners were not allowed to use them. The prisoners were also told to say that they had been at the camp for only a few days and that Omarska was only a transit camp.

2475/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

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2476/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 26.

2477/ A woman purported to be Nada Balaban, is pictured in the ITN report at IHRLI Doc. No. 52998.

2478/ The ITN report features a photograph of what the reporter said appeared to be the "larger of the two buildings", where the prisoners were kept.

2479/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Independent Television News, BBC, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53003; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52976-52977. This report contains sections of the above ITN report; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 26-31. Report contains an interview with ITN reporter Penny Marshall, and sections of her previous report on the Omarska camp.

2480/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9375, 9378. Helsinki Watch reported that during its visit, approximately 180 men were known to be detained at the camp. The prisoners reportedly had bunk beds and blankets, but had been given them only three days before. It also reported that during the visit the camp guards demonstrated how "well treated" the prisoners were by taking fifteen prisoners to a cafeteria where they were fed beans, a portion of meat and a quarter loaf of bread. In the presence of many guards, the prisoners also stated that they had been at the camp only for a few days and that they received the same food every day.

2481/ Stephen Engelberg and Chuck Sudetic, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps: A Brutal Piece of a Larger Plan, Killings Described as Too Random to Be Genocide", New York Times, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40045.

2482/ ICRC, "Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection With the Conflict by the ICRC in Bosnia-Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. No. 16835. This ICRC report indicates that the Omarska camp was "empty" on the ICRC's 12 August 1992 visit.

2483/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201.

2484/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954.

2485/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43739.

2486/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52983. This same report also contains a photograph of the man identified as Milomir Stakic.

2487/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35558.

2488/ Id.

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2489/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9374, 9378.

2490/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52982.

2491/ Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, ITN Reports, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53007; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, CNN Clips, IHRLI Doc. No. 53071-53092, at 53088 (same report as ITN above).

2492/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43246.

2493/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9408-9409. According to Helsinki Watch, Politika and Borba reported that the Assembly of the "Serbian Republic" had elected a prime minister and cabinet at its 30 January 1993, session in Pale, and that Radoslav Brdjanin was identified as the newly appointed minister for urban affairs.

2494/ Id. The female subject reported that the women in the camp were not shown to Mr. Brdjanin.

2495/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 30.

2496/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631. Subject identified the five individuals reportedly executed. Those individuals included: a Muslim policeman from Prijedor; the Democratic Action Party (SDA) Deputy; the Prijedor Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) Party Representative; the Muslim chief of the local defence forces before the war; and the Prijedor Mayor before the war.

2497/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631. The subject identified and implicated the chief of the Prijedor SDS Party; the Prijedor Chief of Police; and the head of the Prijedor City Council, who subject considered to be the worst of the three.

2498/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410.

2499/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410.

2500/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410. Subject stated that the prosecutor wore the JNA uniform and had been a bailiff in the Prijedor court system prior to the war.

2501/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410.

2502/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631.

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2503/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410.

2504/ Id. Subject alleged several persons to be the Prijedor MUP inspectors and staff. These individuals are named in the source materials.

2505/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-25, IHRLI Doc. No. 56398-56402. Subject stated the Emergency Operation Centres seemed to be more important and wielded more power than the MUPs. Subject also did not know whether the power of the Emergency Operations Centres was official or unofficial.

2506/ Id. According to the subject, the flow of orders for emergency operations, including orders for the internment and/or execution of residents of Prijedor, came from the Banja Luka Emergency Operations Centre. The orders reportedly came from the Banja Luka MUP either through the Prijedor MUP or Prijedor Emergency Operations Centre. The subject also stated that there may also have been a delineation of the channel of communication by functional areas of responsibility between the MUP and the Emergency Operations Centre.

2507/ Id. Subject identified a named individual as the Prijedor Chief of Police and member of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS). She also named one individual who she claimed was the chief's assistant at the MUP and other individuals who were members of the Prijedor Police Department and who she believed were SDS members. Subject also reported two alleged members of the Prijedor Emergency Operation Centre. Subject reported that the chief, as a member of the MUP or as Police Chief, was believed to have ordered the imprisonment of several named Muslims and Croatians, including: a judge; an economist; a former President of the HDZ; the former Mayor of Prijedor; doctors; and another individual.

2508/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 352.

2509/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617.

2510/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201.

2511/ An Official UN Source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3301.

2512/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029.

2513/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241. Subject added that at the same time shots were heard outside. Apparently, a guard shot and killed five running prisoners. Subject added that the camp commander seized the weapon and marched the guard away.

2514/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2515/ Id.

Notes (continued)

2516/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 12325.

2517/ The subject stated that the guards started hitting the health care provider and accused him of castrating Serbian children.

2518/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43737.

2519/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 6", 13 September 1993, No. 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 35755.

2520/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 93884. The subject reported that one of the prisoners was wounded, escaped, and was brought back to the camp about one month later. The subject added that the bodies of the three prisoners killed were not removed and lay on the ground for seven days in the heat.

2521/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63795 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2522/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2523/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 009 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40341-40342; Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Process Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 011 B-H-Ljubija, IHRLI Doc. 40342. Subject stated upon arrival at the Omarska camp, guards at the entrance took away his personal documents and money and physically maltreated him. Written statement submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, 3 December 1992, Statement luka6ea, Croat male (1950). Subject stated that soon after his arrival at the camp in early July 1992, four Serbs came into the room where he was being held and asked for dinars, foreign currency, gold and watches. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9386. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp from Kozarac in late May 1992, he was taken to room number 26 where he and others were threatened and robbed. The subject stated that the guards at the camp would come into the room and order the prisoners to put their watches and shoes in a pile. The subject added that guards would sometimes tell prisoners that lives could be spared if they gave them 100 German marks and that prisoners would then collect money until they had no money left.

2524/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321.

2525/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc No. 56328-56331.

2526/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc No. 57202-57206.

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2527/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241-46242.

2528/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 009 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40341-40342.

2529/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A59.

2530/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46.

2531/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

2532/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2533/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617.

2534/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2535/ Id.

2536/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 006 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342-40343.

2537/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2538/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2539/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068.

2540/ Id.

2541/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2542/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384.

2543/ Austria Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12323.

2544/ For example, See US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A11-2984A15. Subject stated that he was beaten during interrogation sessions by soldiers using chains and truncheons. Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A20. Subject stated that one day he and another cellmate were ordered to

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escort a prisoner for "investigation" and that the prisoner could not walk since he had, during an earlier "investigation", wooden nails pierced through his knees. Subject stated that the prisoner was never seen again. Republic of BiH, Group For Collecting Facts About War Crimes, Case File 734/1992, 31 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 31932-31937. Subject stated that during his time at the camp, interrogations followed by beatings were practised daily. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A29-2984A31. Subject stated that upon arrival at Omarska in late May 1992, the prisoners were interrogated one by one and that all were beaten by rifles, iron bars, and various metal objects. Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 006 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342-40343. Subject stated that prisoners were frequently interrogated and that investigators and guards would kick them and beat them with their fists and various metal and wooden objects.

2545/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904. Subject identified a number of alleged victims including a lawyer, a financial director of a mine, and a judge.

2546/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56664-56666.

2547/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40068. Subject added that at the conclusion of an interrogation the inspector gave a "thumbs up" once if the prisoner was to be returned to one of the holding areas or a "thumbs-up" twice if the prisoner was to be taken to the "death cell" in the hangar-like building and thereafter by night to the "red house" for killing.

2548/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993, testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac.

2549/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 11. Testimony by a female Muslim and female Croatian who were held at the camp.

2550/ Id., 119. Testimony by a female Croatian who was held at the camp.

2551/ Id., at 9. Testimony by a female who was held at the camp.

2552/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2553/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40068.

2554/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12323.

2555/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2556/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security

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Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12324.

2557/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

2558/ The subject reported that the walls of the hallway on the second floor were splattered with blood.

2559/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject commented that it appeared that the determination concerning category had been made prior to the interrogation session.

2560/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, at 32151.

2561/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085.

2562/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849. There was speculation that the data obtained was used in part to develop prisoner listings, as the camp officials had lists of the prisoners' names.

2563/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617.

2564/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693.

2565/ Subject stated that this was because he fully cooperated and answered all of the questions to the best of his knowledge on the assumption that most of the facts were already known by his captors.

2566/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc No. 57202-57206. Subject stated that towards the end of the interrogation he was asked by the interrogator (identified), whether he wanted to become an informant, to which he refused.

2567/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc No. 57137-57139.

2568/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc No. 57068.

2569/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (Apr 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9387.

2570/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc No. 57185-57187.

2571/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63798 (CFN 1713, DOI 09 December 1993, EDI July 1992).

2572/ Subject was reportedly in the territorial defence forces in

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Kevljani before the war.

2573/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954. The subject stated that he was beaten for three hours and taken back to his room at 5:00 a.m.. He said that he took one step into the room and fainted, and then lost complete control of his body and had a diarrhea attack (subject added that he was unable to wash himself for over one month). He stated that he was unconscious for two days when guards came calling for him to exit the room. Subject said that he was unable to walk and was put into a blanket and taken into the hallway by six other prisoners. One guard then reportedly asked him where his hunting rifle and bullets were. Subject stated that he was then carried from the hallway and placed in another room of 36 men who were all sick. He stated that he occupied a space about 80 centimetres long, behind the door, and lay in a foetal position for several days. He added that received no medical attention and that one day, a guard came into the room to beat prisoners at random. Subject stated that about two weeks later he put in a much larger room (Room 15) with several hundred men for 37 days and was left alone. He stated that one individual, whose brother was the camp commander, showed great interest in a list of 101 men from Kevljani and that subject underwent a third questioning within the next few days.

2574/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029.

2575/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject described the rest of interrogation and identified the uniformed men in the room. After making a negative statement about the JNA, subject was reportedly beaten.

2576/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9400.

2577/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2578/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568; Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject was transported to the camp from Kozarac in late May 1992, and reported that prisoners who arrived at the Omarska did not receive food for the first five days. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A29-2984A31. Subject stated that he was given no food for three days. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092. Subject stated that they were given water, but did not receive bread until the ninth day, and a meal until the 10th day at the camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. Subject stated that during his first three to four days at the camp in the administration building, he received no food. He reported that the next day, after his interrogation, he received 750 grams of bread which was divided by 24 prisoners. Later, the same size bread was reportedly divided by eight prisoners. After four days, he reportedly received the usual prisoner food ration. US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject stated that after arriving at the camp on 30 May 1992, he did not

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receive food for seven days. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384. Subject reported that for the first 60 hours at the camp in late May 1992, they were given no food or water. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9387. Subject reported that upon arrival at the camp from Prijedor in late June 1992, he and about 2,000 other prisoners did not get food for three days.

2579/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1992, Tape No. 151, at 9. Testimony by a female Muslim engineer who was held at the camp that prisoners were given three minutes for their meal; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 56903-56904.

2580/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366. Subject reported that each inmate received one meal a day consisting of 150 grams of bread and a bowl of vegetable soup. US Department of State Declassified Materials 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56649-56651. Subject said that they were fed one small piece of bread and one-half to one cup of nondescript food per prisoner. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904. Subject said that they were fed a thin soup or gruel and a piece of bread. Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims" A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918; Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1495-1497. Report stated that a single meal consisted mostly of bread, rice and water United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40069. Subject reported that the meal usually consisted of a thin watery soup and a piece of bread not more than 100 grams in weight. According to the subject, the bread ration was a standard loaf divided into eight pieces.

2581/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-17. Subject reported that prisoners received one-eighth loaf of bread every 48 hours, and leftover rotten food that soldiers had left on their plates. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9386. Subject reported that the prisoners normally had one meal per day but that sometimes there would be no food for over 60 hours.

2582/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43243. Subject stated that food was brought in "soldiers containers" by trucks three or four times daily from the central mines canteen approximately three kilometres away. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40069. Subject stated that the food was not cooked in the camp, but was brought in from outside by truck.

2583/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321.

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2584/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

2585/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

2586/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 8. Testimony by a female Muslim engineer who was held at the camp.

2587/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2588/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2589/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-2984A68.

2590/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject stated that for their one meal, the prisoners were forced within two minutes to get up, run, eat and run back to lay down in the parking lot again. Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 004 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342. Subject stated that the prisoners were given two minutes to eat their meal and were brought into the canteen in groups of 30. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092. Subject stated that they were given 30 seconds for their meal. Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. Subject stated that after two or three minutes, the prisoners were taken back to the tarmac. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384. Subject stated that 540 prisoners ate within 20 minutes in groups of 30. He stated that in three minutes the prisoners had to make a group, run to the kitchen, eat and return to their rooms. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9398. Subject reported that the prisoners had three minutes to form a group of 30, eat, and get back to their room. He stated that soldiers armed with sticks, stood in the front of the canteen, poised to beat the prisoners. The subject stated that the stew that they were fed was boiling hot and that the prisoners often burned the inside of their mouths in their haste to eat.

2591/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2592/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 9. Testimony by a female Muslim engineer who was held at the camp.

2593/ Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809, 17 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1495-1497. Report stated that prisoners were forced to run the gauntlet in order to receive their meals; US Department of State

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Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject estimated that on the average, every second day, prisoners were beaten by guards on the way to the mess hall. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40069. Subject reported that verbal abuse and beatings occurred throughout the meal, and afterwards, the prisoners were made to lie down on the track outside for four hours, and anybody who moved or looked up was beaten or trodden-on by the guards.

2594/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc No. 56949-56950; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978; Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

2595/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

2596/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63795 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92); United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63797 (CFN 815, DOI 06 May 93, EDI Sep 92); Helsinki Watch War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385, 9389; One subject reported that oil was sometimes put on the canteen floor to make the prisoners fall during their run to get something to eat.

2597/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2598/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 12322-12323.

2599/ Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796-63797 (CFN 59, DOI 23-25-5-6 July 93, EDI May-November 92); United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071.

2600/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Appendix 1 to Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63799.

2601/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2602/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

Notes (continued)

2603/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2604/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject stated that it appeared that fuel oil was mixed with the drinking water provided to prisoners. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43243. Subject stated that "industrial water" was provided to the prisoners. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. The subject reported that the water provided to the prisoners was taken from the ore pits and that it was not fresh and was contaminated with diesel oil.

2605/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46.

2606/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617; Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9386. Subject reported guards used to sell water, and that for 100 German marks, prisoners could buy a litre of clear clean water.

2607/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A19.

2608/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551.

2609/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993; Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims" A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918. One subject substantiated allegations about the camp and stated that he was held in a warehouse for 12 days in May, jammed in a room packed so tightly that no one could lie down to sleep.

2610/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2611/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

2612/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551.

2613/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241.

2614/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384.

2615/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A19.

2616/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc.

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No. 56846-56849.

2617/ The subject estimated that four prisoners had less than one square metre of space.

2618/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206.

2619/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954.

2620/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63797 (CFN 815, DOI 06 May 93, EDI September 92).

2621/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2622/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps: Survivors Tell of Captivity, Mass Slaughters in Bosnia" A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-24902; Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918.

2623/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps: Survivors Tell of Captivity, Mass Slaughters in Bosnia" A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-24902. Subject, a 63 year-old man from Kozarac, stated that he was held at the Omarska camp for one week in June and was probably released because of his age. He stated that he was held in an ore loader inside a cage roughly 700 square feet long with 300 other men awaiting processing by their captors. He stated that the metal structures contained cages stacked four high, separated by grates, and that there were no toilets.Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918; Stephen Engelberg and Chuck Sudetic, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps: A Brutal Piece of a Larger Plan, Killings Described as Too Random to Be Genocide", New York Times, 15 August 1992, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40045.

2624/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43242.

2625/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244.

2626/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244. Subject, identified as a former veterinarian, stated that prisoners tended to rely on him for medical assistance. He reported that after a few weeks, two prisoners arrived in his room, both of whom were doctors. Subject stated that they performed operations using primitive instruments and would sew up prisoner wounds after beatings

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with ordinary cotton.

2627/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2628/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A29-2984A31.

2629/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. The subject reported that a young diabetic man had died as a result of his beatings, and he was told to carry the man to the doctor in front of the "white house". According to the subject, he and another prisoner brought the body to the spot but the doctor did not come outside.

2630/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244.

2631/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject attributed the outbreak to the contaminated water given to the prisoners. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2632/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2633/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc No. 57148-57150.

2634/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", 18 October 1992, Newsday, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2635/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc No. 57202-57206.

2636/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244.

2637/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", 18 October 1992, Newsday, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2638/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc No. 56982-56993; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385. Subject reported that the prisoners were beaten going to the toilet, and were given one minute there. The subject added that eventually, his whole group of prisoners was given only one hour to use the toilet and that some prisoners did not get to use the facilities at all and had to relieve themselves in the corner of the room.

2639/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc No. 56549-56551. Subject was not clear as to whether these beatings took place in the latrine area, or in other areas. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139; Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London. IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-

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2984A68. Subject stated that on one occasion, following a beating, he went into a bathroom and was followed by a soldier. He reported that he did not use the toilet because he feared reprisals against his cellmates. Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. the report stated that beatings that accompanied trips to the toilet were so severe that former prisoners said that they preferred to defecate in their boots or in the rooms in which they slept.

2640/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2641/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2642/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43243.

2643/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46.

2644/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43243.

2645/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206.

2646/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617.

2647/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc No. 57148-57150; Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. It was reported that prisoners at Omarska received no soap and were not permitted to wash themselves.

2648/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2649/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2650/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2651/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385.

2652/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244.

2653/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc No. 57137-57139.

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2654/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A20.

2655/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244. The subject added that certain guards had supplied some anti-louse powder, but this was soon exhausted.

2656/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43243. The subject also stated that after a while about 15 per cent of the prisoners began to receive parcels from their homes. He added that all parcels were searched and items were frequently looted by the guards.

2657/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2658/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A20.

2659/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A23-A24.

2660/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617.

2661/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9390.

2662/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 5137-5139.

2663/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2664/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40069.

2665/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2666/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

2667/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43242.

2668/ Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1495-1497.

2669/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9389.

2670/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph

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5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12324.

2671/ Id.

2672/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 12325.

2673/ Id.

2674/ Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, 6 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35545.

2675/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2676/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241.

2677/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2678/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 32.

2679/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12323.

2680/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206.

2681/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63795 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2682/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35562-35563.

2683/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc No. 56903-56904.

2684/ ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, at 32151.

2685/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563

2686/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2687/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors; Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563

2688/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796

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(CFN 405 DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2689/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 63795.

2690/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2691/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563. The subject did not state whether the prisoner ate the flesh.

2692/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2693/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 63795 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2694/ Id.

2695/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64074.

2696/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2697/ Id.

2698/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64.

2699/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2700/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35561; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52973.

2701/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52973.

2702/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35562.

2703/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64.

2704/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2705/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35556. Subject was identified by initial in the report.

2706/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc No. 2984A60-2984A64.

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2707/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63793 (CFN 1022, DOI 30 July 1993, EDI June 1992).

2708/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 17. Identification made by an identified male prisoner. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52980; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ITN Reports, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53006.

2709/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject referred to the structure as the "white torture house" (Bijela kuća za mućenje).

2710/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52972. Subject stated that on the night after he was beaten, 9 prisoners were killed in the first room in the "white house". He stated that he did not recognize the persons who did the killing.

2711/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63793 (CFN 1022, DOI 30 July 1993, EDI June 1992).

2712/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 63797.

2713/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2714/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 18.

2715/ Id., at 20-21. Identification made by a woman judge who was held at the camp.

2716/ Id., at 21-24.

2717/ The subject commented that the number of persons called varied from two to three, to as many as 12.

2718/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject lists some of the persons reportedly killed in front of the "white house" in the manner described above.

2719/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2720/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, IHRLI Doc. No 48739-47842.

2721/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35555. Subject was identified in the report.

2722/ Id., at IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. Subject was identified by

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initial in the report.

2723/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 38. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64071.

2724/ Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, ITN Reports, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53007; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, CNN Clips, IHRLI Doc. No. 53071-53092, at 53087 (same report as ITN above).

2725/ Subject reported that his captors had been suspicious because his passport showed that he had returned to Bosnia after the outbreak of the war.

2726/ Subject stated that the interrogators demanded to know who had guns. When his relative stated that he did not know, he was reportedly beaten to death with an iron bar.

2727/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-10", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796 (CFN 776, DOI 27 April 93, EDI April 92).

2728/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2729/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 6", 13 September 1993, 004 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 35755-35756. Subject identified the names of some of the dead, who he carried out of the "white house".

2730/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2731/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35561.

2732/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64.

2733/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563. This report appears to refer to the report cited above.

2734/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugees Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject identified the guard responsible for this act.

2735/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52974.

2736/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 2-6.

2737/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63798

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(CFN 1713, DOI 09 December 1993, EDI July 1992).

2738/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 63794.

2739/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12324.

2740/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 12326.

2741/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2742/ Id.

2743/ See US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089. Subject reportedly witnessed the castration incident in the garage building. He stated that the incident took place on 10 June 1992. He implicated three named individuals, and others in the killing. He also added that one individual was forced to eat half a dead pigeon and to drink motor oil and that the three victims were subsequently ordered to participate in same-sex sexual acts. The subject also reported that one of the victim's father was forced to witness the above occurrence and to eat the other half of the dead pigeon and to drink motor oil. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331, at 56330; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849. Subject stated that the incident occurred on an unidentified date in July 1992. He implicated a perpetrator, who had been a former coffee shop operator in Kozarac. He stated that the incident occurred in the high-bay area of the detention building. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 56861-56862. Subject implicated a guard and his shift, who he said in mid-June 1992 ordered one victim, to accompany him to an area of the building used as a mine vehicle repair shop, to see his son killed. Subject stated that the victim was then returned to Room 15 where he eventually related the castration incident to subject and others. Subject stated that the prisoner forced to carry out the castration, was then tied up and left in the vehicle workshop for six days without food, where he was said to have lost his mind and was thereafter shot and killed. Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A19. Subject stated generally that "the next day a young man came back to our room, he vomited a lot and told us that he was forced to bite off testicles of three other prisoners who died later that night". Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, IHRLI Doc. No. 48739-48742. Subject stated that he witnessed the incident and that three named prisoners were involved. He implicated two alleged perpetrators by name. Source: BV, report containing an analysis of the castration incident, IHRLI Doc. No. 44047-44070; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, at 32151-32152. Subject interviewed stated that his son was castrated in his presence and that he was beaten. Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547. Subject stated that two victims were taken to a basement room below the prisoners' quarters and savagely abused. He said that they were first hung from an auto-repair crane and severely beaten, then taken down and forced to perform sexual acts on each other, and were thereafter castrated. Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject implicated three alleged perpetrator as responsible for the 18 June

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castration and stated that later, "[victim]" was forced to eat the sexual organs. Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785; Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A59; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject stated that he did not personally witness the incident. He stated that the incident occurred in the "garage", which was frequently used for beating and torturing prisoners (on the first floor of the former car maintenance shop). He added that 500 prisoners were kept on the second floor of the structure and that some were able to hear everything that happened through a hole in the wall. He stated that "[two redacted names] were forced to drink from a ditch on the floor old motor oil". He added that the two prisoners were ordered to bite off and swallow the testicles and that they had no choice and they both did it. Subject implicated six Serbs, including two named perpetrators. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56664-56666. In a very general description of a castration episode in mid-June 1992, subject stated that the event occurred in the "white house". Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35564-35565. One subject reported that a named victim, a policeman, was ordered by an unidentified guard to strip naked in the hangar in front of parked dump trucks. "Do you remember the time you beat me up in the cafe?" the guard reportedly asked. A second Serb then reportedly found another Muslim prisoner against whose father he had a grudge and ordered him to lower his face into a channel cut in the concrete floor and drink old motor oil, and then bite off victim's testicles. According to the subject, three other men who had witnessed the castration were then killed by guards with metal rods and the man who carried out the castration returned to his room with his face blackened. The man was reportedly unable to speak for 24 hours. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64074.

2744/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12324; Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 004 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342.

2745/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154 at 32151.

2746/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2747/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2748/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64071.

2749/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326.

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2750/ Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps: How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918.

2751/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A59.

2752/ Video Archive and Database, "Scene" Breakdown, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", Tape No. 151, at 9. Testimony by a female Croatian solicitor who was held at the camp.

2753/ US Human Rights Reports on BiH, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 9049. This report stated that according to former inmates, 10-15 prisoners were killed each day at Omarska between May and August, and prisoners were also subjected to torture and humiliation. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-2984A68. Subject stated that prisoners witnessed 10-20 dead bodies every day. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2754/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326.

2755/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2756/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2757/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63797 (CFN 1027, DOI 30 July 93, EDI April 93).

2758/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 63798.

2759/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. The driver of the truck was identified by the subject and identified in the report by the initials "R.M.".

2760/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623.

2761/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796 (CFN 405 DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2762/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2763/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2764/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. This estimate was based on eyewitness accounts of three former prisoners who spoke to the reporter.

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2765/ Id. Three Bosnian journalists who were detained at Omarska reportedly arrived at an estimated death total of 1,200 or more.

2766/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154. The Nightline reporter cited "an official US State Department report to the United Nations" that the number of prisoners killed at the Omarska camp could be as high as 1,400.

2767/ Handwritten Testimony by identified subject, submitted to the UN Commission of Experts by the Government of Canada, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54453, at 54455.

2768/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2769/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. According to the report, ICRC officials said that at least 2,000 persons who went to Omarska were unaccounted for. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12325. An unidentified subject who was held at Omarska from 26 May to 6 August 1992, stated: "While I was in Omarska, about 2,000 people were killed, most of them shot".

2770/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 006 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342-40343.

2771/ Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19, 25 March 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 63796-63797 (CFN 59, DOI 23-25-5-6 July 93, EDI May-November 92); United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071.

2772/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc No. 56629-56631.

2773/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2774/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc No. 2984A60-2984A63.

2775/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc No. 57086-57089. Subject did not personally witness this alleged killing, but stated that his father-in-law observed the execution from the window of the building in which he was being held.

2776/ Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796 (CFN 59, DOI 23-25-5-6 July 93, EDI May-November 92); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject stated that he heard

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from other prisoners at the camp that on 12 July 1992, on a Serbian national holiday, several prisoners were burned alive in a big fire in front of the "white house". United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071. Subject reported that on Petrodan at 10:00 p.m. he observed through a kitchen window, a prisoner being beaten and thrown into a fire made from the large rubber tires from the excavating trucks at the mine.

2777/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 35.

2778/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

2779/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029. Subject described an incident, some time in July 1992 (during his second month at Omarska), when an identified prisoner who had reportedly organized resistance to Serb control in BiH, arrived at the camp with a ring in his nose, attached to a chain. Subject stated that the prisoner was dragged into the camp on his hands and knees by a young Serb soldier (like a pig), and that he was naked from the waste up. The subject reported that an identified "Serb" at the camp, who knew the prisoner then helped toss the prisoner onto a burning stack of truck tires, was pulled off (after which he cursed his tormentors) , and was thrown back again until he died. US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugees Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject stated that on an Orthodox Christian religious holiday, Djurdjevdan, the Serbs traditionally built bonfires, and on that night they built one and forced 200 prisoners to make a circle around it. They reportedly ordered the prisoners to reduce the size of the circle and ultimately threw someone into the fire. The subject added that the guards were drunk and were playing very loud music at the time. Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63797 (CFN 678, DOI 01 April 93, EDI March-September 92). Subject reported that on 12 July 1992 large earth-mover type tires were set on fire with gasoline and prisoners were forced to jump through the flames. Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796 (CFN 59, DOI 23-25-5-6 July 93, EDI May-November 92). Subject reported that during the Serbian holiday of Petrodan in 1992, he observed through the window of the camp's kitchen, a prisoner being beaten and then thrown alive into a fire made from the large rubber tires from the excavating trucks previously used at the mine.

2780/ Subject estimated that this occurred at the end of July or beginning of August.

2781/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2782/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc No. 56663-56666.

2783/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12327.

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2784/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563.

2785/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326.

2786/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2787/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071. According to the debriefing report, the subject also reported on re-interview, the killing on 24-25 July 1992, of 180 persons in the glass-walled room, marked VIP.

2788/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2789/ Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps: How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029. Subject stated that on one occasion he saw a pile of 13 corpses stacked in a pile; Written statement submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, 3 December 1992, Statement luka6ea, Croat male (1950), (there is no IHRLI Number). Subject stated that in five days at the "white house" he and three other prisoners were forced to carry out two bodies each on average every day.

2790/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2791/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject stated that following a mass killing of prisoners on 26 July 1992, at 4:00 a.m., he witnessed as bodies were being loaded onto two trucks and that the bodies were taken to the mines in Omarska and buried in mass graves. Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject identified one of the truck drivers who was listed in the report by the initials "R.N."; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject stated that bodies were picked up daily from outside the "white house" at 4:00-5:00 a.m. by a truck.

2792/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35555-35556. Subject was identified by initial in the report.

2793/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council

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Resolution 771 (1992) U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2794/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject stated that the identified Serbian man had previously worked at the Omarska mine and that he used two identified prisoners to help him load the truck. The subject stated that some days, as few as two to three bodies were removed, while on other days there were as many as 16.

2795/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029.

2796/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993. This report also identified alleged drivers of those trucks.

2797/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547. Subject stated that guards made the prisoners go out behind a small shed where there was a truck and a bulldozer and that they were made to load 26 disfigured, and in some cases decapitated, bodies.

2798/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551. Subject reported that the trucks would carry about 40-50 bodies to the mine pit and dump them there.

2799/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617.

2800/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc No. 39578A-39581A; Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No 29783-29785. Subject believed that many men at the camp were buried in a mine pit towards Gradina. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Mass Graves, Annex E to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No 63817. CFN 1013 reported that bodies from Omarska were dumped near the Gradina dam, possibly in the mine or in adjacent soil heaps. Id. CFN 161 reported that he witnessed 40-50 bodies being taken from the Omarska camp to a nearby mine The source estimated that 2,000-3,000 bodies were place in the mine. Id. CFN 1130 reported that the dead at Omarska were buried in slap heaps at the mine within the camp. Id. CFN 973 reported that the victims of Omarska camp were buried in the mine at Tomašica. US Department of State Declassified Materials 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject stated that it was "common knowledge" at the camp that dead prisoners would be dumped in unused ore pits and buried with bulldozers. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326. One unidentified ex-prisoner referred to mass graves at Omarska: "Near the camp, mass graves were dug by excavators. It was no secret that they threw even sick people who were still alive into these graves". United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40072. Subject, who reportedly had prior knowledge of the Omarska mine, stated that he believed that bodies were taken to mine

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shafts by truck or van and dumped there. He believed that the bodies were taken to the area of Gruben or Busnovi.

2801/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Mass Graves, Annex E to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63817 (CFN 973).

2802/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12325.

2803/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2804/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 110", IHRLI Doc. No. 43259. Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was situated in the north-east corner of Prijedor on the narrow road leading east to Kozaruša. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367. Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was located a few kilometres due east of Prijedor on Highway 4 (European Route E761) in the direction of Banja Luka. Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4852; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39742; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. A Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was located on the north side of the Prijedor-Banja Luka road. A road construction company was reportedly located across the road from building.

2805/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187. Subject who was held at the camp from 26 June 1992 to 5 July 1992 estimated that each hall held approximately 600 to 800 prisoners; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. Subject reported that prisoners were kept in 4 separate rooms at the camp. BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834. One subject reported that there were four rooms with inmates: Room Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2806/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367; US Department of State Declassifed Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512. According to the subject, the ceramics factory had been designed by a German firm. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject described a two-story high warehouse structure.

2807/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367-56368. According to the subject, the rooms used to house the prisoners were located on the ground floor of this structure. The subject stated that the camp was approximately 70 to 150 metres off the north side of the highway between the villages of Ćirkino Polje and Kozarac.

2808/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc.

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No. 56576-56578; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. The subject reported that there was more than one guard shack at the camp. One was reportedly located at the gate, and another, near Room 1.

2809/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368; US Department of State Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject reported that the four rooms were located on one end of the structure and that each room measured approximately 40 metres in depth. Two of the rooms were reportedly 20 metres wide and two were reportedly 10 metres wide. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57148. Subject reported that the main "hall", which was divided into four sections, was 20 metres by 50 metres in size. The subject stated that the first section housed administration and the Serbian police offices where interrogations were held. The second section, eight metres by 20 metres, reportedly held 550 prisoners. The third and fourth sections were reportedly six metres by 20 metres each and held approximately 250 or more prisoners each. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. Subject provided an extensive description of the structure and hall dimensions.

2810/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368.

2811/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. The subject commented that access was not possible via the corridor. The subject added that the building was divided by a corridor and that stolen private property was stored in the rooms on the opposite side of the corridor which did not face the highway.

2812/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2813/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367. According to the subject, the fence lay between 20 and 70 metres from the building at various points; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512. Subject reported that the camp was surrounded by a wire mesh fence.

2814/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-25, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject described a two metre-high fence, but did not specify whether it was barbed wire or not. The subject added that there were signs on the perimeter of the fence indicating that there were mines place along the fence area.

2815/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2816/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2817/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140.

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2818/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29828; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366. Subject estimated the number of prisoners at the camp at 3,000. He added that the prisoners were interrogated and that none of the prisoners remained at the camp for more than four days

2819/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412. Subject estimated that between 1,000 to 1,200 men were detained at Keraterm and that prisoners from Omarska were transferred periodically.

2820/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2821/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4852, 4858.

2822/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412. Subject, who was brought to the camp on 20 July 1992, stated that prisoners were continuously being brought to the room in which he was detained and he believed that prisoners from the Omarska camp were frequently being brought to Keraterm. He claimed that approximately 400 prisoners were held in four rooms at the camp.

2823/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", Annex A to JSIO 2841-9, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43009, 43014 (CFN 409).

2824/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187. Subject reported that upon his arrival at the camp on 26 June 1993, there were approximately 2,800 prisoners at the camp and that when he departed on 5 July 1992, there were still 2,000 prisoners.

2825/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49196. According to refugees from the Kozarac area, there were 3,000 prisoners held at the Keraterm camp.

2826/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4857.

2827/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", Annex A to JSIO 2841-9, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43009, 43014 (CFN 163); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that men brought to the Keraterm camp from Prijedor in late May 1992 ranged in age from approximately 12 years-old to 80 years-old. The subject added that at no time were there small children at the camp.

2828/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368.

2829/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 9421.

Notes (continued)

2830/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that the 70 per cent of the prisoners taken to the Keraterm camp from Prijedor were Muslims, and that the others were ethnic Albanians and Croatians.

2831/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-74, IHRLI Doc. No. 56556-56557; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934.

2832/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. The subject reported that Room 1 was located on the western end of the building on the first floor.

2833/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2834/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. According to the subject, everyone at the camp (without exception) had to be interrogated. The subject reported that beatings were routine in Room 2 and the guards would enter the room and back the prisoners into one corner. To protect each other, some prisoners would reportedly lie on top of each other on the floor, ultimately causing some to die of suffocation. According to the subject, the bodies of some of the dead and seriously wounded would be left in the room for two or three days before being removed and place outside next to a dumpster at the far northeastern corner of the building.

2835/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. According to the subject, interrogations were held in rooms on the second floor of the building.

2836/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370.

2837/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2838/ Id.

2839/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that he was crammed into Room 3 with several hundred prisoners on approximately 20 July 1992 and that from the start of his imprisonment (until his release on 5 August 1992), he saw Muslim men regularly beaten with iron bars and rifle butts. The subject also stated that every night five men were taken out of Room 3 and shot.

2840/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", Annex A to JSIO 2841-9, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43009, 43014 (CFN 163); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. Subject was one of five Bosnian Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August. Subject reported that room 3 was where prisoners were most severely tortured.

2841/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 56370.

2842/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56371. Subject estimated that from 16 July 1992, 300 prisoners were killed at the camp per night. He reportedly arrived at this figure based on mental notes he made during morning roll calls as to how many prisoners on the roster were no longer present.

2843/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858; US Department of State Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that men from Prijedor were the first to arrive at the camp on 25 and 26 May 1992. Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35557; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that the camp was opened on 25-26 May 1992 and that he was brought to the camp on 26 May 1992.

2844/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2845/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-122, IHRLI Doc. No. 56699-56702.

2846/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2847/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140-57141.

2848/ Statement by identified source submitted to IHRLI, IHRLI Doc. No. 29434-29436. The subject reported the abuse and killing of prisoners during the transfer to the Omarska camp. The prisoners on the bus were also reportedly greeted by beatings upon intake at the Omarska camp.

2849/ Written statement submitted by the Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 003 B-H Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43736-43737.

2850/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2851/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2852/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4064, 4065-4066.

2853/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46.

2854/ "The Eyes of Bosnia", a documentary film, IHRLI Doc. No. 52442. Subject stated that the policemen burst into his home at 10:00 a.m.. The subject claimed that he was a civilian who did not have any weapons and who was not part of a political party.

2855/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 57185-57187.

2856/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2857/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29828.

2858/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A20.

2859/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029.

2860/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39745.

2861/ Statement submitted by the Republic of BiH, Office of the Presidency in the Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 34715-34716.

2862/ US Department of Date Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934.

2863/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56979-56981.

2864/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370.

2865/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29832-29834. One subject reported that upon arrival at the Keraterm camp, there were about 360 persons there from Puharska, and about 500 persons from Sivci. He reported that "[l]ater on, people came from Čarakovo, Hambarine, Prijedor, 10-15 people every night". See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2866/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578.

2867/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2868/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56371.

2869/ Helsinki Watch, *War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II* (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412.

2870/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944.

2871/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2872/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004.

Notes (continued)

2873/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps: Survivors Tell of Captivity, Mass Slaughters in Bosnia", A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-24902; Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24944; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. Subject reported that in late July-early August, it was rumored that the camp was closing because the ICRC was scheduled to visit the camp. The subject reported that before prisoners were transferred in early August, some interrogations were held.

2874/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56373.

2875/ Id. The report commented that this transfer to Trnopolje was an exception, since all of the other prisoners who had previously been transferred had been taken to the Omarska camp; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

2876/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56514; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. Subject reported that on 5 August, he and other prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739. Subject reported that on 5 August 1992, approximately 1,200 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that he and others were transported to the Trnopolje camp by bus on 5 August 1992. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9421. Two subjects reported that on 1 or 2 August 1992, camp authorities called prisoners out by name and loaded them onto 2 buses. Those buses were reportedly taken to the Manjača or Omarska camps, and the subjects reported that they never saw those prisoners again. The subjects reported that the rest of the prisoners (including subjects), were transported to the Trnopolje camp on 5 August 1992

2877/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2878/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc No. 57145-57147.

2879/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information", CFN 631, IHRLI Doc. No. 43260. The subject added that he believed that journalists had discovered that prisoners were being held at Keraterm and that was why the prisoners were moved to Omarska.

2880/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2881/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline. "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39742-39743.

2882/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411, 9416.

2883/ US 1992 Human Rights Reports on BiH and Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9049.

Notes (continued)

2884/ Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps: A Brutal Piece of a Larger Plan", New York Times, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40045.

2885/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. The subject reported that some of the men who beat the prisoner as they exited the bus wore olive-drab military uniforms, while others wore camouflage uniforms, both types reportedly with red ribbons attached to the right shoulder "epaulet" which hung down the right arm. Other men reportedly wore blue uniforms, without red ribbons, and one person, identified as a Montenegran, reportedly wore a yellowish, non-camouflage uniform and a round red cap with a fringe at the back.

2886/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.

2887/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329.

2888/ Id.

2889/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 631", IHRLI Doc. No. 43260.

2890/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-4, IHRLI Doc. No. 56333. The subject added that the identified guard often "stalked" the camp when not on duty, seeking vulnerable men from which he had not previously confiscated personal belongings and beating them. The guard also reportedly fought with other guards to steal any jewelry which they may have confiscated.

2891/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412.

2892/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 96368.

2893/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934.

2894/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187.

2895/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2896/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2897/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645.

2898/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. The subject stated that prisoners waiting to be interrogated were held in Room 2. The subject added that sometimes prominent local persons who were recognized by the Serb guards were killed immediately, before they even got to Room 1. The subject commented that he was not interrogated until late

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June 1992, about one month after his arrival at the camp, and felt that this was perhaps longer than most men had to wait, though there was no set schedule.

2899/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2900/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12331.

2901/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August. The subject reported that after being stabbed in the thighs, he sat in pain for about 10 minutes and was thereafter ordered by guards to march to the bathroom to clean himself up. The subject reported that he lost a significant amount of blood and that a few nights later, an identified guard called out into the dormitory for him to come out and that he refused to answer. The subject reported that he told the guard that he had not fought against the Serb village and was thereafter left alone by the guard. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834. One subject similarly reported a prisoner from Prijedor who had been stabbed in both of his thighs with a knife.

2902/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12330.

2903/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject reported that his village of Čerjeći had not fired any shots when Serb irregular forces entered.

2904/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2905/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411. One subject reported that upon his arrival on 20 July 1992, he was not fed for the first five or six days. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-122, IHRLI Doc. No. 56699-56702. Subject reported that during his two day stay at the end of May 1992, the prisoners received neither food or water before being transferred to the Omarska camp. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329. One subject reported that from 26 July to 5 August 1992, the prisoners were given nothing to eat at the camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp in early July 1992, he and other prisoners received no food for the first several days. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. It was reported that for the first five days, no food or water was given to the prisoners. After the fifth day, daily food rations were reportedly given to the prisoners. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 26 May 1992, he and other prisoners received no food for two days. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II

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(April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413. One subject reported that, in total, he and other prisoners at the camp were denied food for 15 days.

2906/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", December 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that a one kilogram loaf of bread was divided between eight prisoners and that every second or third day, they received 60 grams of soup with their bread.

2907/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140. Subject reported that during his three days at the camp from 25-27 May 1992, the prisoners received only once a small portion of cooked rice, which was served in their hands, and twice, a small piece of bread. Statement by identified source submitted to IHRLI, IHRLI Doc. No. 29434-29436. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 25 May 1992, prisoners received a piece of bread and a handful of rice on 27 May 1992; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he received one meal per day at the camp, usually a few beans and two small slices of stale bread. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. Subject reported that prisoners were given one meal per day which consisted of a loaf of bread per eight men and some thin soup with beans.

2908/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411.

2909/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411-9412. The subject believed that the men in his area of detention were being singled out for punishment because they all came from exclusively Muslim villages

2910/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858.

2911/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329.

2912/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9415. One subject reported that:

> "They used to bus us when we went to lunch. There would be guards waiting inside with baseball bats to beat us. If you fell down, you were finished. Sometimes, we had to crawl the last 15 metres to where lunch was distributed. Every day the guards would invent new games. We had to shovel our food into our mouths quickly. We received about one or one and a half decaliters of soup and two small pieces of bread. This was the only meal of the day, and usually half the soup wound up on the floor. About 50 to 100 men were left without food each day."

2913/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc No. 56369.

2914/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

Notes (continued)

2915/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411.

2916/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858.

2917/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328. One subject reported generally that he was imprisoned with approximately 500 persons and even though the room was rather large, there was not enough space to sit or lay down.

2918/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411.

2919/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2920/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413.

2921/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2922/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412-9413.

2923/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328.

2924/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140. Subject was held at the Keraterm camp from 25-27 May 1992 and was later transferred to the Omarska camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject was held at the camp from late May until August 1992.

2925/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412-9413. One subject reported that the floor of his room was covered with pallets.

2926/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412-9413.

2927/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that there was no medical service at the camp and that ICRC representatives were never seen there.

2928/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859.

Notes (continued)

2929/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370.

2930/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368, 56370.

2931/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370. Subject reported that on rare occasions, guards would permit a prisoner to hose down the toilet stalls.

2932/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858.

2933/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2934/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2935/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2936/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2937/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140-57141; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12333. A subject reported that one night in mid-July 1992, a prisoner going to the barrel used as a toilet was shot in the head through a window, and died immediately. Another subject reported that an identified Serbian individual "killed one person on the toilets and injured another person heavily . . . he picked out 5 men among the prisoners, one of them was killed, the others were heavily injured".

2938/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858.

2939/ Id.

2940/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328

2941/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370. Subject stated that he did not wash his hands for nearly 50 days due to the lack of water.

2942/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413.

2943/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859.

2944/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph

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5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329.

2945/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2946/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2947/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.

2948/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2949/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2950/ Id.

2951/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683. Subject reported that the guards mutilated the man in front of his sons. It was also reported that on the same day, Radio Prijedor broadcasted that the old man was killed while forcing his way into the camp.

2952/ Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.

2953/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9419-9420.

2954/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2955/ Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, at 24946.

2956/ Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, 6 October 1992, 35544-35547.

2957/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August.

2958/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12332.

2959/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683.

2960/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9415.

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2961/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368.

2962/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he could hear prisoners screaming and that he also heard shooting. He stated that once he was allowed to walk outside and looked into the room and saw that the walls were riddled with bullet holes and splattered with blood.

2963/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9414. According to a subject, one night,

> "about 30 or 40 people were taken out of the room. Some [of those who had been beaten] walked in later and others were carried in. In the morning we found dead [bodies] amongst us again, and a truck arrived to take the dead and wounded.

2964/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46. Subject reported that during the day, treatment was fine, but when night came, they were taken to rooms and beaten with baseball bats. The beatings were alleged to have been performed by drunk individuals referred to generally as "Četniks".

2965/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August.

2966/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413.

2967/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 24 of Atrocity Information, CFN 694", IHRLI Doc. No. 43281; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 694, IHRLI Doc. No. 63790.

2968/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2969/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12330.

2970/ Id.

2971/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2972/ "The Eyes of Bosnia", a documentary film, IHRLI Doc. No. 52442.

2973/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56513. Subject also reported that during the day, the guards took the prisoners outside and made them walk on all fours and bark like dogs.

2974/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39744-39750.

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2975/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-194, IHRLI Doc. No. 56937-56940. This account was taken from Bosnian Muslims from Prijedor County who spent three weeks at the Keraterm camp in July and August, and claimed to have witnessed and survived a mass killing at the camp on 24 July when guards opened up with automatic rifles on a room packed with prisoners. One subject reported that he arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-July 1992, and was put into the same room with men from the village of Čarakovo. Other subjects were also among this group, and all of the subjects had been brought to the camp with two busloads of prisoners, all of whom were loaded into a single room. One of the subjects estimated the size of the room at about 80 square metres, with a small alcove in the right rear corner. The room reportedly had a single window high up in the front wall above a large sheet-metal "garage-type" door with a smaller opening in it. The subjects estimated variously that the room held 200-300 prisoners. From Monday through Friday, the prisoners in the room reportedly received little water or food. Only on Wednesday did they receive a 50 litre barrel of water and a slice of bread for each man. On Thursday and Friday, they reportedly received nothing. The summer temperature in the room was reported as stifling and the conditions were described as unbearable. One subject stated that two of the prisoners, who were medical technicians by training, attempted to keep the prisoners calm. On the fifth day (24 July), the prisoners in the room were reportedly given water again, but in one of the subject's words, "they put something in the water" and the men in the room "became crazy". Another subject said that "things" were shot in through the window which produced smoke and gas. It was reported that the prisoners, in their agitation, began screaming and pounding the doors and prisoners began to hallucinate and fight each other. Some of the prisoners reportedly had managed to force a hole in the sheet metal of the door, and escaped from the room, but were then killed by the guards outside. One subject stated that he worked his way into the corner of the room near the window which no longer had gas coming through it. All of the subjects stated that after the disturbance in the room had gone on for some time, the soldiers outside the building opened fire with large machine guns. The bullets reportedly came through the sheet metal of the doors and whoever was nearby was killed. One subject stated that because he was in the back alcove and out of the direct line of fire, he managed to survive, along with about 25 other men in the same location. A second subject stated that a similar number of prisoners in his corner of the room near the window also survived the mass killing. A third subject said that a bullet grazed his arm, and a piece of metal grazed his skull and he passed out. Two of the subjects estimated that between 150 and 200 men were killed or wounded in the massacre. One subject reported that early the next morning, the smaller opening in the door was opened and two guards entered with automatic weapons, going around the room killing some of the wounded with bursts from their guns. The subject stated that by 9:00 or 10:00 a.m., the prisoners who were still alive began protesting and begging for food and water. Another subject stated that he and others were chosen by guards to load both the dead and the wounded onto a truck. The subject stated that a prisoner was forced to drive the truck away with some of the guards and was never seen again. Two of the subjects reported that on the day after the massacre, soldiers came into the room and chose approximately 20 of the surviving prisoners, took them outside, lined them up against an outside wall of the room, and shot them. Some of the bullets reportedly strayed into the room and killed several men there. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIC 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 973, IHRLI Doc. No. 63789. A subject reported that 350 persons from Hambarine had been confined to one building in the camp. When those prisoners pleaded for the windows to be opened, the guards reportedly opened the windows high up on the floor and then opened fire with

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machine-guns on the people below. The survivors were reportedly shot while illuminated by car headlights and then the prisoners from another building had to clear away the bodies. Some of the prisoners loaded onto trucks were reportedly still alive. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 1143, IHRLI Doc. No. 63789. Subject reported that he was alerted by the appearance of 2 vehicles illuminating the area with their headlights. He then reportedly heard fire orders being issued and three bursts of machine gun fire directed from a position about 30 metres from a building through the wall into a holding area. He stated that in the morning, "long trucks" were brought in to remove the corpses. The subject identified two men as the "shift leaders" responsible for the killings. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 694, IHRLI Doc. No. 63790. Subject stated that on one occasion approximately 148 prisoners were killed in one night, and then in the morning, 40 prisoners who had been wounded were put onto a truck and driven away. Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4860. It was reported that 12 refugees interviewed recalled the execution of 200 people in "room number 3" during the night of 24 July 1992. According to the report, the room accommodated about 230 prisoners, some from villages around Brdo. In the evening, tear gas grenades were reportedly thrown into the room and the prisoners were shot by the militia as they rushed out of the room. About 50 of the prisoners did not die right away and were buried along with the dead in a mass grave the next day. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. One subject reported that on 24 July 1992, over 100 prisoners were killed. The subject reported that he observed from a window in room 2 as the guard shift changed at 6:00 p.m.. He stated, however, that the shift changed again two hours later and the more guards were stationed with automatic rifles. The subject stated that disturbances in room 3 started because of insufferable conditions and that guards initially fired a few shots. The subject that stated that he heard a voice shout, "don't shoot without an order from Kola". The subject stated that when the rioting grew worse he heard Kola state, "fire" and then heard rapid gunfire and screams. The subject said that the following day, guards chose two prisoners from rooms 1 and 2 and that those prisoners counted 99 dead and 42 wounded. The prisoners then loaded the bodies onto a truck labeled "Prijedor Autotransport", and none of the wounded, or the driver of the truck (another prisoner) were seen again. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56513-56514. Subject reported that on 26 July 1992, buses arrived and the prisoners aboard were divided into two groups. Each group reportedly had to go to the grass-covered area at the end of the building to form a circle and hold their arms behind their necks. It was reportedly a hot day and the prisoners in the building were not allowed to leave their rooms or go to the toilet. The camp's guards were reportedly reinforced by a busload of Serbian irregular forces who started beating the men in the circles for the remainder of the day. According to the subject, the men in the buildings broke down and the camp guards opened the door to room 3 and started beating the prisoners inside. The door to room 3 was then reportedly closed and the guards started to fire inside of room 3. According to the subject, the shooting continued until 5:00 a.m. on 27 July. The next day, a white truck with the words "Autotransport" written on it and the license plate PD 17-28, was reportedly loaded by 70 prisoner-volunteers. According to the subject, the dead (170) were loaded first and the injured (47) were loaded on top of them. The canvas cover was reportedly closed, and the truck which was dripping blood, drove away. According to the report, at 4:30 a.m. on 28 July 1992, the guards fired again into Room 3 and killed 27 prisoners. According to the subject, Banja Luka Television reported that

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evening that there was an escape attempt at Keraterm and that 27 prisoners were shot dead while trying to escape. According to the subject, the news of the earlier massacre had leaked out and the guards killed the 27 men and showed them to reporters to cover up the earlier killing and to imply that this was actually all that happened. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Dispatches, "A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52971. One subject reported that on 24 July 1992, prisoners in room 3 begged for water and air. They banged on the doors and broke windows. Thereafter, special police arrived from Banja Luka, who opened fire. The subject reported that he survived, and in the morning, the prisoners took out 182 bodies and loaded them onto a truck. The wounded were also loaded onto to the truck and were thereafter killed by the guards. The subject reported that he did not know what became of the 205 bodies which resulted from the mass killing. Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, 6 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547. It was reported that on the evening of 24 July 1992, Serb guards positioned just outside room 3, fired burst after burst of automatic machine gun fire through the room's thin metal door. As many as 160 men in room 3 reportedly died that night and another 50 prisoners were killed the following morning when a new shift of guards entered room 3. It was further reported that 10 more prisoners disappeared after they were forced to load corpses onto a truck and leave the camp with them. Additional killings were said to have occurred the following night against an outside wall, and on many other nights after that. Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, at 24941-24942. A subject reported that on the evening of 22 July 1992, guards fired gas bombs into a large room at the camp and then machine-gunned everyone who came to the front, gasping for air. The subject estimated that 125 people were killed and 45 other were wounded in the attack, but that the wounded were loaded onto trucks along with the dead and were never seen again. BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29832-29834. One subject reported that on 27 July 1992, 145 people were killed and 45 others were wounded at the camp. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12334-12336. The Austrian report lists numerous accounts of what appears to be the same mass killing: One witness who was detained at the camp from 12 July to 5 August 1992, reported that "[o]ne night the Serbs killed 216 people. They thought that the 216 people had put up resistance, this is why they were killed . . . I saw by myself how they were shot." Another subject reported that 300 prisoners were held in a hall without getting food for several days and before shooting into the hall, the Serbs passed gas into it. According to the subject, they were shooting all night long, but some prisoners survived the attack. Another subject detained at the camp from 14 June to 5 August 1992 stated that one day a group of about 300 persons from Prijedor arrived at the Keraterm camp. They were reportedly locked up in a hall and received nothing to drink. After two days they reportedly became agitated and asked for water. The following night the Serbs reportedly came into the hall and "ravaged" for several hours. They reportedly shot into the hall, and the next day 90 out of 300 prisoners were dead and [illegible] were severely wounded. Another subject reported that,

> "[a]t the beginning of July a mass killing took place. The Serbs locked up approximately 330 people in a hall. For three or four days they got nothing to drink or eat. It was very hot in the hall because the windows and doors were closed. One night the cetniks began to fire and fired on

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> the hall for several hours. 96 or 97 people were killed, about 45 severely injured." Another subject reported that at the end of July an incident occurred during which 160 people were killed. . . . The men who were accommodated in the room next to ours didn't get any food or water for four days. I should add that it was in the middle of summer and it was very hot. In the evening of the fourth day one could hear the cries of the men perishing of thirst. The same evening, the soldiers threw bombs with flue gas and tear gas into the room, so that the people would try to break up the door and to flee . . . When they broke the door and came outside, soldiers were already waiting with machine guns and shot into the crowd. About 160 men were killed."

Another subject reported that on about 25 July 1992, some hundreds of prisoners were locked up in a hall without getting food or water for several days. According to this report, too, the soldiers passed gas into the hall and shot all night long. The next morning, at least 100 prisoners were dead and some 50 of them were injured. The subject stated further that the dead as well as the wounded were taken away by truck. A subject who was detained at Keraterm from mid-June to 5 August 1992 reported that

> "[o]nce they locked people from a new transport up in a hall, without food and water. When they started to knock, the cetniks became angry. They shot 200 people, 50 were wounded. The dead and wounded were brought away in the same truck. We later heard that they also were killed."

According to another subject, one night around 20 July, 99 people were shot and 40 were injured. The witness stressed that the dead as well as the wounded were taken away by the same truck. Another subject described the incident as follows:

> "One night, at the end of July, or beginning of August . . . several hundred people were locked up in a hall. They passed gas into the hall and then shot around all night. 98 people were dead and 45 injured. They all were taken away by the same truck."

Another stated that at the end of July, 200 people were locked up in a hall and that the soldiers then shot around for several hours. According to the subject, 160 people were killed and 50 others were injured. The subject pointed out that before the shooting commenced, gas was passed into the hall. One subject reported that during the night he heard shooting and that the next morning he saw 160 dead bodies and 45 others wounded. The subject stated that he later heard that those prisoners were chosen because they came from an area where a Serbian soldier had been killed. Another subject reported that 400 men from Hambarine were brought to the Keraterm camp on 25 July and that since some of them had tried to put up a resistance, 120 of them were shot by soldiers and 25 others were wounded. Also referring to villagers from Hambarine, another witness reported:

> "One night, I heard shooting and cries. The next morning I saw 200 bodies. Some time before that, 200 prisoners from Hambarine and Rizvanovići were brought. I think they were killed. I had to help loading the bodies on a truck."

One subject reported that

> "[a]round 24 July, some barrels of poisoned water were put in the middle of a hall. Some people drank this water and lost consciousness. The

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> others called for help until many armed soldiers arrived. They shot into the crowd arbitrarily. They left the dead and the wounded people all night long in the hall. The next day, we had to carry the dead bodies out of the hall and lay them beside one another. The wounded also were supposed to go to the same place from where they would be transported to a hospital. My friends told me to go there too, because of my broken rib. But then I recognized that the wounded were loaded on a cold-storage car together with the dead, so I went back."

Another subject, reported that he was brought to the camp on 16 June 1992 and that

> "[a]fter about 14 days approximately 150 people were shot by Serbian soldiers. Before being shot, they were given drugs. The Serbs said that these people were to flee, which of course, was not true. The mass killing lasted from 2 to 5 a.m. I saw by myself how the bodies were loaded on the trucks and brought away."

US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-121, IHRLI Doc. No. 56698. Subject reported that prior to the evening of 19 or 20 July 1992, men from villages around Prijedor, including Čarakovo, Hambarine, Rizvanovići, Zecovi and Biščani had been packed into detention room 3 at the camp. Those men had allegedly resisted during the "cleansing" of their villages and the guards reportedly sought to make examples of them. On the evening of 19 or 20 July, the men in the room reportedly began to hallucinate and push at the door of the detention room. The guards, who had set up machine guns in the yard outside the door, reportedly threw tear gas grenades into the room, and as the men attempted to knock the door open, the guards then opened fire on them. According to the subject, the shooting lasted (on and off) until 5:00 the next morning. Most of the men in the room were reportedly killed and a tractor-trailer arrived the next morning to take away the bodies. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56577-56578. Subject reported that in mid-July 1992, approximately three busloads of Muslim prisoners from Čarakovo and Biščani arrived at the camp. The prisoners were placed in a room adjacent to the toilet. The subject stated that on the day following their arrival, the prisoners were forced to beat prisoners who were already in the camp. For three to four days the prisoners were reportedly denied food and water. On approximately 22 July 1992, the prisoners were reportedly told to come out for their meal. A wheel-mounted "Spanish gun" was reportedly positioned near the door to their cell, and as the prisoners left the cell, they were shot. The subject said that 120 prisoners were killed and 30 others were wounded. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934. Subject reported that in early July 1992, the prisoners in rooms 1 and 2 were ordered to lie down flat on the ground and cover their heads with their hands. Two vehicles were reportedly parked near room 1 with their lights on, illuminating the open field in front of the entrances to the holding areas. Flood lights located approximately 50 metres away from the entrances were also reportedly aimed at the holding areas. Approximately 40-50 Bosnian Serbs then gathered in front of and approximately 30 metres from room 3 where "Category B" prisoners were held. According to the subject, the prisoners in room 3 were ordered to stand up and the Bosnian Serbs opened fire with their machine-guns. According to the subject, a group of approximately 30 prisoners from room 2 attempted to escape, but were killed halfway across the lit open field. The subject reported that 20 prisoners were selected to load the bodies of victims (a total of 322, 46 of whom were still alive) onto two military trucks and one civilian truck that had a trailer. According to the subject, the 20 prisoners then had to climb onto the truck

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and were never seen again. The subject reported that the victims of the above-described massacre were mainly from the villages of Čarakovo, Kozarac, Zecovi and Hambarine. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that in July 1992, 174 Muslims from the village of Čarakovo, were brought to the camp and placed in room 3. The subject reported that on the next day guards placed five machine guns outside the entrance to the room and killed all 174 prisoners. The bodies reportedly remained in the room all night and were loaded onto trucks the next morning. The subject reported that 10 of the prisoners survived and were left behind in the hall. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that on 24 July 1992, he was in room 3 which was stifling hot, with closed doors and windows. The subject reported that the men screamed for water and received contaminated water which was so bad that it caused 20 men to collapse and faint. The subject said in response to the commotion, 15 "Četnik" guards came into the room and occasionally fired their rifles into the crowd of prisoners, but gradually pulled back. When they reached the large garage door, the "Četniks" began firing their rifles and machine guns into the crowd of inmates. The subject reported that he positioned himself behind a door and feigned dead. The subject reported that at dawn "volunteers" were chosen to load the 130 bodies onto trucks. Thereafter, 40 wounded were reportedly waited to be loaded onto another truck which was to take them to the hospital. When no truck came, the wounded too, were reportedly loaded onto the truck with the corpses and taken away. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693, at 56683-56684. Subject reported that on a date in early July 1992 at approximately 10:00 to 11:00 p.m., guards set up three wooden tables in the courtyard and then placed an automatic weapon with a bi-pod on each of the tables. The guards then reportedly aimed the weapons at room 3 and began firing for an extended period of time. According to the subject, on the morning after the mass killing, a "paramilitary commission" of about 10 men dressed in civilian clothes arrived at the camp. During that time, guards at the camp reportedly selected six prisoners to load a truck with 150-200 dead prisoners. A driver who brought the truck reportedly went into shock at the sight of the carnage and an unknown prisoner was found to drive the truck. A member of the "commission" reportedly told the wounded that they would be taken to a hospital and they were loaded atop the dead in the truck. Two armed guards then got into the cab of the truck which thereafter departed. The "commission" members reportedly left at the same time. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9415-9420. Two subjects described, in detail, a massacre which took place at Keraterm during the early morning hours of 25 July 1992.

2976/ Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1500.

2977/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859.

2978/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944.

2979/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12333.

Notes (continued)

2980/ Id.

2981/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29832-29834; see also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2982/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.

2983/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140.

2984/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187.

2985/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2986/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he saw prisoners being forced to pile up dead bodies in what looked like a "garbage heap" US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that dead bodies were collected at a trash point, next to the fourth section and were transported by trucks every second or third day US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. One subject reported that bodies were taken from room 2 and placed outside, next to a dumpster at the far northeastern corner of the building.

2987/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140; Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693, at 56683.

2988/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683.

2989/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12333; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject reported that the Keraterm system was to take a detail of 10 prisoners to load the dead and dying onto a truck.

2990/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859.

2991/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. One subject stated that a relative of his had a house near this area and from his window on one occasion he could see a truck unload many dead bodies into a deep pit and cover them with seven to eight metres of soil. The relative added that a few days later, trucks came again and loaded animal corpses into the pit and added another layer of soil. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934. Subject reported that he learned from a Bosnian Serb that the bodies from a reported July 1992 massacre at the Keraterm camp, were taken to a mine

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at Tomašica, near Omarska, where the 20 prisoners who had loaded the bodies of the initial victims were also executed and all of the bodies were buried in a mass grave.

2992/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372. The subject reported that after an alleged mass killing on 19 July 1992, the bodies of the dead prisoners were taken to one of three mass graves in the areas of Tomašica, Omarska or Kurovo. The subject stated that Tomašica and Omarska had mines into which bodies were thrown and that the city dump at Kurovo was used for disposing bodies.

2993/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that he learned from guards at the camp that dead prisoners were buried at the ore mine near Ljubija.

2994/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372. Subject reported that he was told that his friend's body was thrown into a mass grave in a cemetery in the Pašinac district of Prijedor, along with 16 others who were reportedly killed at the Keraterm camp on 30 July 1992.

2995/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683. A family who lived near the camp reported that there was a mass grave near the location called "Bajr", the former brickyard, in the immediate vicinity of the Keraterm camp.

2996/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 24 of Atrocity Information, CFN 694", IHRLI Doc. No. 43281; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 694, IHRLI Doc. No. 63790. One subject reported that victims of an alleged execution were were dumped in an area identified as Lake Ribnjak (a fish farm), or down the mine at Ljubija.

2997/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372.

2998/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12332.

2999/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56979-56981.

3000/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578.

3001/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9414-9415.

3002/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

3003/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731.

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3004/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3005/ Id.

3006/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623, (subject reporting that the forces arrived on 26 May 1992 and consisted of one platoon of tanks and 30 infantry soldiers from the Žarko Zgonjanin Casern in Prijedor); Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12319; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3007/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623.

3008/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623.

3009/ Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192.

3010/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3011/ Id., (reporting, however, that the detention-transit camp was set up in the town at least five weeks earlier).

3012/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623, (reportedly soldiers set up two check points, one in the centre of Trnopolje and the other in Garavica (maps indicate a D. Garevići approximately four kilometres west of Trnopolje on the main Prijedor-Trnopolje road)).

3013/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731.

3014/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361.

3015/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3016/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's White House", IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012 (interviewing Omarska administrator Nada Balban who says that Omarska and Trnopolje are both transit centres, not camps).

3017/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9445.

3018/ There is some confusion about the date of the first ICRC visit to Trnopolje. Numerous accounts by former detainees report that the ICRC visited Trnopolje with the international journalists in early August. According to an

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ICRC report however, representatives from the organization first visited the camp on 27 August 1992. ICRC, "Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64440.

3019/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. 56663-56666 (describing the camp as a tent city without guards, but under camp supervision).

3020/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that the camp was "more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, only strategically placed guards kept the prisoners from escaping".); Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3021/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that while detainees were free to leave the compound, the guards would threaten to butcher anyone who was late in returning to the camp).

3022/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445. Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192 (reporting that conditions in the surrounding area were such that the detainees could only move at great risk for their lives).

3023/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 262, (reporting that the camp is in and around a two story structure formerly used as a school); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (describing the school and community buildings as being about 100 yards apart); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361, (stating camp consisted of "all the school buildings, the school playgrounds, the culture centre, and the warehouse for construction materials"); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (describing the camp as consisting of the School Centre of Trnopolje, which was located in the centre of town near the railroad station and near a warehouse for construction material).

3024/ Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 262.

3025/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688 (reporting that each tent housed 20 people).

3026/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

3027/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II "April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3028/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56756. This information shows evidence of a central control for all the camps.

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3029/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21619; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361 (reporting that, as of 11 July 1992, due to the increasing number of detainees, other buildings were annexed to the camp); Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission Resolution 1992/S/1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192 (reporting that the camp incorporated a few small houses).

3030/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595.

3031/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849 (reporting that the offices were located in a cafe across from the camp on the road which ran north to Kozarac); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-110, IHRLI Doc. No. 56669-56674; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9279-9445 (showing a hand-drawn plan of the camp showing offices of local Red Cross and guards across road from the camp); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (stating camp is reported as consisting of three buildings: a two-story school building, a one-story administration building, and an auditorium. All enclosed by barbed-wire fence).

3032/ Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843 (reporting that the centre of the camp was surrounded by barbed wire); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (stating, school and house of culture "each surrounded by a fence").

3033/ Cf. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351 (reporting that after the first visit, on 4 August by the ICRC and international journalists that an order was issued to raise a 2.5 metre-high chain link fence around the original fence to increase security at the camp; that the installation was done by Serbian soldiers; and that when camp officials learned that the ICRC representatives would be returning, the fence was immediately taken down); see also US Department of State Declassified Materials 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720 (reporting that the camp prisoners were ordered to tear down the fence).

3034/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361 (reporting that the day before the arrival of the news media the guards removed the barbed wire fence and installed a new sign at the entrance which read: "Receiving Centre-Trnopolje", and that as soon as the media left the sign would be removed and the fence would go back up).

3035/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

3036/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548.

3037/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3038/ While it is reported that some detainees slept under improvised coverings such as "lorry trailers" or home-made tents, other reports describe

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white tents erected in the compound. BH Testimonies-FNo.2, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3039/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3040/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089 (reporting that the Muslim inhabitants of Kozarac were ordered to report to the town centre where the men were separated from the women and children).

3041/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that following attacks on their homes, up to 9,000 or 10,000 people from all over the region came to the camp; sleeping in their cars, farm machinery).

3042/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Nada Burić, "Former Detainees from Serbian Camps", Associated Press, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35539-35542 (reporting that one subject went to Trnopolje because she had heard people would be evacuated from there); The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3043/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12339.

3044/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334 (reporting that women and children tended to be held three to five days until their numbers swelled to a few thousand, at which time the Bosnian Serbs then arranged to deport them, mostly to Travnik); Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862 (2,000 detainees at all times, up to 5,000-6,000 when women and children were gathered together before being trucked out of the war area); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, Doc. No. 56549-56551 (reporting that women and children were often sent to Croatia within a few days); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803 (reporting that about 3,000 detainees remained at Trnopolje after 1,580 prisoners transferred to Karlova Croatia on 17 September); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that the "official policy" at Trnopolje was that men, children, the sick, boys under 16, and men over 65 could leave Trnopolje on organized convoys).

3045/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666, (subject detained at Trnopolje from early August until 6 September).

3046/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 240 (1,800 on 31 August 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209 (3,000

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4,000 Muslim men, women, and children during June of 1992); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (about 5,000, of whom 300 were children, 3,000 women, and balance mainly old men); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (2,000-6,000 between 26 June and October; 1,600-2,000 on 26 June); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57918 (6,000 on 31 May 1,680 in early October); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-119, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688 (3,000-4,000 between early and mid-August); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (3,000 on May 26--about 300 of whom from Prijedor, 2,700 from Kozarac and surrounding villages--and about 3,000 on 1 October mostly women and children); Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992 (more than 3,000 on 12-22 October 1992); US Department of State Declassified materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348 (4,000-5,000 between 23 May and 11 July 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (5,000 in July and the first half of August--subject detained from mid-July until end of August); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (reporting that the ICRC saw about 4,000 people on 11 August); see also Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (reporting that ICRC reported about 4,000 on 11 August 1992); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977 (3,500 between August 1 and 12, mostly older people women and children); Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862 (2,000 detainees at all times, up to 5,000-6,000 when women and children were gathered together before being trucked out of the war area).

3047/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645 (estimates 7,000 to 8,000 detainees from the period of 20 August to 1 September 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902 (about 10,000 people from the Kozarac area were sent to Trnopolje on 26 May and were quickly released to their own homes then re-interned at the camp later in smaller groups); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (estimating up to 9,000-10,000 detainees; dates of detention unknown); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-39930 (estimating that there were approximately 4,500 people in the central, fenced area of the camp, but saying that since the entire town was the camp, it held around 10,000 prisoners in total; detained from early June until late July): US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959 (estimating about 9,000 people in the camp in early June based on a calculation of the number of people in each area; detained from 25 May until 1 October).

3048/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

3049/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Witness testimony (source unknown), IHRLI Doc. No. 9146; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198 (reporting that only a portion of the women and children could find room in the former school building); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657 (reporting that women and children were housed in the gymnasium of the elementary school next to the camp); Cf.,

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Witness Testimony (source unknown), IHRLI Doc. No. 9154 (reporting that men were held in the school, and as many as 600-700 women, children, and elderly men were held in the gymnasium.)

3050/ Source unknown ((Submission from the Bosnian government)), IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3051/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

3052/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that for the first three days the transferees where held outside the former school building); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933 (reporting that they spent their first night in the school); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551 (reporting that new arrivals were housed in the library of the school).

3053/ US Department of State Declassified Material, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that women and children were often sent to Croatia within a few days).

3054/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803.

3055/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9437 (reasoning that the guards were local Serbs who could identify the detainees for creation of the lists); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that each night Serb guards would come with a list and people would be taken away and never seen again); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that first on the list were all members of the TDF (Territorial Defence Force) and Muslims who had purchased weapons).

3056/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

3057/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948.

3058/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; See also, Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3059/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731.

3060/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc No. 56717-56720 (reporting that the prisoners photographed by the journalists were recent transfers from Omarska and Keraterm and were in much worse physical condition than other detainees at the camp); Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947; IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive

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and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988 (reporting that journalists visited Omarska and Trnopolje on 5 August 1992).

3061/ Genocide, Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39971-39975 (reporting that the names of everyone who spoke to journalists were recorded and that they were searched out at night to be killed); IHRLI-Linden Production Video Archives and Database, ITN BBC, "Omarska's White House", IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012; ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720; Republic of BiH, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34715-34716.

3062/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3063/ ICRC, "Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64440. Former detainees put the date somewhat earlier in August.

3064/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's White House", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012, at 52996.

3065/ Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Centres in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 264.

3066/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc No. 56717-56720.

3067/ Ethnic Cleansing (Tilman Zulch ed.), IHRLI Doc. No. 14484.

3068/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615.

3069/ Id.

3070/ Thomson CSCE Committee to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that the camp was undoubtedly "a disaster ready to happen"); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3071/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc No. 56643-56645.

3072/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-52, IHRLI Doc No. 56490-56491.

3073/ "Victims of War", translation of a 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3074/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

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3075/ "Victims of War", translation of a 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3076/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043 (reporting that the camp commander wore a JNA major's uniform).

3077/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081 (reporting that Kuruzović was a reserve Captain in the JNA and that he had been a professional soldier before becoming a reservist); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-52, IHRLI Doc. No. 56490-56491; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34715-34716 (referring to commander as Colonel Slobodan Kuruzović); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (reporting that Kuruzović was a Bosnian Serb Army officer); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (reporting that Kuruzović was a Bosnian Serb Irregular Četnik--as defined by the subject, Četnik is a Serbian Nationalist and probably former Communist).

3078/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.

3079/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439.

3080/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that after the camp commander left, the unsupervised guards harassed and mistreated the detainees with no apparent provocation); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-119, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688.

3081/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.

3082/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21616.

3083/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9440 (reporting that usually 50 guards during a given shift); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (reporting that about 20 on each of four shifts); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (reporting that there were approximately 50 guards and that no more than 10 were available at any time).

3084/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209.

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3085/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that the camp was "more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, only strategically placed guards kept the prisoners from escaping."); Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3086/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548..

3087/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182.

3088/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that after the camp commander left, the unsupervised guards often harassed and mistreated the detainees with no apparent provocation); Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.

3089/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9440.

3090/ Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977.

3091/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3092/ Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", New York Times, 4 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042.

3093/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731.

3094/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771, (1992) (11 February 1993); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902 (identifying guard from Keraterm by nickname); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

3095/ Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-39930 (reporting that they were not Bosnian Serbs because they talked in ekavian dialect).

3096/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9437 (reasoning that the guards were local Serbs who could identify the detainees for creation of the lists); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361.

Notes (continued)

3097/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548.

3098/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (identifying a first class captain with the unit).

3099/ Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-39930.

3100/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.

3101/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (3,000 on May 26--about 300 of whom from Prijedor, 2,700 from Kozarac and surrounding villages--and about 3,000 on October 1, mostly women and children).

3102/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3103/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771, 1992 (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12309.

3104/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21619; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361; Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission Resolution 1992/S/1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192. Reporting that at Trnopolje, more than 3,000 people were living cramped into three buildings and a few small houses.

3105/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc No. 56346-56348; see also US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959 (reporting that in mid-June and early August, many of the Muslim villagers whose homes were in and around Trnopolje were forced into camp).

3106/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081.

3107/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57394-95.

3108/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

3109/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12312.

3110/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563.

3111/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12314.

Notes (continued)

3112/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209.

3113/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595.

3114/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948.

3115/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12315-12317.

3116/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/2539 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18363.

3117/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902.

3118/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12317.

3119/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657.

3120/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12319.

3121/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3122/ Id., (reporting, however, that the detention-transit camp was set up in the town at least five weeks earlier).

3123/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that all the men from town of Bišćani were brought to Trnopolje after being turned away from Omarska because it was full).

3124/ Croatian Information Centre, Witness Statement jad15ea, IHRLI Doc. No. 39235A-39236A.

3125/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

3126/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council U.N. Doc. S/25393 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18359-18386.

3127/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551.

3128/ Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933.

Notes (continued)

3129/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3130/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

3131/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council U.N. Doc. S/25393 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18363.

3132/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595; see also: US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666, (reporting that those who were very old, very young or injured were evacuated to Trnopolje).

3133/ US Department of State Declassified Materials* 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085, (reporting that four females and 140 male prisoners were retained at Omarska to clean the facility).

3134/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.

3135/ IHRLI-Linden Production Video Archive and Database, ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's White House", IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012.

3136/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of Witness (CFN 405), IHRLI Doc. No. 18285; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of Witness (CFN 059), IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-40120.

3137/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-139, IHRLI Doc. No. 56769-56771.

3138/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, 12341; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563.

3139/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933.

3140/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that these papers were used to call men from the group, who were beaten and shot).

3141/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803; "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933.

3142/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc No. 56561-56563.

3143/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334.

3144/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc No. 56717-56720, (report that prisoners transferred from Keraterm on August 3 were not fed for the first 4 days); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that people brought from Kozarac on May 27, were not fed for five days).

Notes (continued)

3145/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

3146/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563.

3147/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12339; "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", Medecins sans Frontieres Report, 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862.

3148/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3149/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; "Victims of War", translation of a 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3150/ "Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992.

3151/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

3152/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 264.

3153/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21621; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081, (reporting that between 27 July and 18 August, the only meal normally served was lunch, which consisted of some thin soup and nothing else); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (transferee reporting that prisoners received the same amount of food as at Omarska); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198; U.N. Economic and Social Council, Economic Commission for Europe, Commission on Human Rights, 21 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 20862-20867, (reporting that detainees were surviving on minimum rations of bread); Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", The New York Times, August 4, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042, (subject claims that food was limited to one piece of bread every other day; subjects dates of detention at Trnopolje are not reported); see however: "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977, (reporting that there was more food than at Omarska).

3154/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 228; Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21621, (some of the townspeople of Trnopolje would leave food); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203, (reporting that detainees "had to depend on what relatives brought them, on what they could buy in the town (or from the authorities in the camp), or on food provided by the ICRC"); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that the subject was given no food during her two days at the camp, but that some of the women in her group

Notes (continued)

had brought food with them and apparently shared with the others); Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", The New York Times, August 4, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042; Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Croatia", The New York Times, August 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (reporting that local Serbs working at the camp helped the detainees obtain food).

3155/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (to obtain food from the local Red Cross, detainees would pay a day in advance for bread and milk); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that on July 24, the Serbian Red Cross visited and sold food; two loaves of bread cost 1200 Bosnian Dinars); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209, (reporting that during June 1992, children were fed only one piece of bread each day, but that guards could be bribed with German Marks for purchase of food); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that one of the prisoners in his group paid a Serbian guard 1,000DM for a bag of flour, and that the bread made from it lasted one day).

3156/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3157/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933, (subject, a minor, reports that he was transferred to Trnopolje on August 1, and that for the first several days his group were given no food).

3158/ US Department of State Declassified Material, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551.

3159/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977, (reporting that women were allowed to go home escorted by Četniks and prepare meals); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 16, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (reporting that detainees from the village of Kozarac were occasionally given permission to go home and get food from their gardens); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426; Amnesty International, "Bosnia Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, August 16, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727, (reporting that women were allowed to leave the camp to get food).

3160/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666, (reporting that although dangerous, many prisoners went out and looked for potatoes and other vegetables in the fields; those caught were shot); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that if they ventured out to what the guards considered too far they were shot without warning); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reports that Serb snipers shot at the people saying that they had gone further than was permitted or that they were caught stealing).

3161/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

Notes (continued)

3162/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

3163/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12341; "Victims of War", 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3164/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (reporting that this food was taken away when the representatives left about 30 minutes later).

3165/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14484.

3166/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615.

3167/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Centres in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 265; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that at the beginning prisoners could receive visits, but that these were suspended in early October).

3168/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595.

3169/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

3170/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209.

3171/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples", IHRLI Doc. No. 14483; Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", The New York Times, August 4, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042, (reporting that the detainees were allowed only a few drops of dirty water a day from a pump out front).

3172/ "Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192.

3173/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 263.

3174/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that the well was approximately 100 metres from the school); Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375, (reporting that the well was about 50 metres from the prison gates).

3175/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

Notes (continued)

3176/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657.

3177/ The clinic was reportedly staffed by interned Muslim doctors. See however, Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Centres in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 265, (reporting that the clinic was staffed by two medical students).

3178/ Therefore, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, "(t)here were diabetics without insulin, heart patients without digitalis, and persons suffering from hypertension without medication." "Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E-CN.4-1992-S-1-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182; see also: Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3179/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 264; Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, August 16, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046.

3180/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (subject was a Muslim who was detained at Trnopolje camp).

3181/ "Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E-CN.4-1992-S-1-10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that hygiene appeared to be totally inadequate,particularly in relation to the number of detainees); Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14484, (reporting that up to 5 children died daily from diarrhea).

3182/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (where subject reportedly transferred to house arrest at a "Muslim House" in Banja Luka).

3183/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209.

3184/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47815.

3185/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595.

3186/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's While House, IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012, (reports that doctor gave the film to BBC journalist Penny Marshall, who smuggled it out of the camp); Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, (the doctor and patient are named in the report).

3187/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3188/ Id.

Notes (continued)

3189/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps", A Witness to Genocide, Zagreb, Croatia, August 2, 1992, (reporting that the men were all under 18 or over 60; they were completely exhausted and very thin).

3190/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12340.

3191/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that hygiene appeared to be totally inadequate, particularly in relation to the number of detainees); "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39930, (reporting that in the central camp area there was one outdoor toilet).

3192/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 263-264.

3193/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (observed by Helsinki Watch observers).

3194/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12341-12344.

3195/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (reporting that the room was in the schoolhouse); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the room was in the community centre building, and that several people were beaten to death there).

3196/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3197/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc No. 56554-56555.

3198/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc No. 563436-56348.

3199/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445, (reporting that women were not heavily abused, just slapped).

3200/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933.

3201/ Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No 34715-34716

3202/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3203/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3204/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc No. 56899-56902.

Notes (continued)

3205/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814.

3206/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475-14476.

3207/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (reporting that women and very young girls would be taken away to a separate room and repeatedly raped for up to 6 hours); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445, (reporting that women were raped by guards, police officers and military personnel); "Victims of War", Documentary translation, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3208/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615, (subject says every night women were taken and raped); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. no. 56346-56348, (reporting that young girls raped every night); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (reporting that throughout the three months of the subjects detention about 500 girls were raped); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (subject, had been previously held in a camp in Jajce reported that the raping at Trnopolje did not happen as regularly as at the previous camp--dates of subject's detention at Trnopolje are not recorded); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that young girls were sometimes picked out and sexually abused); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that many women were gang raped or beaten); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", The New York Times, August 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (reporting that there was a mass rape incident but that it was not repeated); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727, (subject who was detained during June and July, reporting that camp guards routinely took young women away, and that it was common knowledge that they had been raped); Bill Schiller, "Bosnians Recall Horror of Rape", Toronto Star, 4 January 1993, p. A1, (subject claims was raped every night for at least 20 nights in July); Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046, (reporting that on at least one evening, drunken Serbian soldiers came into the women's detention hall and picked young women to be raped).

3209/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475-14476; Roy Gutman, "Muslims Relate Atrocities", Newsweek, July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7551; Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", The New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3210/ Bill Schiller, "Bosnians Recall Horror of Rape", Toronto Star, 4 January 1993, p. A1.

3211/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3212/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727.

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3213/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475-14476; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (reporting girls claiming to have been raped by Serbs from Serbia); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", The New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (reporting that a mass rape was perpetrated by a group of drunk men identifying themselves as Serbs from Serbia and Montenegro, calling themselves Četniks).

3214/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439.

3215/ "Victims of War", Documentary translation, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3216/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902.

3217/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439.

3218/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18359-18386, (reporting that women were taken to a house across the meadow out of site of the roadway); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475, (subject reporting that he saw 20 girls taken by Serbs toward the direction of Kozarac; half came back, while those who resisted were killed); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (reporting that women from the camp were taken to a vacant house in the village and raped).

3219/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (women were taken to a separate room); An official source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (women were raped in the office building next to where the subject was being held).

3220/ Witness Interview by Marion Weigel, Source unknown, IHRLI Doc. No. 39266A-39267A (subject and daughter were held for 21 days at Trnopolje).

3221/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977; Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046, (reporting that male detainees claim to have heard screams of women being raped one night); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (subject reports having heard women crying out, screaming, and begging one night in mid-June); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563; "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933,(reporting that during early August girls were taken into a room and probably raped; subject heard screams from that room).

3222/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375.

3223/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc.

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No. 56724-56727, (subject reports the names of the perpetrators).

3224/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.

3225/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3226/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814.

3227/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615.

3228/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (reporting that several weeks after their rapes, seven women denounced to Major Kuruzović some of the Serb soldiers who had raped them, that the women were sent to a neuropsychiatrist and then sent to Travnik by train); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.

3229/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.

3230/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902.

3231/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, Nightline, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

3232/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401.

3233/ IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198; Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples,IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, (subject reporting having seen rape of a 12 year old girl); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that the soldiers would choose the most attractive young girls; those between 10 and 14 years old were taken).

3234/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 227; IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081); Canadian Submission from Permanent Representative of Canada to the U.N., S-2539, 10 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18319-18358, (reporting that there had been numerous accounts of torture, ill-treatment and deliberate and arbitrary killings of inmates); "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", Medecins sans Frontieres Report, 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862; Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that prisoners were not beaten in public, and that abuses at Trnopolje were more random and less bestial than at Omarska, Keraterm, and Manjača); Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", New York Times, 4 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042, (subject

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reporting having seen one person killed in a beating by about 15 Serbs; subjects dates of detention are not reported).

3235/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (reporting that during subject's detention from June through September, that on occasion, guards would seize 5 or more prisoners who would never return); Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154 (reporting that there were about 200 men killed, and that beatings were constant); "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", Medecins sans Frontieres Report, 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862, (reporting that 170 people were killed); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645, (subject reporting that there were no known atrocities at Trnopolje between 20 August to 1 September 1992); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (subject reporting that approximately 250 people disappeared during his 50 days at the camp--dates of detention not recorded); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198, (reporting that 500 prisoners killed or died as a result of beatings or torture); Sixth Submission by the United States for the U.N. Security Council, 10 March 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18359-18386 (reporting that between 50 and 60 prisoners died each day); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that between 10 and 15 prisoners were called out by name every 10 or 15 days and killed outside); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902, (reporting that a named guard was observed to beat prisoners with a baton); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727, (subject detained at Trnopolje in June and July).

3236/ Witness Statement, Bosnian Government submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323, (subject detained at Trnopolje during August 1992 stated that the detainees at Trnopolje were not beaten as at Keraterm and Omarska, however they were forced to graze the grass); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, Doc. No. 56941-56944, (transferee reporting that while there were minor beatings and robberies at Trnopolje, it was nothing like before at Keraterm).

3237/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615.

3238/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3239/ Id., (Helsinki Watch reports being denied access to this room).

3240/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's While House, IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012, (reports that doctor gave the film to BBC journalist Penny Marshall, who smuggled it out of the camp); Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, (the doctor and patient are named in the report).

3241/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555, (reporting that groups of Bosnian Serbs would frequently arrive at the camp, with or without lists, and take selected prisoners out of the camp and into the fields, that these men were never heard of again, and that the subject suggests that they may have been the victims of personal vendettas); Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan,

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IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (Serb acquaintances would come and call for a prisoner, take him out and kill him); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081, (reporting that one soldier returning from the battle of Gradačac stopped at the camp, singled out a 70 year old prisoner apparently known to him, demanded his money then beat and stabbed the man to death with a knife).

3242/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (reporting that a named prisoner was beaten by a named guard on two occasions because he allegedly shot several Serbs before being taken prisoner; prisoner subsequently died).

3243/ Id. (reporting that the husband and son of a Serb woman were taken by guards to a nearby lake and never returned, and were presumed to have been killed).

3244/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. 12932-12943; "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977.

3245/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that first on the list were all members of the TDF (Territorial Defence Force) and Muslims who had purchased weapons).

3246/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198.

3247/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595, (reporting that drunken Serb soldiers coming from the front were the biggest problem);"Testimonies of Killings of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that locals in uniform would come to the camp and take away people to kill and that none of the "majors" (Army officers) would stop them);

3248/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902;

3249/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902;

3250/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555;

3251/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198;

3252/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject believed the woman was shot by mistake during a simulation of defensive military action for Banja Luka TV); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the woman was hit by a round fired indiscriminately during an argument between guards).

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3253/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject heard that Banja Luka TV was making a news report, and a Serb defence of an attack on the camp by Muslim Green Berets was simulated);

3254/ IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (reportedly all of the people buried had been beaten to death and many appeared to have been tortured); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that on one occasion young Muslims were forced to bury the bodies of a group of incoming prisoners who were shot because there was no room for them in the camp, and that the young Muslims were told that they too would be shot if they told anyone).

3255/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198;

3256/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947;

3257/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445,

3258/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject believed the woman was shot by mistake during a simulation of defensive military action for Banja Luka TV); see however, Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the woman was hit by a round fired indiscriminately during an argument between guards).

3259/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18363;

3260/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-546348;

3261/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3262/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334; Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445. According to one former detainee, the "official policy" at Trnopolje was that men, children, the sick and boys under 16 and men over 65 could leave Trnopolje on organized convoys.

3263/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees From Camps", The New York Times, August 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043;

3264/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that the trucks stopped 10 km outside of Travnik so the women and children had to finish the journey on foot);

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3265/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081;

3266/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two, November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154;

3267/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631;

3268/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209;

3269/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445;

3270/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21601;

3271/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720;

3272/ Croatian Information Centre, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933;

3273/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085;

3274/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203;

3275/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947;

3276/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc No. 56799-56803; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849, (reporting that about 3,000 prisoners remained at the camp after this);

3277/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc No. 56663-56666;

3278/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203;

3279/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21617;

3280/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12341;

3281/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (subject reporting having heard that thousands of Muslims and Croats were shot and thrown over the Vlašić waterfall in the area north of Travnik).

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3282/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-139, IHRLI Doc. No. 56769-56771;

3283/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International,
"Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203;

3284/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375;

3285/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3286/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (subject, a Muslim male, claims to be an eyewitness to the events of the massacre); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (subject claims that he was in the convoy, but that he was not on the buses, he reports that the incident happened at the end of July, however the account is consistent with other descriptions of the incident).

3287/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948, (reporting that the group consisted of 250 men and about 10 women); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-179, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.57395; (reporting that when the buses arrived at the camp that there was a big clamor to get on board. The camp commander Slobodan Kurzovic (sic) made room on one of the buses for the subject and his father).

3288/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-103, IHRLI Doc. No. 56649-56652, (reporting that 10 buses and 8 trucks with trailers were brought to Omarska and prisoners were loaded on, the convoy went first to Trnopolje and then to Kozarac); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to a letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57395, (reporting that during a brief stop at a gas station in Kozarac, three additional buses and seven trucks filled with men, women and children from Prijedor joined the convoy); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (reporting that the buses from Trnopolje were joined by two other buses and 6 trailer trucks);

3289/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to a letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57395.

3290/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;

3291/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423,

3292/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (reporting that more than 200 Trnopolje camp inmates shot); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (reporting that all the men in the convoy were removed, approximately 250); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396, (reporting

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that 250-300 male prisoners were selected); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that 200 men were ordered onto the buses); Bosnian Government submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323;

3293/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Bosnian Government submission, Victim Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323;

3294/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, 56549-56551, (subject reporting that there was not enough room for all the men on the buses and that he was one of three men were told to board a truck full of women and children, thereby escaping the massacre); ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, (one subject reporting that women, children and old men and the sick were ordered to get out of his bus and to get into one of the trucks, and that he was able to sneak onto a truck).

3295/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;

3296/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948, (reporting that buses drove forward about 200 metres); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (reporting that the buses travelled about 2 km further and then stopped); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396, (reporting that the convoy drove for about 15 minutes before the buses separated from it);

3297/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (ravine 20 metres deep); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396, (ravine 50 metres deep);

3298/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI 56945-56948; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;

3299/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57397;

3300/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154;

3301/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423;

3302/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993; IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423,

3303/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423;

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3304/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-179, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891;

3305/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154;

3306/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3307/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3308/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3309/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3310/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3311/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 877, 18 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43287.

3312/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3313/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3314/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99; Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva. November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 056844-852; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-89 US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-92.

3315/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc No. 05844-852.

3316/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99. Another report estimates 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Brezičani" as of November 19, 1992. (It is not clear why the prisoner totals from these two locations are combined because based on the available map and location information, Kevljani is approximately 12 kms east of the town of Prijedor.) Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs,Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3317/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc No. 56851.

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3318/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56851.

3319/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232 Doc. No. 57086-89.

3320/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56851.

3321/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs,Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3322/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3323/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A; Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37. For more testimony by the same witness, see also "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30; and Roy Gutman, "Death Camps" in A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-902.

3324/ Witness Statement from "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30. The subject, from Kozarac, relates that after the attack on his town, the residents were tricked when the Red Cross emblem was displayed and they heard announced over a megaphone: "Surrender, the Red Cross is waiting for you, you will be protected." The men and women were separated and loaded into 21 waiting buses. Some of the buses drove straight through the woods toward Trnopolje, the others went to Ciglane.

3325/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A

3326/ Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37.

3327/ Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37; "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30.

3328/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A

3329/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A

3330/ Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37. Although the account does not give details about this incident the subject claims it happened the day after he was brought to Ciglane; he reports that after the attack on Kozarac on May 27, 1992, he was arrested and held at Ciglane for two days.

Notes (continued)

3331/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A.

3332/ Witness Statement V from "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30.

3333/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A

3334/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 776, 27 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43277. This source gives an incomplete map coordinate which locates the reported camp in the Kozarac area.

3335/ The report identifies the camp location as "Jajce, Prijedor." There is no listing for a town of that name in Prijedor according to available maps, however Jajce is a county in BiH located southeast of Banja Luka.

3336/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3337/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3338/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3339/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3340/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3341/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3342/ "List of Concentration and Detention Camps", B-H Bulletin No. 1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3343/ "List of Concentration and Detention Camps", B-H Bulletin No. 1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3344/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 174, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302-43303. The subject reports that "the Omarska concentration camp took in 4 separate camps in the area: Keramika, Trnopolje, Omarska, and Mrakovica."

3345/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 174, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302-43303.

3346/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 731, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43274.

3347/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99. Another report estimates 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Brezičani" as of November 19, 1992. (It is not clear why the prisoner totals from these two locations are combined because based on the available map and location information, Kevljani is approximately 12 kms east of the town of Prijedor.) Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs,Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

Notes (continued)

3348/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-50.

3349/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3350/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 894, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43289; "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99; Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs,Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3351/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 894, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43289;

3352/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99; Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96, (reporting that 2,300 persons were held in "Ljubija mine, Sivac, Šenkovac, the Majdan camp" as of November 19, 1992.)

3353/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09; Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, IHRLI Doc.
No. 039931-33.

3354/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09; Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, IHRLI Doc.
No. 039931-33.

3355/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3356/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09.

3357/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09.

3358/ Subject states that the mine was located just west of the main road through Ljubija, south of the town, between an area marked as Ljubija Rudnik and a small lake. The prisoners were removed from the bus in groups of three and were forced to carry the corpses to an area out of sight of the subject. Automatic gun fire was heard and the groups of prisoners did not return to the bus. The subject assumed that the prisoners were being executed. The subject was able to escape during the confusion created when one of the prisoners struggled with a guard. He believes that he is the only survivor of the original group of 117 Muslims held at the Miska Glava cafe (see Miska Glava account.)

3359/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33. The subject reports that the "guards" at the stadium were Serbs from neighbouring villages of

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Donji Volar, Miska Glava and Tukovi. He identifies some of the guards. All reportedly were formerly civilians.

3360/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3361/ The remaining 70 POWs were taken by bus to a mine for execution. The men were removed two by two and shot. The prisoners in the bus rioted, only one is reported to have escaped. (See previous account, paragraph ***, for more information on this mass killing.)

3362/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3363/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons", in Concentration and Detention Camps, B-H Bulletin 1 10-92, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-4099.

3364/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33; US Department of State, Declassified Materials, 5 March 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09.

3365/ "Directory of Places in Yugoslavia", Službeni List (official newspaper of SFRY), Belgrade, 1973.

3366/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33. Subject describes the events of his capture: On 21 July 1992, when his hometown of Biščani was attacked by Serbs the subject escaped to the woods where he joined a group of about 270 people; they had 10 or 12 guns between them. The group then joined Capt. Asim MUHIĆ in the Kurevo woods (location unknown). After two days at this location the group was scattered by an attack by Serb paramilitaries. After the attack, subject and others were reportedly on their way to Cazin. The subject and 113 others were caught in the town of Miska Glava. According to the subject, his Serb captors were intending to kill the group but an officer ordered that the prisoners be brought to the hall in Miska Glava.

3367/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3368/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3369/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09. Subject, a resident of Rizvanovići later escaped a mass killing at a mining area (see Ljubija Sports Stadium). He believes that he was the only surviving prisoner from a group of 117.

3370/ The subject believes that the ten men, called "volunteers" by their captors, were killed by the Bosnian Serb soldiers. He also believes that they were selected because they were residents of high standing or were relatively wealthy. He says that the victims were either known to some of their captors, who were from the local area, or that this information about them was obtained during the interrogations.

3371/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-

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146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-56809. The subject believes that the three perpetrators were either doctors or other medical persons because they wore white medical smocks and had their own medical instruments. It is reported that all three had worked at the "Doktor Mladen Stojanović" hospital in Prijedor. This hospital was reportedly the main hospital for Prijedor and was located in the Urije district of the city. The names of two of the perpetrators are listed in the report at IHRLI Doc. No. 56807.

3372/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.

3373/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.

3374/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.

3375/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 175, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302; Women's Group "Trešnjevka" A List of Rape-Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-15.

3376/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 175, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302.

3377/ Women's Group "Trešnjevka" A List of Rape-Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-15.

3378/ US Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 6781 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259-60; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-59.

3379/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-59.

3380/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 6781 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259-60.

3381/ US Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912.

3382/ British Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 059, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-120.

3383/ British Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CRN 059, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-120.

3384/ Submission to IHRLI from Mediya (individual) containing statements by two detainees, IHRLI Doc. No. 29425-38.

3385/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 059, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-120. For complete interview see United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Special Debrief of CFN 059 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-40087.

3386/ US Department of State Declassified Material, March 8, 1993, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-074.

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3387/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-04. It is assumed that the appellations "Prijedor Police Station" and the "Serbian Police Headquarters in Prijedor" both refer to the main police station in Prijedor.

3388/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-04.

3389/ US Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912.

3390/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-27.

3391/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3392/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs,Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3393/ Second Submission of the Government of Canada pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), S/26016, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-91. Victims of the torture are identified in the report by initial.

3394/ Second Submission of the Government of Canada pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), S/26016, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-91.

3395/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 235, 14 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43306.

3396/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons," in Concentration and Detention Camps, B-H Bulletin 1 10/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-4099.

3397/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons," in Concentration and Detention Camps, B-H Bulletin 1 10/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-4099. A search of available maps does not identify Majdan as a town or mine in the county of Prijedor.

3398/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons," B-H Bulletin No. 1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3399/ "Directory of Places in Yugoslavia," Službeni List (official newspaper of SFRY), Belgrade, 1973.

3400/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons," B-H Bulletin No. 1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3401/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs,Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3402/ Women's Group "Trešnjevka," Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-25315.

3403/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim

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(sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833. It may be that the location of this camp has been erroneously ascribed to Prijedor; the relevent events in the story happened in the county of Foča, in south-eastern BiH.

3404/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim (sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833.

3405/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim (sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833.

3406/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia & Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

3407/ DDT Special Report Concentration Camps And Other Places Of Detention In The Former Republic Of Yugoslavia, 16 June 1993, attached to letter dated 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043006,21.

3408/ U.S. Congress, IHRLI Doc. No. 056973.

3409/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

3410/ The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, Note by the Secretary-General, General Assembly, Security Council A/48/92, S/25341, 26 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 035802,20.

3411/ UPDATE ON ICRC ACTIVITIES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, IHRLI Doc. No. 017836,43.

3412/ Fax from International Committee of the Red Cross with Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina attached, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036944,55.

3413/ EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MONITOR MISSION, Facsimile Message, 31 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038440,6.

3414/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 35, 29 August-4 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038404,12.

3415/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3416/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3417/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3418/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3419/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993

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IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3420/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3421/ LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Security Council, S/26342, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034951,2.

3422/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3423/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3424/ Insufficient information was provided by the report regarding the specific location and control of the alleged facilities. For purposes of this analysis a conservative view will be adopted and only one of the two will be acknowldeged in the count of detention facilities. ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3425/ LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Security Council, S/26342, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034951,2.

3426/ LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Security Council, S/26342, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034951,2.

3427/ LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Security Council, S/26342, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034951,2.

3428/ This background information comes from John Pomfret, Crisis in Bosnia, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 7 May 1993, at A18, and from Kurt Schork, Bosnian Women Tell of Gang Rapes by Serbs, THE REUTER LIBRARY REPORT, 9 August 1992, BC Cycle.

3429/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 374/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29220-29223; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56416; STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13269.

3430/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 374/92 (29 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 29220-29223.

3431/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, Report of Crimes Committed Against Humanity and the Internationmal Law and of Concentration Camps Formed by the Aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3316-3317.

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3432/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036, 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3433/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036, 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3434/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32054; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3435/ Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5502-5503; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3436/ Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5502-5503; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3437/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036, 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3438/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3439/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184, 29199, 29215, 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974, 32048, 32054, 32096, 32111; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35692, 35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055, 40058.

3440/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 30262.

3441/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 30262.

3442/ Isić Mensud, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (23 September 1992), No. 01/1992, IHRLI Doc No. 39466A; See also STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 727/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29281.

3443/ Isić Mensud, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Submission to

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the United Nations Commission of Experts (23 September 1992), No. 01/1992, IHRLI Doc No. 39466A; *See also* STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; *Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica* (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, *1992 Victim Testimonies*, Case 727/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29281.

3444/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, *1992 Victim Testimonies*, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, *1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3)*, IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3445/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, *1992 Victim Testimonies*, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, *1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3)*, IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3446/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, *1992 Victim Testimonies*, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, *1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3)*, IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3447/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, *1992 Victim Testimonies*, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, *1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3)*, IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3448/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, *1992 Victim Testimonies*, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, *1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3)*, IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3449/ United States State Department, *United States Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts*, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56415.

3450/ United States State Department, *United States Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts*, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56415.

3451/ *Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica* (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5998-5999, 22319-22320.

3452/ *Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica* (December 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 5998, 22319.

3453/ *Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica* (December 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 5998, 22319.

3454/ *Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica* (December 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 5999, 22320.

3455/ *Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica* (December 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 5999, 22320.

3456/ *Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica* (December 1992), IHRLI Doc No.

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5999, 22320.

3457/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999, 22320.

3458/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999, 22320.

3459/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999-6000, 22320-22321.

3460/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 6000, 22321.

3461/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 6000, 22321.

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3463/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bosnian Government Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, No. 203/1992, (a translation of an article from the local newspaper, Iz Zemlje), IHRLI Doc. No. 34895.

3464/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334.

3465/ Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5494; WORLD CAMPAIGN "SAVE HUMANITY," REPORT ON WAR DESTRUCTIONS, VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, IHRLI Doc. No. 52154.

3466/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

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3468/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina (21 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 16824; STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334; Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No.

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3470/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29170.

3471/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036.

3472/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036.

3473/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334.

3474/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

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3480/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228; See also Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999-6000, 22320-22321, 22328; Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5494; WORLD CAMPAIGN "SAVE HUMANITY," REPORT ON WAR DESTRUCTIONS, VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, IHRLI Doc. No. 52154.

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3482/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3483/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29170.

3484/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334.

3485/ Isić Mensud, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (23 September 1992), No. 01/1992, IHRLI Doc No. 39466A; STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22328, 22334; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 727/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29281; Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5494, 5503; WORLD CAMPAIGN "SAVE HUMANITY," REPORT ON WAR DESTRUCTIONS, VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, IHRLI Doc. No. 52154; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bosnian Government Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, No. 203/1992, (a translation of an article from the local newspaper, Iz Zemlje), IHRLI Doc. No. 34895; Bosnia Relief Fund, On Chetniks' Crimes Committed Over Muslim Girls and Women During the Agression on the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina in 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9773; See also The Riyasat of Islamic Community, Crimes Committed by Chetniks in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Throughout the Year 1992 (28 September 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 34882 (mentions the Vlahovic Veljko Elementary School); IHRLI Doc. No. 43707 (untitled report on crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina).

3486/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32054.

3487/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3488/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3489/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch

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3490/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32120.

3491/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32120.

3492/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32120.

3493/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.

3494/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3495/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036.

3496/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169-29170, 29213-29215, 29228; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095, 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701-35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3497/ Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5502-5503; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3498/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

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3500/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29228; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110, 32119.

3501/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3502/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3503/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

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3506/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3507/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.

3508/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13269, 48706; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29213-29215, 29220-29221, 29225, 30191; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33870; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35693, 35695, 35701-35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3509/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32054; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3510/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3511/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3512/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184, 29199, 29215, 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974, 32048, 32054, 32096; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35692, 35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055, 40058.

3513/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184, 29199, 29215, 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974, 32048, 32054, 32096; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35692, 35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055, 40058.

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3514/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13270, 13273, 48707, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29222, 29226-29227, 30192-30193; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35694, 35696.

3515/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29174.

3516/ See Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5503; Bosnia Relief Fund, On Chetniks' Crimes Committed Over Muslim Girls and Women During the Agression on the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina in 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9773; The Riyasat of Islamic Community, Crimes Committed by Chetniks in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Throughout the Year 1992 (28 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 34882; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Aggression Against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina: Facts on the Effects (6 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29913.

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3518/ Kurt Schork, Muslim women 'gang-raped by Serbs,' INDEPENDENT, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39345A.

3519/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.

3520/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.

3521/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13242, 13269, 13273, 48677, 48706, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29197-29198, 29221-29222, 29226, 30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037, 32048; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33860-33861, 33870-33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675-35676, 35693, 35695-35696; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055; United States State Department, United States Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56415.

3522/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29174, 29197-29198, 29214-29215, 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048, 32095-32096, 32111, 32120; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33860-33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675-35676, 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055, 40058.

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3524/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29226, 30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35693.

3525/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29214-29215; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095-32096; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3526/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13240-13242, 13269, 13273, 48677, 48706, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184, 29214-29215, 29221-29222; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974, 32095-32096; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33870-33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675-35676, 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3527/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13471, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3528/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29172, 29217; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33852; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35697; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3529/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29172.

3530/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29172-29173.

3531/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.

3532/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29214-29215; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095-32096; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

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3533/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29226, 30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35693.

3534/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13269, 48706; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29221-29222; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095-32096; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33870-33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35695-35696.

3535/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3536/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29175; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3537/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29175; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3538/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32121.

3539/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32121.

3540/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29174.

3541/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29198-29199, 29217-29219, 29225-29226, 30184-30185, 30191-30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33852, 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35697, 35691, 35693; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055.

3542/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29173, 29289-29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32120-32121.

3543/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29186.

3544/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13273, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29199, 29225-29226, 30191-30192; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI

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Doc. No. 35693, 35676.

3545/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32121.

3546/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29291; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32122.

3547/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13468, 13471, 29853, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.

3548/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13273, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29173, 29197, 29289-29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048, 32120-32121; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33860; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055.

3549/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13471, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.

3550/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13273, 48710; STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13471, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3551/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29197; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33860; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055-40056.

3552/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3553/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3554/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI

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Doc. No. 29172; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32112.

3555/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32121.

3556/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29174.

3557/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29186.

3558/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13269, 48706; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29221-29222; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33870-33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35695-35696.

3559/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29171, 29199, 29213-29214, 29218-29219, 29225-29226, 30184-30185, 30191-30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095, 32111; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35691, 35693, 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3560/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29171; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3561/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29213-29214; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3562/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055-40056

3563/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29213-29214; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3564/ International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 40055-40056.

3565/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29171.

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3566/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29186; See also Id. at IHRLI Doc. No. 29199, 29225-29226, 30191-30192; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35693 (states that a group of approximately 21 people received food only once).

3567/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29170; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3568/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29171.

3569/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29213; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3570/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3571/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3572/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29170, 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111, 32120.

3573/ International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3574/ International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058 at Doc. No. 40055; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29198-29199; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676.

3575/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 1, October 1992, INRLI Doc. No. 13235, 3057, and 48671-48672.

3576/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 1, October 1992, INRLI Doc. No. 13235, 3057, and 48671-48672.

3577/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 26 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36956.

3578/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16824; United States Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations Security Council, 22

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October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 121.

3579/ United States Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations Security Council, 22 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 121.

3580/ United States Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations Security Council, 22 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 121.

3581/ December 1991, U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57075.

3582/ 13 April 1992, U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923.

3583/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923.

3584/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923-56924.

3585/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3586/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57076.

3587/ One source suggests that this open field was at Polygon, a test track for vehicles, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29747.

3588/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3589/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concetration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3590/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 6753.

3591/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926; Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304; U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57066-57067.

3592/ This man was a former colonel in the Yugoslav Army, U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57066-57067.

3593/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926.

3594/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57110.

3595/ Witness testimony, recorded by A. Ceganovic, Zenica, 25 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54761.

3596/ Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22335.

3597/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

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3598/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3599/ This camp is referred to numerous times as the Manac camp, but it would seem that the witnesses are making reference to what is otherwise known throughout this report as the Manjača camp.

3600/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. 29748-29749.

3601/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 57111; Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3602/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3603/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 57111.

3604/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 4319.

3605/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3606/ U.S. Mission to International Organizations, IHRLI Doc. No. 23463-23464 and U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57111.

3607/ Women Group "Trešnjevka," The List of Concentration Camps -- Bordellos, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6753.

3608/ Croatian Information Centre, War Crimes committed by the Yugoslav Army, 1991-1992, Zagreb, IHLRI Doc. No. 15201 and Government of France, letter to the UN Security Council, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1332.

3609/ The auto factory was 200 metres west, and the other was 100 metres east, U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56558-56559.

3610/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56558.

3611/ ICRC, Prisoners visited in connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16835 and ICRC, Number of Detainees visited by ICRC during last six weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 28 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

3612/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3613/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3614/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926.

3615/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3616/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29748.

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3617/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3618/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29750.

3619/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3620/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3621/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3622/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.

3623/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29748.

3624/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39985.

3625/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749.

3626/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749.

3627/ Media Press Sarajevo Report, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22335.

3628/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3629/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interview of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749 and U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3630/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3631/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 297478.

3632/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749.

3633/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749-29750.

3634/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.

3635/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.

3636/ This man came on 9 or 10 August 1992, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29750.

3637/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56925.

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3638/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29750.

3639/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29746.

3640/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57112.

3641/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29748.

3642/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29748.

3643/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3644/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No 56924.

3645/ U.S. Government, Supplemental US Submission of Information to the UN Security Council, 1 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11892.

3646/ U.S. Government, Supplemental US Submission of Information to the UN Security Council, 1 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11892 and U.S. State Department, 15 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No 56443.

3647/ ICRC, Prisoners visited in connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16835 and ICRC, Number of Detainees visited by ICRC during last six weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 28 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

3648/ ICRC, Prisoners visited in connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16835 and ICRC, Number of Detainees visited by ICRC during last six weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 28 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

3649/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54752.

3650/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54757.

3651/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54781.

3652/ Witness testimony, recorded by Ahmina Klico, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54738.

3653/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54776 and 54780.

3654/ Witness testimony, recorded by Ahmina Klico, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54738.

3655/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community of Sarajevo, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319 and U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

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3656/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office at Geneva, Interviews with ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29744 and U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3657/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.

3658/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office at Geneva, Interviews with ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.

3659/ U.S. State Department, 15 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56443.

3660/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3661/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29

3662/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious eduation at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 431

3663/ Permanent Mission of Denmark, IHRLI Doc. No. 29744.

3664/ U.S. Government, Supplemental US Submission of Information to the UN Security Council, 1 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11892.

3665/ United Kingdom Missions, DDT Special Report: Concentration Camps and other places of Detention in the Former Yugoslavia, June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43028.

3666/ These groups were dominated by Muslims and Croats.

3667/ Jonathon S. Landay, Fierce Fighting Envelops Sarajevo, United Press International, 5 April 1992.

3668/ Nikola Antanov, Fighting Flares in Bosnia, Leaders Plead For Peace, Reuters, 5 April 1992. For a full discussion of the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo, see Annex VI.

3669/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Third Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. S/26383 (30 August 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 38278-38279.

3670/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Case III-011, at 22 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2176 (alleging that in late 1991 and 1992 there were "bordellos" in Sarajevo where Muslim and Croat units raped Serb women as young as 12, keeping them in the "bordello" until the fifth month of pregnancy, and then detaining them to prevent abortions, and that men with infectious diseases including AIDS were "deliberately allowed" to visit the "bordellos" and rape women there); Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons 23-24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7088-7089 (same); Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/48/124, A/25506 (1 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No 18264 (alleging that Muslim and Croat forces run bordellos for Serb women); Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

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U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/86 (8 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12609 (stating that Muslim militia run brothels with the knowledge and acknowledgement of Muslim authorities); Statement of [witness], taken 21 January 1992, in Sarajevo, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11862-11863 (alleging that "bordellos" were a public secret).

3671/ This is not a comprehensive list of sites, but contains only camps for which few details are given. Camps for which there are more details are described more fully below.

3672/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3673/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3674/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3675/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3676/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3677/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741.

3678/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3679/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741.

3680/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11825.

3681/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3682/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3683/ Bordellos of Screams 24, IHRLI Doc. No. 7089.

3684/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29869.

3685/ Maggie O'Kane, UN Condemns Serb "Policy" of Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 6832.

3686/ This may be a misspelling. The author may have meant the county of Sokolac, just east of Sarajevo. Maggie O'Kane, UN Condemns Serb "Policy" of

Notes (continued)

Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 6832. It is also possible that it is referring to one of the other Sokolac's located in either Šipovo, Bihać or Sokolac counties.

3687/ Maggie O'Kane, UN Condemns Serb "Policy" of Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 6832.

3688/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11809 (alleging that there were private prisons for Serbs where men were beaten and killed and women were raped and that intellectuals were targets)

3689/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11615.

3690/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11620.

3691/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11620.

3692/ Statement of [witness], No. 17-9/02-17/92, Ministry of the Interior, Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case 1-145 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28520.

3693/ United States Department of State, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Cases 94-1 to 94-276, Case 94-26, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 56403-56404.

3694/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11821.

3695/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11826.

3696/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case I-146 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28521.

3697/ The report states that those accused of rape were probably members of special units commanded by the commander of the Territorial Defence Forces, but does not state how it arrived at that conclusion. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64201.

3698/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64201.

3699/ Muslims Carry out Ethnic Cleansing by Arresting Serbs in Bosnia Says French Daily, Tanjug, 22 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 47930.

3700/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Statement of [witness], taken in Sarajevo, 3 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059.

3701/ Statement of [witness], taken 21 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11863.

Notes (continued)

3702/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064438.

3703/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11617, 11620 (reporting witness statement); Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11618 (reporting witness statement); Statement of [witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658.

3704/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3705/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11617, 11620 (reporting witness statement); Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11618 (reporting witness statement); Statement of [witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658.

3706/ Statement of [witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658.

3707/ Statement of [witness], Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618, 11620.

3708/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3709/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3710/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3711/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658

3712/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3713/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-

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3714/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-11817.

3715/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-11817.

3716/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-11817; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28581 (summarizing the statement).

3717/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-11817; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28581 (summarizing the statement).

3718/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-91/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582

3719/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11819; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2 E Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582.

3720/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-91/DOC-2 E Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582

3721/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582 (based on the statements of two named witnesses); Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case IV-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64219.

3722/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582.

3723/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case IV-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564.

3724/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819-11820.

3725/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.

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3726/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819-11821

3727/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64219.

3728/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.

3729/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582.

3730/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case IV-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564.

3731/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582.

3732/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11821.

3733/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819, 11821. See also, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64219 (stating only that prisoners were physically maltreated, not alleging by what forces).

3734/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819-11820; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (July 2, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564.

3735/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819.

3736/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11821.

3737/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819-11820, 11821; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case IV-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564.

3738/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819-11820.

3739/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11823.

3740/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former

Notes (continued)

Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.

3741/ Statement of G.T., IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11797-11798, 48579-48581; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48630-48631; Interagency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22217-22219; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48346-48347; Serbian Republic, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Statement of G.T., IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6916-6917; Bordellos of Screams, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7070-7071; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28661-28662.

3742/ There is a very strong possibility that this refers to the tunnel prison located in Bradina, in the county of Konjic.

3743/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11826; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-02/DOC-2/E, Case VI-016 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28586.

3744/ This commander participated in the war in Croatia and also allegedly participated in an attack of a JNA convoy on Dobrovoljačka street in Sarajevo 3 May 1992. Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11826; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-02/DOC-2/E, Case VI-016 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28586.

3745/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11826.

3746/ According to the source, this village is located some 10 kilometres from Sarajevo, however, information regarding the exact location of the village Presjenica and the Dečić camp has not been found. Consequently their existence in Sarajevo county has not been verified.

3747/ Statement of [witness], 21 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11865-11867; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35819-35820; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 17 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12461.

3748/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29869.

3749/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 552/1992 (29 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31963-31964.

3750/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11811.

Notes (continued)

3751/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11811, 11826-11827; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-010 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28580.

3752/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11811, 11826-11827; Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618-11619; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-010 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28580.

3753/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618-11619.

3754/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11826-11827.

3755/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11620.

3756/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11826-11827; Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618-11620.

3757/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618-11619.

3758/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11826-11827; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-010 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28580.

3759/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-010 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28580.

3760/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11811.

3761/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11813.

3762/ International Society for Human Rights, Human Rights and Serbia: Report Composed on the Return of ISHR Observers from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (29 May 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9200.

3763/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64198.

3764/ United States, Third Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24791 (10 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2133 (reporting a story from the New York Times).

3765/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of [witness] (15 July 1992), IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

Nos. 35657-35659.

3766/ It is unclear whether access was given in 1992 or 1993.

3767/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuse by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwest Bosnia-Hercegovina.

3768/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Testimony of [witness], case 287/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31997-31999.

3769/ It is unclear to what this word refers.

3770/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Testimony of [witness], case 287/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31997-31999.

3771/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness], Case 534/92, IHRLI Doc. 33299.

3772/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3773/ United States, Department of State, Declassified Documents, Case 94-26, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 56403-56404.

3774/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438. This site may be Grude Prison, discussed immediately below.

3775/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area, IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-007062 at Doc. No. 7059.

3776/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area, IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-007062 at Doc. No. 7059.

3777/ Bordellos of Screams 23-24, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7088-7089; see also, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Case III-011, at 22 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2176 (identifying "bordellos" at Tarčin in Hadžići and identifying three alleged perpetrators, one of whom used to work for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

3778/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Third Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. S/26383 (30 August 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 38278-38279.

3779/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3: Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), Statement of [witness], Supplement No. 5, IHRLI Doc. No. 41164-41169.

3780/ ICRC, Places of Detention Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438.

Notes (continued)

3781/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3782/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3783/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508 (placing the total number at 30,000); Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3784/ Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 645, 657.

3785/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3786/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508 (not reporting the duration); Zlata Phillips & Forman Phillips, War Experiences of Children from Bosnia/Herzegovina (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6701-6704 (reporting the statements of three children detained, each of whom stated they were kept for three days); Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761 (stating the convoy was detained for over 50 hours); Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 645, 657 (placing the duration at two days).

3787/ Zlata Phillips & Forman Phillips, War Experiences of Children from Bosnia/Herzegovina (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6701-6704.

3788/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3789/ ICRC, Places of Detention Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438.

3790/ This information was told to Herak by two men who had thrown the bodies into the furnace to be burned. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1114/1992 (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33344-33351, 33346.

3791/ One source stated that these prisoners had been detained at the Jugopetrol warehouse at Rajlovac. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 32058-32059.

3792/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

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State Commission for War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48667; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3793/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347.

3794/ Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123.

3795/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3796/ The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34882. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Securiy Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347.

3797/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Securiy Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3798/ This information was told to Herak by Radomir Pustivuk and Danilo Ždralo, who had thrown the bodies into the furnace to be burned. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Securiy Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33344-33351, 33346; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3799/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Securiy Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3800/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Securiy Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3801/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Securiy Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347.

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3802/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva Against War Crimes (October 28, 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49209.

3803/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3804/ Supplement No. 1, Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding Violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, at 15 (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 46148.

3805/ There is a bit of a discrepancy with the date information provided in the ICRC report. The report states that ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a hospital in Sarajevo on 24 September 1991; however, the seige in Sarajevo did not commence until April 1992. See ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.

3806/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-018 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28588.

3807/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-018 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28588.

3808/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-018 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28588.

3809/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.

3810/ United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Report on Bosnia and Serbia 1992 (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9050.

3811/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35815, 35817; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3812/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human

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Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3813/ UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282 (stating that the week of 21 January 1993, a CIVPOL Investigation Team visited Kula camp, run by Serbs, holding 171 Muslim prisoners; the camp had no electricity or running water).

3814/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817.

3815/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3816/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3817/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35815 (stating that in January 1993, there were 131 prisoners waiting at Kula for exchange); Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 50195-50196 (alleging that there were about 200 prisoners, mostly women and children, in one room of the camp); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980 (estimating the population in June at 180); Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059 (placing the total number of detainees at 130 in mid-May, and adding that when the witness was exchanged, he saw 100 more detainees arriving).

3818/ This is most likely the Kula camp in the Butmir section of Sarajevo, near the airport.. ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

3819/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35815, 35817; Zdravko Grebo, Report on

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Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 50195-50196; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3820/ United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63836; UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282.

3821/ Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513.

3822/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507 (stating the population was mostly civilian with a few prisoners of war); United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63836 (reporting that detainees were prisoners of war); UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282 (same); Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513 (stating that some prisoners were Serbian prisoners of war, but the rest were Serbian criminals); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980 (reporting that the population was civilian); Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059 (calling Kula the place "where civilians are kept").

3823/ However, the source stated that the camp was at the former JNA barracks at Lukavica. This may not be Kula camp, but may instead refer to Lukavica camp. United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Report on Bosnia and Serbia, 1992 (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9045.

3824/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3825/ Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513.

3826/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (February 10 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

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3827/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 31980.

3828/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (February 10, 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3829/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (February 10, 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3830/ Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122.

3831/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3832/ These exchanges took place in Vraca at the Vrbanja bridge. Detainees were allegedly released at one end and were forced to walk across to Bosnian Muslim lines. Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35815; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3833/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7

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July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3834/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980.

3835/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (February 10, 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Amnesty International, Bosnian-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3836/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Amnesty International, Bosnian-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3837/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Amnesty International, Bosnian-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3838/ The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 34882, 39443A; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, 1 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9771.

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3839/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 1757/93, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35683-35684, 29237-29239

3840/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 1757/93, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35683-35684, 29237-29239

3841/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 1757/93, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35683-35684, 29237-29239; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29869 (summarizing the witness' testimony).

3842/ Interview with . . . 11 years old, Sarajevo, 2 November 1992, by Sune Stuvland, psychologist, UNICEF, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 39271A-39277A.

3843/ Interview with . . . 11 years old, Sarajevo, 2 November 1992, by Sune Stuvland, psychologist, UNICEF, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 39271A-39277A.

3844/ Interview with . . . 11 years old, Sarajevo, 2 November 1992, by Sune Stuvland, psychologist, UNICEF, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 39271A-39277A.

3845/ The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, 1 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9771.

3846/ ICRC, Places of Detention Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438.

3847/ ICRC, Places of Detention Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064439.

3848/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes 53-55 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48710-48712.

3849/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes 53-55 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48710-48712.

3850/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123; Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669.

3851/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871.

3852/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3853/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United

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3854/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3855/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15, ¶ 65 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12459 (describing the transfer of 500-600 detainees); Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817 (same); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871 (alleging that about 400 detainees from Bratunac were brought to Pale in May 1992, and that the guards said the detainees had attacked Sokolac, but they appeared to be civilians, and included women and children); Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669 (stating that 435 prisoners from Bratunac were held for 2 days at Pale in preparation for an exchange in Visoko); Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54856-54860 (naming one person transferred from Bratunac to Pale in mid-May, released 20 June 1992); Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54812-54815 (naming one person transferred from Bratunac to Pale in mid-May, released in Visoko in June 1992).

3856/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 8, 21 December-27 December 1992, Executive Summary, IHRLI Doc. No. 63951.

3857/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871 (alleging that about 400 detainees from Bratunac were brought to Pale in May 1992, and that the guards said the detainees had attacked Sokolac, but they appeared to be civilians, and included women and children); Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669 (stating that 435 prisoners from Bratunac were held for 2 days at Pale in preparation for an exchange in Visoko); Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54856-54860 (naming one person transferred from Bratunac to Pale in mid-May, released 20 June 1992); Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54812-54815 (naming one person transferred from Bratunac to Pale in mid-May, released in Visoko in June 1992).

3858/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871 (alleging that about 400 detainees from Bratunac were brought to Pale in May 1992, and that the guards said the detainees had attacked Sokolac, but they appeared to be civilians, and included women and children); Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669 (stating that 435 prisoners from Bratunac were held for 2 days at

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Pale in preparation for an exchange in Visoko).

3859/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15, ¶ 65 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12459 (describing the transfer of 500-600 detainees); Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817 (same).

3860/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871; Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669; Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54856-54860; Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54812-54815.

3861/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23709.

3862/ This may be a can of soup, but the witness does not specify.

3863/ Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669.

3864/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15, ¶ 65 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12459; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No, 1: Facts on War Crimes 53-55 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48710-48712; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871; Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669; Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54856-54860; Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54812-54815.

3865/ Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123.

3866/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23709; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community (1 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9769.

3867/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29870-29871.

3868/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No.

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3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871.

3869/ This list is from two sources. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes 53-55 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48710-48712; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3870/ Statement of [witness], Belgrade, 23 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5111-5112, 11746-11762, 11795-11796; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48341-48342; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28656-28657; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case III-018 (2 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 28542 (summarizing the facts of the witness statement); Bordellos of Screams (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7071-7074; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right, Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48628-48630; Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213; Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140; Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Tape 24, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 52053-52054.

When the witness was released, she stated that she counted 15 doors to other rooms. Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140.

3871/ Statement of [witness], Belgrade, 23 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5111-5112, 11746-11762, 11795-11796; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48341-48342; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28656-28657; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case III-018 (2 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 28542 (summarizing the facts of the witness statement); Bordellos of Screams (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7071-7074; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right, Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48628-48630; Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213; Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140; Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Tape 24, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 52053-52054.

3872/ Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140.

3873/ Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32140.

3874/ Statement of [witness], Belgrade, 23 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5111-5112, 11746-11762, 11795-11796; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48341-48342; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United

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Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28656-28657; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case III-018 (2 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 28542 (summarizing the facts of the witness statement); Bordellos of Screams (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7071-7074; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right, Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48628-48630; Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213; Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140; Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Tape 24, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 52053-52054.

3875/ Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213.

3876/ Statement of [witness], Belgrade, 23 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5111-5112, 11746-11762, 11795-11796; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48341-48342; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28656-28657; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case III-018 (2 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 28542 (summarizing the facts of the witness statement); Bordellos of Screams (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7071-7074; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right, Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48628-48630; Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213; Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140; Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Tape 24, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 52053-52054.

3877/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11813.

3878/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11828.

3879/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3880/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3881/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33348; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], Case 323/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31957-31958; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for

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Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of [witness], Case 368/1992 (20 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32025-32026; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059; International Peace Centre, Statement of [witness] (13 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43703-43705.

3882/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870.

3883/ It is possible also that some were taken before and some after the attack. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33348; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], Case 323/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31957-31958.

3884/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of [witness], Case 368/1992 (20 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32025-32026.

3885/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], (Sarajevo 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059.

3886/ Another witness saw this beating. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Security Department, Statement [witness], Case 359/1992 (20 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 32092.

3887/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870.

3888/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48667.

3889/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3890/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Department, Statement of [witness], Case 359/1992 (20 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 32092; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3891/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], Case 323/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31957-31958.

3892/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Office of Security, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 15 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33270-33273.

3893/ This witness may have been taken to Energopetrol. The events he

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described coincided with a witness from that site.

3894/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], Case 323/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31957-31958.

3895/ International Peace Centre, Statement [witness] (13 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43703-43705.

3896/ Another witness corroborated this. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870.

3897/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Statement of [witness], Case 359/1992 20 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32092.

3898/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva, Against War Criminals (28 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 49209-49210; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 3 (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761 (stating that the camp was at barracks and when it overflowed, the excess people were put into garages in the village Krivoglavci and in a World War II bunker).

3899/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16-17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5508-5509. Because it is difficult to discern the exact number of detention facilities situated in this area, a conservative position is taken and it is hereby assumed that only one facility was in operation.

3900/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva, Against War Criminals (October 28, 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 49209-49210.

3901/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5509.

3902/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva, Against War Criminals (28 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 49209-49210; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 3 (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16-17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5508-5509.

3903/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva, Against War Criminals (October 28, 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 49209-49210.

3904/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 3 (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16-17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5508-5509.

3905/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16-17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5508-5509.

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3906/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 3 (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3907/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258.

3908/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29264.

3909/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29265.

3910/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 33349.

3911/ At least two reports alleged that during 1992 the camp or camps in Tarčin were run by both Muslim and Croatian forces. Yugoslav Mission, Press Release No. 7/11, Report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submitted to the Commission of Experts, in Yugo Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, at 14, IHRLI Doc. No. 2202; Supplement No. 5, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46164-46169.

3912/ Yugoslav Mission, Press Release No. 7/11, Republic of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission to the Commission of Experts, in Yugo Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, at 14, IHRLI Doc. No. 2202; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) 26 (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 2180-2181.

3913/ Yugoslav Mission, Press Release No. 7/11, Republic of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission to the Commission of Experts, in Yugo Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, at 14, IHRLI Doc. No. 2202.

3914/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality 4 (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 46137.

3915/ Republic of Croatia, Report on War Crimes and Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions Committed by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Army and Muslim Paramilitary Forces Against the Croatian Civilian Population in Central Bosnia and Northern Herzegovina (September 3, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 36661.

3916/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 27/93, 5-10 July 1993, at ¶ 51, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29706-29714.

3917/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 36, September 5-11, 1993

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IHRLI Doc. No. 38381.

3918/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, September 6, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35750.

3919/ One source stated that there were over 12 cells. Supplement No. 5, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46164-46169.

3920/ Statement No. 3, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46155-46159; Supplement No. 2, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46149-46154.

3921/ Statement No. 3, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46155-46159.

3922/ Supplement No. 2, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46149-46154.

3923/ One source stated that there were over 12 cells. Supplement No. 5, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46164-46169.

3924/ Statement No. 3, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46155-46159.

3925/ Supplement No. 2, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46149-46154.

3926/ Supplement No. 5, Serbian Council Information Centre,

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Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46164-46169.

3927/ It is unclear whether this happened only once or on multiple occasions.

3928/ It is unclear whether this man acted with another or whether his name might be differently spelled by the source.

3929/ Letter from Colonel Vinko Lukić, Union of Representatives, Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatian Committee Herzeg-Bosnia, Croatian Council of Defence Kiseljak to UNPROFOR, 23 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 55193-55195.

3930/ Yugoslav Mission, Press Release No. 7/11, Report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submitted to the Commission of Experts, in Yugo Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, at 14, IHRLI Doc. No. 2202; Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia; Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741; Bordellos of Screams 24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. No. 7089; Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality 4 (10 June-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 46137; United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63834; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), at 16, ¶¶ 68-69; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35818; ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 27/93, 5-10 July 1993, at 9, ¶ 51, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29706-29714; ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38381; Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35750; The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention in a factory in Tarcy on 26 November 1992. ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064440.

3931/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia; Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741; Bordellos of Screams 24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. No. 7089.

3932/ Bordellos of Screams 24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. No. 7089.

3933/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of

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the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (February 10, 1993), at 16, ¶¶ 68-69; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35818.

3934/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 27/93, 5-10 July 1993, at 9, ¶ 51, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29706-29714; ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 36, September 5-11, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38381; Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, September 6, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35750.

3935/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3, April 21, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046134-75 at Doc. No.046155.

3936/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3, April 21, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046134-75 at Doc. No.046155.

3937/ United States Mission, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3171.

3938/ United States Mission, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3171.

3939/ Supplement No. 2, Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding Violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46149-46154; Supplement No. 1, Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding Violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46136-46147.

3940/ Supplement No. 1, Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding Violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46136-46147.

3941/ United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63835.

3942/ United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63835, 63836; United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Reports on Bosnia and

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3943/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11821,

3944/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64206.

3945/ Another source estimated that the population was 300, including 30 women. United States Mission, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3173.

3946/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11821-11822.

3947/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11741, 11810, 11821-11825.

3948/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64160.

3949/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11741, 11810, 11821-11825; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-013 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28583.

3950/ United States Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24583 (September 23, 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 93; United States Mission, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3173; Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation on violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, File No. 2, Rape and Sexual Assault of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia 1991-1993 (15 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 14211-14213, 54207-54209; United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Reports on Bosnia and Serbia, 1992 (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9044; Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the Commission of Experts, YU/SC

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3951/ Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation on violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, File No. 2, Rape and Sexual Assault of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia 1991-1993 (15 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 14211-14213, 54207-54209; see also Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64206 (reporting on the same series of incidents).

3952/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No.049397-049458 at Doc. No.049439-41.

3953/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No.049397-049458 at Doc. No.049439-41.

3954/ Zdravko Grebo, Report to Tadeusz Mazowiecki on Human Rights Violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina 17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5509.

3955/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3956/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Defence, Security Department, Classified document 23/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 35681-35682; IHRLI Tape 65, Code A044 (October 10, 1993).

3957/ IHRLI Tape 65, Code A044 (October 10, 1993).

3958/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/25393 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18373-18374, 11896-11897.

3959/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 15 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33270-33273.

3960/ Zdravko Grebo, Report to Tadeusz Mazowiecki on Human Rights Violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina 17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5509.

3961/ John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924; United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3962/ M. Cherif Bassiouni, Chairman, Commission of Experts, Reports Obtained During the Commission Mission to the Former Yugoslavia-April 1993 (11 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 15900.

3963/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior,

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Office of Security, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 15 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33270-33273; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5509; M. Cherif Bassiouni, Chairman, Commission of Experts, Reports Obtained During Commission Mission to the Former Yugoslavia-April 1993 (11 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 15900.

3964/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924; United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3965/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924; United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1114/92 (Sarajevo 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 33349; Amnesty International, IHRLI Doc. No. 34985; Interrogation of [alleged perpetrator], IHRLI Tape 18, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32226-32241, 32230-32231; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48656; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39442A; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, 1 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9770; M. Cherif Bassiouni, Chairman, Commission of Experts, Reports Obtained During Commission Mission to the Former Yugoslavia-April 1993 (11 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 15900; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps, 30 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9671.

3966/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924 (reporting on Herak's confession); United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3967/ Interrogation of [alleged perpetrator], IHRLI Tape 18, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32226-32241, 32230-32231 (confessing to committing war crimes including the rape of captive Muslim women; the alleged perpetrator later retracted his confession, saying that he was tortured to give it).

3968/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs,

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Security Services Centre, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924 (reporting on Herak's confession); United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3969/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924 (reporting on Herak's confession); United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (11 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3970/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924 (reporting on Herak's confession); United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (11 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3971/ UNPROFOR, Press Summary Belgrade, 3 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 47075.

3972/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48656; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39442A.

3973/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Office of Security, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 15 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33270-33273.

3974/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9671.

3975/ International Society for Human Rights, Human Rights and Serbia: Report Compiled on the return of ISHR observers from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (29 May 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9202.

3976/ John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times. November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924.

3977/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9771; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39443A.

3978/ Zdravko Grebo, Report to Tadeusz Mazowiecki on Human Rights

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Violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5506-5507.

3979/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness], Case 534/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 33299.

3980/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of [witness] (15 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35657-35659.

3981/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of [witness] (15 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35657-35659.

3982/ Statement of Witness CFN 607, United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63834.

3983/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29261-29263. This statement was corroborated by Sretko Damjanović, the colleague who participated in these murders. Damjanović retracted his statement in court. Interrogation of Sretko Damjanović, IHRLI Tape 18, transcript, IHRLI Doc. No. 32226-32241, 32233-32238.

3984/ The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 39442A-39443A.

3985/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? Edited by Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz, The Pamphleteer's Press, Inc., 1993, at 230-231.

3986/ There is also reported to be a camp in Tomislavgrad referred to as the Šekovići camp, it is unclear if these are references to the same camp or two different camps by the same name.

3987/ Report of The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 12, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039446; See also, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 013235; See also, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3, March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 013469; See also, IHRLI Doc. No. 022334; See also, Letter from Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1332.

3988/ Letter Dated 25 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Addressed to the President of the Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 048676.

3989/ Croatian Information Centre, War Crimes Committed by the Yugoslav Army 1991-1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 015201.

3990/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 023702.

3991/ It is unclear if the source is referring to Šekovići.

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3992/ Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) Summary No. 25 of Atrocity Information, IHRLI Doc. No. 043287.

3993/ United Nations FAX, Julio Baez, Legal Officer/Assistant, Secretary of the Commission of Experts, IHRLI Doc. No. 016825; See also, Grebo Report 11/19/92, Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Zagreb, IHRLI Doc. No. 5494; See also, List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Approximate Number of Prisoners, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328; See also, World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052154; See also ICRC, List of Edtention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438. Report refers to a camp visited in the village of "Šenkovići" on 22 June 1993.

3994/ Phillipe Koulischer, Deuxieme Livre Noir De La Purification Ethnique, Temoinages, Documents, Commentaires et Estimations Concernant l'Extermination des Musulmans de Bosnie-Herzegovine de Mars a Novembre (Decembre 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 5977.

3995/ Reportedly there is a village in Mrkonjić Grad called Mlinište. It is possible that the information which follows refers to a detention facility in that county.

3996/ Letter from Ljubomir Sopčić From Senad Biščević (26 July 1993)

3997/ Translation by Ljubomir Sopčić of Testimony of Senad Biščević 26 July. 1993 (Serbs searching for timber reportedly discovered the camp when prisoners were forced to load their trucks with timber. These Serbs identified Serbian officers in control of the camp. IHRLI Doc. No. 040159

3998/ Translation by Ljubomir Sopčić of Testimony of Senad Biščević 26 July. 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040159 (stating that an unidentified Serbian officer who was married to a Muslim woman entered the camp in search of his in-laws and was prevented from searching further by Commander Stupor after he had searched two of the barracks).

3999/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 386. The five men had survived the killing of disarmed combatants on 15 May 1992,on the Vlasic plateau, near Travnik. The men were taken to a Yugoslav Army headquarters where the prisoners were reportedly beaten. The prisoners were then taken to the Babanovac Hotel where many Yugoslav army officers were present.

4000/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 386.

4001/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 000387.

4002/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? Edited by Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz, The Pamphleteer's Press, Inc., 1993, 230-231.

4003/ The man's name is on record with IHRLI.

4004/ Why, Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo 1992,

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"Urbicid '92 Sarajevo", IHRLI Doc. No. 22117.

4005/ The witness and victims names are on record with IHRLI. Witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 54640-54644.

4006/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Muslims in Concentration Camps, by Muharem Omerdić, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-004320

4007/ The woman's name is on record with IHRLI.

4008/ She named six alleged perpetrators.

4009/ Witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 029232-029235; Duplicate at IHRLI Doc. No. 031954-031955; Duplicate at IHRLI Doc. No. 035672-035673; See also, IHRLI Doc. No. 029852.

4010/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494, 005507, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048220.

4011/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 022333, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

4012/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494, 005507, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048220.

4013/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234, Duplicate at IHRLI Doc. No. 022333. Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

4014/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494, 005507. Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048220.

4015/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234, Duplicate at IHRLI Doc. No. 022333, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

4016/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494, 005507. Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048220.

4017/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234. Duplicate at IHRLI Doc. No.022333, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 049671.

4018/ List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 052154.

4019/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? Edited by Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz, The Pamphleteer's Press, Inc., 1993, 230-231.

4020/ U.S. Department of State, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056909.

4021/ Letter from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

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4022/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234.

4023/ Urgent Action Appeals, Amnesty International, 11 December 1991 (IHRLI Doc. No. 34971); Letter from Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, 23 August 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 34952).

4024/ Letter from Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Untied Nations, 23 August 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 034952).

4025/ Letter from Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, 23 August 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 034952).

4026/ Letter from Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, 23 August 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 034952).

4027/ ECMM Humanitarian Activity Report No. 37, 12 September 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 039332).

4028/ Mazowiecki Report, 6 September 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 035733); Urgent Action Appeals, Amnesty International, 23 Aug 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034971); An official UN source, (IHRLI Doc. No. 034566).

4029/ Mazowiecki Report, 6 September 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 35733).

4030/ An official UN source, (IHRLI Doc. No. 034566).

4031/ An official UN source, (IHRLI DOC. NOS. 034329 and 034554).

4032/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4033/ Dallas Morning News, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039341.

4034/ Dallas Morning News, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039341.

4035/ Dallas Morning News, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039341.

4036/ Dallas Morning News, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039341.

4037/ This detention facility was reported as being in Tusanj, however being unable to locate this place it was added to the Tešanj file. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64202

4038/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.06440.

4039/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.06440.

4040/ US Dept of State, Submission of Documents 94-1 through 94-276 at Doc. No. 94-178, IHRLI Doc. No.056888.

4041/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman addressed to George Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-005510 at Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 5506.

4042/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman addressed to George Mautner-Markhof, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-005510 at Doc. No. 5506.

4043/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 4668-9 at Doc. No. 4668.

4044/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 4668-9 at Doc. No. 4668.

4045/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4046/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4047/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4048/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4049/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No.39979.

4050/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No.39979.

4051/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4052/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4053/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4054/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4668-4669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4055/ Also known as the Yugoslav National Army, the Yugoslav People's Army. JNA literally, Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija.

4056/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4057/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4058/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

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4059/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4060/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4061/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4669.

4062/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4669.

4063/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4064/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of helath of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4065/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009128-9.

4066/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009128-9.

4067/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4068/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4069/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4070/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4071/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4072/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4073/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4074/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4075/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

Notes (continued)

4076/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4077/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4078/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4079/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4080/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4081/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4082/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, BULLETIN, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48656-48713 at Doc. No. 48673.

4083/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4084/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4085/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4086/ In one case, the soldiers first removed a victim's eye with a knife before cutting his throat. US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018368.

4087/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018368.

4088/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Docs No.94-1 through 94-276, IHRLI Doc. No. 056888.

4089/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Docs No.94-1 through 94-276, IHRLI Doc. No. 056888.

4090/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Docs No.94-1 through 94-276,

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IHRLI Doc. No. 056888.

4091/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Docs No.94-1 through 94-276, IHRLI Doc. No. 056888.

4092/ Letter from Anne-Marie Thalman, Civil Affairs Zagreb, IHRLI Doc. No. 4908-005638 at Doc. No. 5495.

4093/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman addressed to George Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-005510 at Doc. No. 5506.

4094/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, BULLETIN, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48656-48713 at Doc. No. 48673.

4095/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, BULLETIN, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48656-48713 at Doc. No. 48673.

4096/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, Testimony and other documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 022295-022316 at Doc. No. 022307.

4097/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, Testimony and other documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 022295-022316 at Doc. No. 022307.

4098/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Yugoslavia: New ICRC Initiative, Press release No. 1690, 12 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 023259-023368 at Doc. No. 023368.

4099/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Yugoslavia: New ICRC Initiative, Press release No. 1690, 12 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 023259-023368 at Doc. No. 023368.

4100/ See Section on Bosanski Petrovac, supra.

4101/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Documents Nos. 94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc. No. 056341-056343 at Doc. No. 056342.

4102/ Letter to George Mautner-Markhof from Anne-Marie Thalman and attached report, regarding Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049195 at Doc. No. 049195.

4103/ Letter to George Mautner-Markhof from Anne-Marie Thalman and attached report, regarding Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049195 at Doc. No. 049195.

4104/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114-035580 at Doc. No. 035578-80. It is possible that the report of the Medecins Sans Frontieres refers to detention facilities already mentioned in this county, however, because their report was silent as to the identity of the two facilities visited, these two locations are treated here as one additional facility.

Notes (continued)

4105/ Marlene A. Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia, National Organization for Victim Assistance, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114-035580 at Doc. No. 035578-80.

4106/ Marlene A. Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia, National Organization for Victim Assistance, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114-035580 at Doc. No. 035578-80.

4107/ UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No.016819-016835 at Doc. No.016823.

4108/ UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No.016819-016835 at Doc. No.016823.

4109/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035326.

4110/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035326.

4111/ Serbs were collected from various villages including Raščani, Eminovo Selo, Mandino Selo, Lipa, Kongora, Srdjani, Baljci, Oplečani and the city of Tomislavgrad. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.029751-756 at Doc. No.029756.

4112/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.018936-018966 at Doc. No.018965.

4113/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035323.

4114/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035323.

4115/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035323.

4116/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 06440.

4117/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035323.

4118/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

4119/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

4120/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

4121/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

4122/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

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4123/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 06440.

4124/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 06440.

4125/ Other sources have identified a similar rape camp in the village or county of Šekovići. It is unclear from the information if the camp references are intended to identify the location in Tomislavgrad county or that in the county of Šekovići.

4126/ Azra Smajović, Commission for Collecting Facts on War Crimes Committed in the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 013119-013499 at Doc. No. 013129.

4127/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012895-012950 at Doc. No. 012913-4.

4128/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012895-012950 at Doc. No. 012913-4.

4129/ Letter and attached report from the Yugoslavian Mission to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028595 at Doc. No. 028595.

4130/ Letter and attached report from the Yugoslavian Mission to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028595 at Doc. No. 028595.

4131/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5. See also An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 029751-756 at Doc. No. 029756.

4132/ Helsinki Watch, Dinah's Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5. See also An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 029751-756 at Doc. No. 029756.

4133/ Helsinki Watch, Dinah's Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5. See also An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 029751-756 at Doc. No. 029756. According to one report there were as many as 1,000 individuals detained in this camp-village. The report states that the inmates were detained without food, supplies and health care. See Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached documents from Djokić to Chairman of Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048408-048461 at Doc. No. 048418.

4134/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 023684-023685 at Doc. No. 023685. UN Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445-012460 at Doc. No. 012460.

4135/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 023684-023685 at Doc. No. 023685. UN Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445-012460 at Doc. No. 012460.

4136/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 023684-023685 at Doc. No. 023685. UN Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the

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Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445-012460 at Doc. No. 012460.

4137/ US State Dept Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 009039-009072 at Doc. No. 009044.

4138/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049397-049458 at Doc. No. 049429.

4139/ Submission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, Bates: 28594.

4140/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4141/ Submission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 27 November 1992, Bates: 3120. Prisoners in this facility are allegedly transported to the village of Tisovac (near Busovača) where they are compelled to stand in a swimming pool with water up to their throats. They must remain in the pool until their skin begins to decay, at which time they are taken to Grude and exposed to the sun.

4142/ Because these camps are not identified and are inadequately described, multiple reports may be describing the same camp.

4143/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, Bates: 35750.

4144/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 23/93 (6-13 June 1993), Bates: 23849.

4145/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 39 (26 September-2 October 1993), Bates: 40872.

4146/ Bosnian Croat Leader Boban Seeks International Assistance for Croats in Travnik, 8 June 1993, reprinted in Yugoslav Daily Survey, 9 June 1993, Bates: 22954.

4147/ Submission of the Presidency of the Serbian Republic, 27 September 1992, Bates: 5095.

4148/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia 1991 census data.

4149/ Letter Dated 25 November 1992 From The Permanent Representative Of Bosnia And Herzegovina To The United Nations Addressed To The President Of The Security Council with attached Bulletin from the State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 048655,74. See also, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, IHRLI Doc. No. 005492,5.

4150/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Draft Report, September 1992, Annex E, Places of Detention (Actual and Alleged) Inspected by CSCE Mission to Bosnia-Hercegovina 30 August to No. September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049397,429.

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4151/ ICRC, "Number of Detainees Visited by ICRC During last Six Weeks in BiH." Pertains to situation existing between 30 October 1992 and 3 November 1992. IHRLI Doc. No. 029990.

4152/ ICRC, "Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection with the Conflict by the ICRC in BiH", IHRLI Doc. No. 017843 and 017848.

4153/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151; IHRLI Doc. No. 003151-53.

4154/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151 at Doc. No. 003152.

4155/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151; IHRLI Doc. No. 003151-53.

4156/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151; IHRLI Doc. No. 003151-53.

4157/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151; IHRLI Doc. No. 003151-53.

4158/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151 at Doc. No. 003153.

4159/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151 at Doc. No. 003153.

4160/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4161/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4162/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023648.

4163/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023648.

4164/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023648.

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4165/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023646.

4166/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023646.

4167/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023646.

4168/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4169/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 15 March 1993

4170/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No.

4171/ BBC World Broadcast Summary 15 March 1993.

4172/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4173/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4174/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No.; BBC Summary 15 March 1993.

4175/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No.The report stated that the name of the prison owner was being withheld.

4176/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No.The source stated that this man's name is also being withheld.

4177/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. Nc Most of the instructors in the training centre were allegedly "Mujahadeen" from a number of Islamic countries and many were known criminals and terrorists.

4178/ Open Letter to the U.N. Office, Geneva, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights from Dr. Vladimir Pavičević, Permanent Representative of F.R.Y. to Ambassador, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012609.

4179/ Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No. 007088.

4180/ BBC World Broadcasts 15 March 1993.

4181/ BBC World Broadcasts 15 March 1993.

4182/ Bulletin, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048676.

4183/ Yugoslav Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002200. Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nc 002153.

4184/ Yugoslav Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002200.

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Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002153.

4185/ Yugoslav Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002200; Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002153.

4186/ Women's Group "Trešnjevka" Zagreb, 28 September 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 039301A; Dossier d'Information Sur Les Crimes de Guerre Contre Les Femmes en Ex-Yougoslavie, 12 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006753.

4187/ It is possible that "Tusanj" is misspelled and should in fact read "Tešanj". That being the case, the existence of this detention facility may properly be found in the municipality of Tešanj.

4188/ Serbian-American Affairs Office Publication, Letter to Professor Kalshoven form Danielle Sremac, Director of the Serbian-American Affairs Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 049159; Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 018672 and 1 December 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 011531.

4189/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64199

4190/ Republic of Srpska IHRLI Doc. No. 018675; Letter to Frits Kalshoven from Dr. Pavičević, Deputy Head of Delegation of F.R.Y. IHRLI Doc. No. 028663.

4191/ Letter to the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of Delegation of F.R.Y., IHRLI Doc. No. 028663.

4192/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214; Open Letter from Slobodan Jakulić, Permanent Representative of F.R.Y., 8 October 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 011794; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right Irrespective of God or Love, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048627; Bosnia-Herzegovina: BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA: CHRONICLE OF ANNOUNCED DEATH, (Vesna Hadživuković, Boro Mislejić, & Zoran Petrović-Piročanac, ed., Boksit D.D. Milići 1993) IHRLI Doc. No. 037536; Letter to Frits Kalshoven From Dr. Vladimir Pavičević, Ambassador & Deputy Head of Delegation of FRY to ICFY, 2 July 1993, S/24991 A/47/813, IHRLI Doc. No. 028658; Witness Testimony by Rikic Mila, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005115; Serbian Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs Official Memo, National Security Service War Department Ilidza, 5 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006910.

4193/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214.

4194/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc.

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4195/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214.

4196/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214.

4197/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214 at 022214-15.

4198/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022215.

4199/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022215.

4200/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022215.

4201/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Repubid of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022216.

4202/ Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI /Linden Productions Video Archive & Database, IHRLI Doc. No. 053048. The description of the cellars and the reports from the women are similar to the description of the 'tunnel prison' in Tuzla.

4203/ Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI /Linden Productions Video Archive & Database, IHRLI Doc. No. 053048. The description of the cellars and the reports from the women are similar to the description of the 'tunnel prison' in Tuzla.

4204/ Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI /Linden Productions Video Archive & Database, IHRLI Doc. No. 053048. The description of the cellars and the reports from the women are similar to the description of the 'tunnel

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prison' in Tuzla.

4205/ Medical Opinions on Indications for Termination of Pregnancy, Dr. Slobodan Jakulić, Specialist in Neuropsychiatry, IHRLI Doc. No. 005123.

4206/ Medical Opinions on Indications for Termination of Pregnancy, Dr. Slobodan Jakulić, Specialist in Neuropsychiatry, IHRLI Doc. No. 005123.

4207/ Medical Opinions on Indications for Termination of Pregnancy, Dr. Slobodan Jakulić, Specialist in Neuropsychiatry, IHRLI Doc. No. 005123.

4208/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057128-29.

4209/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4210/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4211/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4212/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4213/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4214/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 47044.

4215/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 47034, 47037-47038, 47043, 50301; David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY, 1-7 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54359. ICRC, "List of Detention Places by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia," IHRLI Doc. No. 064440. The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a school in Vareš on 28 October 1993 and a technical high school in Vareš on 28 October 1993.

4216/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 47043-47044, 50301-50302.

4217/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 47037-47038.

4218/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 47037-47038.

4219/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993) IHRLI Doc. No. 47034.

4220/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc No. 54359.

4221/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious

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circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4222/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4223/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4224/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4225/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4226/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4227/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY, 1-7 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4228/ Muslim villagers flee new Serb onslaught: Refugees tell of massacres, rapes, CHI. TRIB., 14 November 1993. Sec. 1 at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 52559.

4229/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991-30 April 1994, pg. 2, no IHRLI number.

4230/ Apparently, before their arrival, there was first a group of armed Serbs called the "Garavi" who came to the village "coated with tar on their faces." See Report on War Destruction, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, Witness Testimony, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 695.

4231/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33248; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34732; Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist, Alexandra Stiglmayer, Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39356.

4232/ Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39467a.

4233/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist, Alexandra Stiglmayer, Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39357a.

4234/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist, Alexandra Stiglmayer,

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Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39356a.

4235/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39357a; Report on War Destruction, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, Witness Testimony, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 695.

4236/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33248; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 035660.

4237/ Many people who tried to leave the area, even with the proper papers, were sent back by Serbian officials. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, IHRLI Doc. No. 39357a.

4238/ Melissa Zerin, nurse at a refugee shelter in Zenica, "Dallas Morning News," 14-15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39340a.

4239/ Report on War Destruction, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, Witness Testimony, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 695.

4240/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, IHRLI Doc. No. 39363a; National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the former Yugoslavia, 5-12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9124.

4241/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501.

4242/ Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39469a.

4243/ Cultural Association of Muslims, the Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, Witness Testimony, Zenica, 3 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54690-54691.

4244/ Cultural Association of Muslims, the Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, Witness Testimony, Zenica, 3 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54690-54691.

4245/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, 1 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4246/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317.

4247/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34733; Report on

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War Destruction, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, Witness Testimony, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 695.

4248/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34735.

4249/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29321.

4250/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43305.

4251/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39366a.

4252/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29335.

4253/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29334-29336.

4254/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501.

4255/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News" and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39366a-75a.

4256/ This woman alleges that she had not been to Žepa for over a year, but the "Četniks" insisted that she had information from that region. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News" and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39372a.

4257/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News" and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39365a.

4258/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39366a.

4259/ The witness learned this when the three were returned the following day. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a.

4260/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a.

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4261/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a.

4262/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a-39370a.

4263/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a-39370a.

4264/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a-39370a.

4265/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39370a-39371a.

4266/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39370a-39371a.

4267/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39371a-39372a.

4268/ The killings at the bridge at Višegrad are well-known. Here, Muslims were decapitated, mutilated, and thrown in the River Drina. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39371a-39373a.

4269/ A detailed description of what occurred at Vilina Vlas follows in the section on that specific camp. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39373a.

4270/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39374a.

4271/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39374a-39375a.

4272/ See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39373a.

4273/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39374a.

4274/ See Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal

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Affairs, State Security Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29335.

4275/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29335-29336.

4276/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-5502 and State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4277/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Office of State Security, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29273-29274.

4278/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-5502 and State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4279/ It is unclear if reports regarding a location in this area are not in fact referring to the Vardište located in the Breza region. It is quite possible that two distinct locations bearing the name Vardište exist. That fact has not, however, been determined.

4280/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-5502 and State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4281/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4282/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34732.

4283/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317 and Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34732.

4284/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317.

4285/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4286/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the former Yugoslavia, 5-12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9124; Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39467a; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34735.

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4287/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501.

4288/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4289/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34733.

4290/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34732. One report refers to them as the Uzemnica Barracks. See State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4291/ Varda is referred to as a plant in the following document: Muharem Omeridic, couselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317; it is referred to as a sawmill elsewhere: Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33249. It seems it may have been a furniture factory of sorts.

4292/ Muharem Omeridic, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317.

4293/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-02.

4294/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33249.

4295/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Office of State Security, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29271.

4296/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5523-5524; Ecumenical Women's Team Visit, Rape of Women in War, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6683; Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39358a.

4297/ Women Living under Muslim Laws, Compilation of Informations on Crimes of War against Women in ex-Yugoslavia: Actions and Initiatives in their Defence, 3 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6752; Women's Group "Tresnjevka," A List of Rape/Death Camps, Zagreb, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39300a; Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39467a-39469a.

4298/ International Herald Tribune, Bosnia Rape Victim's Ordeal: 'I Was Lucky, I Survived," page 2, 28 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4449 and Women Living under Muslim Laws, Compilation of Informations on Crimes of War against Women in ex-Yugoslavia: Actions and Initiatives in their Defence, 3 December

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1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6765.

4299/ International Herald Tribune, Bosnia Rape Victim's Ordeal: 'I Was Lucky, I Survived," page 2, 28 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4449.

4300/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39375a.

4301/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39360a.

4302/ Peter Maass, The Washington Post, National Weekly Edition, "In Bosnia's Dirty War, Rape is a Weapon," page 17, 4-10 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 8556.

4303/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29319.

4304/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-5502.

4305/ This witness is the same woman described in the section on the fire station. She was brought to Vilina Vlas from the "New Bridge" by this man. See description of the activities at the fire station for further details.

4306/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39373a-39374a.

4307/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39373a.

4308/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5523-5524.

4309/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39375a.

4310/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39375a-39376a.

4311/ Dallas Morning News, 14-15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39338a 39339a.

4312/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the former Yugoslavia, 5-12 February 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 9124.

4313/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George

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Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39362a.

4314/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Office, Witness Statement, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29341.

4315/ Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39468a.

4316/ Ecumenical Women's Team Visit, Rape of Women in War, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6683.

4317/ International Herald Tribune, "Bosnia Rape Victim's Ordeal: 'I Was Lucky, I Survived," page 2, 28 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4449; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, IHRLI Doc. No. 29319; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 11 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32072-32073; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, IHRLI Doc. No. 29319; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Department, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 29339-29341.

4318/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News, and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39376a.

4319/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, IHRIL Doc. No. 29320.

4320/ Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39467a and National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the former Yugoslavia, 5-12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9124.

4321/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501.

4322/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501 and Dallas Morning News, 14-15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39341a.

4323/ ICRC, Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829; ICRC, Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29958; ICRC, Number of Persons Detained in Connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Regularly Visited by the ICRC, 26 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36956.

4324/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Office of State Security, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29273; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34734; Republic of

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4361/ Details concerning this camp were passed to the ICRC.

4362/ There is reportedly a list of 300 individuals who were held there. Many other persons were also held there, but their names are not on the list. ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29087.

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4368/ The U.S. State Department IHRLI Doc. No. 56477 claims that troops came on 17 April; Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994 reports that troops arrived on 21 April.

4369/ This soldier is unidentified. See U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56397.

4370/ There is a report that there were joint Muslim-Serb police patrols until 10 April 1992. See Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4372/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974.

4373/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974.

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4378/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974.

4379/ Many of these villagers were brought to the camp at Susica. See the description of this camp in the section which follows. Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974; U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56397.

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4384/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974.

4385/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974.

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4387/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974.

4388/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslim, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974-5975; U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56477-56478.

4389/ In specific, there is a report that all of the male inhabitants of the village of Papraća were collected and brought to a detention camp in Vlasenica. See United Kingdom Mission, , JSIO, Templer Barracks Ashford Kent, TN23, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43026.

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4392/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49190.

4393/ ICRC, Number of Detainees Visited by ICRC during the Last 6 Weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

4394/ ICRC, General Information on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23243. See also ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IRHLI Doc. No. 064440.

4395/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49190 and U.N. Security Council, Annex, Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, 10 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23635.

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4398/ United Kingdom, JSIO, Templer Barracks Ashford Kent, TN23, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43027.

4399/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, Sarajevo, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4320.

4400/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56478 and Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A1 and A4, 1 August 1994.

4401/ United States Mission to International Organizations, Eighth U.S. Submission to the Security Council, Geneva, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23458.

4402/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56478.

4403/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, 1 August 1994, at A1, A4

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4405/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 2 August 1994.

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4413/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4417/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4420/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A1, 2 August 1992.

4421/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56479.

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4423/ Apparently, these two prisoners were brothers. See U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56479.

4424/ Apparently, these two prisoners were brothers. See U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56479.

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4427/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 2 August 1994.

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4429/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23701.

4430/ Popović states that his remorse over the eviction and killing of his former neighbours led to his decision to talk. His testimony allows for one of the only accounts of a camp's operation to be corroborated by both sides in the Bosnian war. See "Bosnian Camps Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 1 August 1994.

4431/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A1, 2 August 1994.

4432/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4433/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A1, 1 August 1994.

4434/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4435/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4436/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4441/ United Kingdom Mission, JSIO, Templer Barracks Ashford Kent, TN23, IHRLI Doc. No. 43027.

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4451/ European Community Monitor Mission to Yugoslavia, Regional Centre Belgrade, Report of Team in Bijeljina Area, 9 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19160.

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4463/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report: Order of Battle in the former Yugoslavia, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43289.

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4465/ ICRC, Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection with the Conflict in the former Yugoslavia, 17 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16833.

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4471/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4472/ Multi-Ethnic Dream Fades in Bosnian Town, Reuters, 30 November 1994 (NEXIS Curnws file).

4473/ The remaining population consisted of 10.8 per cent Yugoslavians and 2.9 per cent listed as other.

4474/ See E.C. Blamed for Death of Thousands of Children, Inter Press Service, 1 February 1994 (NEXIS Curnws file).

4475/ According to his estimates, the population consisted of 120,000 Muslims, 23,000 Croats, and 15,000 Serbs. United Nations Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993 (Bates: 40143).

4476/ See E.C. Blamed for Death of Thousands of Children, Inter Press Service, 1 February 1994 (NEXIS Curnws file).

4477/ United Nations Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 40143).

4478/ Zenica Centre for Research, Summary Records Relating to the Sufferings of Croats in Central Bosnia, 8/93-9/93, IHRLI Doc. No. 42605.

4479/ Zenica Centre for Research, Summary Records Relating to the Sufferings of Croats in Central Bosnia, 8/93-9/93, IHRLI Doc. No. 42605.

4480/ United Nations Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40146. For instance, one source indicates that there are 718 Serbian prisoners held in four Zenica prisons. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11405.

4481/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5858-5860. ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440. ICRC representatives reported that they visited the Zenica prison on 17 July 1992.

4482/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5858-5860. ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440. ICRC representatives reported that they visited the Zenica prison on 17 July 1992.

4483/ United Nations Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 40150-51).

4484/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5858-5860.

4485/ Kennedy & Karadzic, Concentration Camps in the New Europe 1992, 15 July 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 22041).

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4487/ Zenica Centre for Research, Summary Records Relating to the Sufferings of Croats in Central Bosnia, 8/93-9/93 IHRLI Doc. No. 42605).

4488/ ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), Bates: 23954.

4489/ Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5050, 5052).

4490/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5859-5860.

4491/ ECMM Weekly Summary: 25-31 July 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 32750).

4492/ Serbian Submission, 27 September 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5091-5092). For the full text of Mr. Sobić' statement see Submission of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 27 November 1992, Bates: 3131-33.

4493/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5859.

4494/ Serbian Submission, 27 September 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5091-5092).

4495/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5859.

4496/ Submission of the United States of America, Fifth Submission, 18 January 1993, Bates: 5851.

4497/ Submission of the United States of America, Fifth Submission, 18 January 1993, Bates: 5851.

4498/ Letter from Serbian-American Affairs Office, 30 October 1992, Testimony of Dr. Atanasije Jevtić IHRLI Doc. No. 776). One report alleges that many Bosnian Serbs have been killed by being thrown "into the blast furnace of the Ironworks 'Zenica'." Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5050).

4499/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5859. See also UN Commission on Human Rights, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12461 (reports of civilians allowed free access to camps in Zenica in order to beat prisoners).

4500/ The camp is also referred to as the "conservatory of music."

4501/ As of 15 May 1993, the ICRC has not been granted access to the music school. ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), Bates: 23895.

4502/ UN Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 40150-51).

4503/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, Bates: 35750.

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4504/ Bates: 10344 (original document in French).

4505/ ECMM Humanitarian Activity Report No. 41, ¶ 31 (10-16 October 1993) IHRLI Doc. No. 44987).

4506/ Zenica Centre for Research Submission, 8/93-9/93 (Summary Records Relating to the Sufferings of Croats in Central Bosnia) IHRLI Doc. No. 42606).

4507/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, Bates: 35750.

4508/ ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), Bates: 23954.

4509/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4510/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4511/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4512/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4513/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.

4514/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.

4515/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.

4516/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.

4517/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.

4518/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.

4519/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 063988.

4520/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 063989.

4521/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 063989.

4522/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 a Doc. No. 005819.

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4523/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 063989.

4524/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4525/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4526/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4527/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4528/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4529/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4530/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056355-361 at Doc. No. 056356.

4531/ There are also reports which simply mention the existence of camps in Zvornik without much more in the way of detail: 26 prisoners are reported to have been held in Zvornik as of 10 June 1993, Comite International Geneve ICRC, IHRLI Doc. No. 023243; Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017843; 26 prisoners are reported to have been held in Zvornik as of 6 July 1993, Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 036956; Amnesty International Report on Women Living Under Muslim Laws, IHRLI Doc. No. 006758; ICRC Camp List 19 May 1993 from Philippe Miserez, IHRLI Doc. No. 016829; Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 029975; ICRC Report 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 029958.

4532/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005823.

4533/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005824.

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4534/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005824.

4535/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826; Zenica Centre for Investigation of War Crimes of Genocide on Moslems: List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328. Zenica Centre for Investigation of War Crimes of Genocide on Moslems:

4536/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005847.

4537/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005847.

4538/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4539/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4540/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826.

4541/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4542/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4543/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4544/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4545/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4546/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4547/ Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the US Rep to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225-018240 at Doc. No. 018239.

4548/ Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the US Rep to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225-018240 at Doc. No. 018239.

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4549/ Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the US Rep to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225-018240 at Doc. No. 018240.

4550/ Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the US Rep to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225-018240 at Doc. No. 018240.

4551/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4552/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4553/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4554/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4555/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4556/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056474.

4557/ The headquarters was moved from "Alhos" to "Novi Standard".

4558/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826.

4559/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015.

4560/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056747-056749 at Doc. No. 056748. The ICRC reportedly visited a factory in Zvornik county on 19 May 1993. It is unclear from the information if the facility inspected was the shoe factory, the Glinica factory, the lumber factory or still another unidentified factory converted into a detention facility. See IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.

4561/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056516-056519 at Doc. No. 056518.

4562/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056516-

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056519 at Doc. No. 056518.

4563/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056516-056519 at Doc. No. 056518.

4564/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056516-056519 at Doc. No. 056518.

4565/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4566/ Why Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 022103.

4567/ Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234.

4568/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4569/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4570/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4571/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4572/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015-6.

4573/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015-6.

4574/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015-6.

4575/ United Kingdom Mission, JSIO 2841/9 DDT Special Report, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043028.

4576/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056747-056749 at Doc. No. 056748.

4577/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US

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to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4578/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4579/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826.

4580/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4581/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4582/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4583/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4584/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4585/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015. Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823.

4586/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015. Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823.

4587/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015. Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823.

4588/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823. The ICRC reportedly visited a factory in Zvornik county on 19 May 1993. It is unclear from the information if the facility inspected was the shoe factory, the Glinica factory, the lumber factory or still another unidentified factory converted into a detention facility. See ICRC, List of

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Places of Detention Vistited by the ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440. This camp was also reported among a list of camps and in other reports. See Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234. Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 049430; Zenica Centre for Investigation of War Crimes of Genocide on Moslems: List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328.

4589/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4590/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056474.

4591/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056474.

4592/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4593/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4594/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4595/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4596/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4597/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6. U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021601.

4598/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021601.

4599/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021601.

4600/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4601/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4602/ The report describes the concentration camp as "the building of the village home in Čelopek". It could well be referring to the types of village centres common to south Slavic villages and more commonly referred to as "Zadruge".

4603/ Muharem Omerdić, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps", 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-004320 at Doc. No. 004320.

Notes (continued)

4604/ List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328.

4605/ Letter and attached report from AM Thalman addressed to Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049193 at Doc. No. 049190.

4606/ Letter and attached report from AM Thalman addressed to Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049193 at Doc. No. 049190.

4607/ Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234.

4608/ US State Dept., Submission to the Commission of Experts, Cases 94-1 to 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 056455-056457. Letter and attached report from AM Thalman addressed to Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049193 at Doc. No. 049190.

4609/ US State Dept., Submission to the Commission of Experts, Cases 94-1 to 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 056455-056457. Letter and attached report from AM Thalman addressed to Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049193 at Doc. No. 049190. The ICRC reportedly visited a factory in Zvornik county on 19 May 1993. It is unclear from the information if the facility inspected was the shoe factory, the Glinica factory, the lumber factory or still another unidentified factory converted into a detention facility. See IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.

4610/ Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing", Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc No. 014422-014475 at Doc. No. 014475.

4611/ Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing", Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc No. 014422-014475 at Doc. No. 014475. A camp referred to as the "Civic Centre at Čelopek" is reported in a list of camps. It is unclear if this is the same camp as the Municipal Centre. See Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234.

4612/ Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing", Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc No. 014422-014475 at Doc. No. 014475.

4613/ According to one report, an internment facility was located at the "Dom Kulture" in Čelopek. The facility in Čelopek was also said to have served as military headquarters for the police since December 1991. See Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, Report on "Ethnic Cleansing Operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April - June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015.

4614/ Testimony, DocNo.301/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 029229-029231 at Doc. No 029229-30. International Solidarity Network, Dossier d'information sur les crimes de guerre contre les femmes en ex-Yugoslavie: Actions et initiatives pour les defendre, 12 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006723-006759 at Doc. No. 006759. See also IHRLI Doc. No. 035689-035690.

4615/ Testimony, DocNo.301/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 029229-029231 at Doc. No 029229-30. International Solidarity Network, Dossier d'information sur les crimes de guerre contre les femmes en ex-Yugoslavie: Actions et initiatives pour les defendre, 12 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006723-006759 at Doc. No.

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006759. See also IHRLI Doc. No. 035689-035690.

4616/ Testimony, DocNo.301/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 029229-029231 at Doc. No. 029229-30. International Solidarity Network, Dossier d'information sur les crimes de guerre contre les femmes en ex-Yugoslavie: Actions et initiatives pour les defendre, 12 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006723-006759 at Doc. No. 006759. See also IHRLI Doc. No. 035689-035690.

4617/ Roger Cohen, NYT, "Serbs Put a Serb on Trial for War Crimes", 12 June 1994, p.14, col.4.

4618/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4619/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4620/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4621/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4622/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4623/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4624/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4625/ IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-004320 at Doc. No. 004320.

4626/ IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-004320 at Doc. No. 004320. Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234. On 2 September 1992, Thomson Commission members visited this Serb-run facility and found no evidence of detainees. However, the mission did identify some 20 Serb refugees at this site. See Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 049397-049458 at Doc. No. 049430; This camp was also reported in a list of camps and in other reports. United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826; List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328.

4627/ This report relies on information received from a secondary source.

4628/ Yugoslav Mission Batch of Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 018936-018958 at Doc. No. 018956.

4629/ Yugoslav Mission Batch of Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 018936-018958 at Doc. No. 018956.

4630/ Yugoslav Mission Batch of Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 018936-018958 at Doc. No. 018956.

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4631/ Yugoslav Mission Batch of Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 018936-018958 at Doc. No. 018956.

4632/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012907-012912 at Doc. No. 012907.

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4624/ The Republic of Croatia, Supplement to the Information About the Missing Persons in the Area of Daruvar Municipality, 4 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 41168

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4632/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41202

4633/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

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4637/ ECMM, Report on Statements About Violations of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Drniš and the Village in the Municipality of Drniš, 19 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55140 - 55141

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4646/ Republic of Croatia, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, Art. 142, Supplement 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 002890-002892 at Doc. No. 002892.

4647/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 007440-007446 at Doc. No. 007444.

4648/ Croation Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 1, 9 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032774-032778 at Doc. No. 032777-8.

4649/ Republic of Croatia, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, Art. 142, Supplement 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 002890-002892 at Doc. No. 002892.

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4652/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 007440-007446 at Doc. No. 007442-3.

4653/ 26 July 1991-27 July 1991. The men were reportedly detained for a longer stretch of time, in some cases until 1 August.

4654/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 007440-007446 at Doc. No. 007442-3.

4655/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4656/ It is unclear whether the Glina Hall of Culture and the Glina Prison are the same facility. However, the report which mentioned the Hall of Culture also described solitary confinement cells which might be found in a traditional prison.

4657/ The individual was tried in the Zagreb District Court and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on 18 February 1993. According to ECMM, no substantial evidence was produced against him at trial. Later, he was exchanged "under duress" as a POW, despite having been convicted as a civilian. T. Mazowiecki, 5th Periodic Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. No. E/CN.4/1994/47 (17 November 1993), IHRLI Doc No. 049367.

4658/ Republic of Croatia, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, Supplement 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 2929.

4659/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 006458-68.

4660/ Republic of Croatia, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, Supplement 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 2929; Criminal Offences of War Crime Against War Prisoners, Article 144, IHRLI Doc. No. 2834.

4661/ Declassified Document No. 94-81, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056579.

4662/ The women were later transferred to Manjača camp. However, the refugee who provided this information noted that the camps at Manjača and Glina were not organizationally related. Declassified Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056619-21.

4663/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006460-68.

4664/ During the visit, the ICRC registered the male prisoners, but were not told of the female prisoners housed on the premises. Declassified

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Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056619-21.

4665/ Declassified Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056619-21.

4666/ Declassified Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056619-21.

4667/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006460-68.

4668/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6460-68.

4669/ One particular prisoner was beaten to death after he asked a guard to let him use the bathroom with a pan because the injuries he sustained from earlier beatings made it impossible for him to squat. See Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7450.

4670/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7450.

4671/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006460-68.

4672/ One witness describes that there were six people in his cell for the first 40 days of his detention at the camp in September and October 1991. See Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4673/ One witness describes that there were six people in his cell for the first 40 days of his detention at the camp in September and October 1991. See Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4674/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4675/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7450.

4676/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

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4678/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4679/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4680/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4681/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-

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4682/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4683/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7449-7450.

4684/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7449-7450.

4685/ Declassified Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056620.

4686/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6467; Criminal Offences of War Crime Against War Prisoners, Article 144, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 2835.

4687/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 3, 16-22 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 063890.

4688/ None of the prisoners complained to UNCIVPOL about how they were treated, and UNCIVPOL noted that the condition of the camp was good. UNPROFOR, Daily Situation Report 012400A-022400A, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 008316.

4689/ Testimony GLINA-965, Submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/26455, September 16, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 042913-4.

4690/ It is not clear from the report whether those prisoners classified as "other" were civilians or persons accused of criminal acts not related to the conflict. ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 32, 8-15 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034598.

4691/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4692/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7451.

4693/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4694/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4695/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4696/ Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, Report on Human Rights Abuses in the Republic of Croatia, 9 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 26588-26607, at 26597.

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4698/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50127.

4699/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50127.

4700/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4701/ Source not available, believed to be from an ECMM report.

4702/ United Kingdom Debriefing Team, Special Report: Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, 10 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43006-43346, at 43013.

4703/ It is unclear to which "prison camp" the report is referring. It may or may not be Gospić prison. See U.N. Security Council, Inhuman Treatment of Detainees -- POWs, Case: IV-001, IHRLI Doc. No. 48290.

4704/ Croatian Red Cross, Witness Testimony, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19681-19683.

4705/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4706/ Submission of the Republic of Croatia Ministry of Health, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 19093; Helsinki Watch, "Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations," IHRLI Doc. No. 41224.

4707/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4708/ Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28718.

4709/ These latter forces were allegedly commanded by HDZ activist Stojan Gustin.

4710/ Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28718. Reports document the torture and mutilation of a wealthy entrepreneur from Grubisno Polje as well as the arbitrary arrest, torture, and killing of Serbian civilians. The names of some alleged perpetrators are included. Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Second Report," YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28526, 28559.

4711/ Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28731.

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4712/ Appendix I, "Criminal Offences of Genocide," IHRLI Doc. No. 51723. The names of alleged perpetrators are included.

4713/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4714/ See, e.g., Germany, Permanent Mission of Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No., 16819-16826, at 16823; Submission of the Republic of Serbia, "Various Evidence of 'Ethnic Cleansing' Committed Against the Serb Population in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina," 1 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11533.

4715/ Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Second Report," YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/I, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28562.

4716/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4717/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4718/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4719/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.·28591

4720/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56323

4721/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4722/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41190

4723/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4724/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4725/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050124.

4726/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050124.

4727/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and

Notes (continued)

Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050124.

4728/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050124.

4729/ Research of available sources have identified two possible detention facilities at military sites in Knin. The ICRC reports that it visited a detention facility at a military prison in Knin on 26 October 1991. Because the ICRC report does not identify the facilities visited with adequate specificity, it is not being used as a corroborating source for this facility. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4730/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4731/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4732/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4733/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4734/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4735/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4736/ Research of available sources have identified two possible detention facilities at military sites in Knin. The ICRC reports that it visited a detention facility at a military prison in Knin on 26 October 1991 Because the ICRC report does not identify the facilities visited with adequate specificity, it is not being used as a corroborating source for this facility ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4737/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada 1992.

4738/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada 1992.

4739/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada 1992.

4740/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada 1992.

Notes (continued)

4741/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4742/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.

4743/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.

4744/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.

4745/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.

4746/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.

4747/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.

4748/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.

4749/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4750/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4751/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4752/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4753/ Additional information regarding the camp at this location may be found in materials from the Canandian Ministry of External Affairs, See Letter and attached report from W.J. Fenrick addressed to Robert Hage, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054453-054459 at Doc. No. 054454. Also, according to one report, in early September 1991, six members of Martic's police force allegedly spent some time in the "old hospital" where, as camp guards, they actively participated in the mistreatment of the inmates. See Criminal Offences of War Crime Against War Prisoners, Art. 144, IHRLI Doc. No. 002833-002834 at Doc. No. 002834.

4754/ The witness was able to identify some 180 individuals detained with him at this site. US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056599-056604 at Doc. No. 056602-3.

4755/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056599-056604 at Doc. No. 056602-3.

Notes (continued)

4756/ The priests were former detainees at this facility.

4757/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050125.

4758/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050125.

4759/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050125.

4760/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050125.

4761/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 211, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4762/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 211, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4763/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050173 at Doc. No. 050173.

4764/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050173 at Doc. No. 050173.

4765/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 212, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4766/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 212, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4767/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 212, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4768/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034965.

4769/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034965.

4770/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4771/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning

Notes (continued)

Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174.

4772/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174.

4773/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7161.

4774/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4775/ Republic of Croatia, the Committee for Aid to the Drniš Area, Annex 4: Interviews with People Deprived from their Liberty, Zagreb, 7 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 24113.

4776/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174 and Republic of Croatia, the Committee for Aid to the Drniš Area, Annex 4: Interviews with People Deprived from their Liberty, Zagreb, 7 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 24113..

4777/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174.

4778/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4779/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50175.

4780/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50175.

4781/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4782/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4783/ Statement by [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4784/ CCCC is the slogan for Serbian Unity Saves Serbs. See Statement of [witness] Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4785/ Statement of [witness] 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4786/ Statement of [witness] Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number

4787/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4788/ These numbers add up to 12, not 10 as originally reported, which

Notes (continued)

could mean that there were more than 10 prisoners from the group. See Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50174-50175.

4789/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174.

4790/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4791/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4792/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4793/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4794/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6255.

4795/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21397

4796/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4797/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4798/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4799/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4800/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4801/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4802/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4803/ Vlasta Vince-Ribaric, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7456 - 7457

4804/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4805/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Dentention and Number of

Notes (continued)

Detainees visited by the ICRC, Report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4806/ Letter and attached documents from the Yugoslavian Mission addressed to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028759 at Doc. No. 028758.

4807/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4808/ Yugoslavian Mission, Documents Submission to Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 0278401-028592, at 028578.

4809/ Reportedly an agreement was made between the FRY and Croatia to exchange prisoners. The 19 detainees were taken to Osijek on 14 August 1992 in order to expedite the exchange for imprisoned Croatian soldiers captured in battle. The "authorities" allegedly dressed the detainees in JNA uniforms in order to deceive the international community. See Yugoslavian Mission, Documents Submission to Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 0278401-028592, at 028579.

4810/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64207

4811/ Yugoslavian Mission, Documents Submission to Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 0278401-028592, at 028592.

4812/ Yugoslavian Mission, Documents Submission to Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 0278401-028592, at 028592.

4813/ Germany, Permanent Mission, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16826, at 16824.

4814/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4815/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4816/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4817/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4818/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed

Notes (continued)

Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4819/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 003229-003238.

4820/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4821/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4822/ Yugoslavia Submission to the United Nations General Assembly, Analysis of the Medical-Psychological Examinations of One Group of People Released Through the Exchange of Prisoners, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48349

4823/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Belgrade, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48293; Yugoslav Daily Survey, Press Release, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2201 (Identical to first cite.)

4824/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4825/ The Stara Gradiska camp is alternately referred to as a penal institution and house of corrections. Reports refer to Stara Gradiska camp as being in Nova Gradiška, Croatia and in Bosanska Gradiska, BiH. It is unclear whether there are two separate facilities, one in each county, or whether the reports are referring to the same site. Thus, there may be some overlap between information provided in this section and information relating to the camp in Bosanska Gradiska, discussed supra.

4826/ It is recorded that the ICRC visited a facility identified as the Stara Gradiska military prison on 1 October 1993, this date, however, is inconsistent with the dates of the Croatia/Serbia conflict. It is possible that this reference is to the Stara Gradiska facility in Bosnia. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4827/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 000349.

4828/ A report by ECMM noted that by 29 July 1993, only one wing of the prison was being used because the other had been destroyed. On that date, only four inmates were observed. ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 30/93, 25-31 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032746. Another report noted that the prison was abandoned as a facility on 14 June 1992. U.S. Department of State Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135.

4829/ Republic of Croatia, Witness Testimony, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 007144.

4830/ Republic of Croatia, Criminal Offences of War Crimes Against War Prisoners, List of Registered Persons Inclusive, IHRLI Doc. No. 002838.

4831/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040342.

4832/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007146-7.

4833/ Republic of Croatia, Criminal Offences of War Crimes Against War Prisoners, List of REgistered Persons Inclusive, IHRLI Doc. No. 002836-40.

4834/ Republic of Croatia, Report Pursuant to U.N.S.C. Resolution 780, Supplement 2, War Crimes Against the Civilian Population with List of Charged Individuals, IHRLI Doc. No. 002902.

4835/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040346.

4836/ Muharem Omerdic, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-14.

4837/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040346.

4838/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007143-52.

4839/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040342.

4840/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040342.

4841/ Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-SG-1, 5 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132C5.

4842/ The doctor had been transferred from Bucje camp. Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 17, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053125.

4843/ The report lists the date as "15.2.91." It appears that this date was a typographical error, since the witness was not at the camp during February 1991 or 1992. Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007147.

4844/ This group may be the same group the other witness described as coming to Stara Gradiska from Pakrac, since Bucje is in Pakrac county. Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050125.

4845/ According to the witness, the soldiers had been severely beaten. Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007148.

Notes (continued)

4846/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Bates No. 050125.

4847/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007150.

4848/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 000377-79.

4849/ Declassified Document No. 94-238, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057106.

4850/ The report described the camp as a "collecting centre" for detainees.

4851/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135-6.

4852/ Canada Department of External Affairs, Handwritten Testimony of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 054453-59.

4853/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135-36.

4854/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 30/93, 25-31 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032746.

4855/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040342.

4856/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135.

4857/ Testimony of [Witness], International Human Rights Law Group, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007143.

4858/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64441.

4859/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050125-6.

4860/ This witness also related that many of the prisoners at Stara Gradiska were hidden when the ICRC visited the facility during his detention. Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040346.

4861/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135-6.

4862/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135-6.

4863/ Testimony of [Witness], International Human Rights Law Group, 22

Notes (continued)

July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007147.

4864/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, *Report II-021. Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)*, IHRLI Doc. No. 002172.

4865/ Republic of Croatia, *Criminal Offences of War Crimes against War Prisoners, List of Registered Persons Inclusive*, IHRLI Doc. No. 002841.

4866/ Department of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, *Testimony C/P - SG - 1*, 5 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132D5.

4867/ Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, *Testimony C/P - SG - 1*, 2 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132C5-D5.

4868/ Croatian Information Centre, *Weekly Bulletin No. 17*, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053125.

4869/ Testimony of [Witness], International Human Rights Law Group, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007149.

4870/ Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Health Division of Information and Information, Testimony of C/P-SG-1, 5 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132D5.

4871/ Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Health Division of Information and Information, Testimony of C/P-SG-1, 5 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132D5.

4872/ Croatian Information Centre, *Weekly Bulletin No. 17*, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053125.

4873/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4874/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4875/ Submission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Daily Survey, Case No. VI-001, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2201.

4876/ "Supplement 2: "War Crimes Against Civilian Population," IHRLI Doc. No. 2912-14, 2918. The names of alleged perpetrators and victims are included. *See also* Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, Annex II, (missing date and U.N. Doc. No.), IHRLI Doc. No. 48349 (prisoners interrogated (and presumably detained) for 3-10 days in prisons in various areas, including Novska).

4877/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4878/ Croatian Submission, Supplement 2, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, IHRLI Doc. No. 2918

Notes (continued)

4879/ Croatian Submission, Supplement 2, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, IHRLI Doc. No. 2918

4880/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Second Report, File 3, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28560, 28428

4881/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491

4882/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23492

4883/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491

4884/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23493

4885/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23493

4886/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23493

4887/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491

4888/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23494

4889/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491; Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23494

4890/ Letter from Darko Silovic, Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the UN to Boutros Boutros Ghali, New York, 3 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No 2990; Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violations of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491

4891/ Republic of Croatia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

4892/ The ICRC reports that it visited a detention facility identified as a prison/penitentiary in Dalj, on 28 January 1992. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994 IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4893/ The village of Erdut is 30 kilometres east of the village of Osijek in Osijek county.

4894/ They wore the "Krajina Militia" insignia on their uniforms.

4895/ The report supplies a list of names of the individuals arrested which is on record with IHRLI.

4896/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the

Notes (continued)

Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 17, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053126-053127.

4897/ War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036725, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 042885.

4898/ Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-western Bosnia (Krajina), 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036745-036746.

4899/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 17, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053126-053127.

4900/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032272A2, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 034955.

4901/ International Society for Human Rights, British Section, Human Rights and Serbia, Report 2 - Ethnic Cleansing, July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 009232.

4902/ Amnesty International, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16826, at 16822.

4903/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050174.

4904/ Helsinki Watch Witness Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021297-021303.

4905/ Helsinki Watch Witness Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021477-021481.

4906/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, 9 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048285, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 002172, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 002198.

4907/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 to 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

4908/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 to 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

4909/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 to 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

4910/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 9 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064210.

4911/ Paulin Dvor is south of the town of Osijek.

4912/ Yugoslav Red Cross, 23 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 019795.

4913/ Letter from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Containing the

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4914/ Yugo Daily Survey No. 7/11, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002200; See also Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002180, (discussing the Nemetin incident of 27 March 1992, also mentioning another unidentified detention facility).

4915/ Yugoslav Daily Survey, 8 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 055598.

4916/ The priest's name is on record with IHRLI.

4917/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 028590.

4918/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050116; ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4919/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4920/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4921/ Testimony concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Vicitms of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 007206-007209 at Doc. No. 007207.

4922/ Criminal Offences of Genocide, Art. N. 141, Appendix I, IHRLI Doc. No. 051712-051739 at Doc. No. 051724.

4923/ Criminal Offences of Genocide, Art. N. 141, Appendix I, IHRLI Doc. No. 051712-051739 at Doc. No. 051724.

4924/ Criminal Offences of Genocide, Art. N. 141, Appendix I, IHRLI Doc. No. 051712-051739 at Doc. No. 051724.

4925/ Criminal Offences of Genocide, Art. N. 141, Appendix I, IHRLI Doc. No. 051712-051739 at Doc. No. 051724.

4926/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and deliberate and arbitrary killings in war zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050175 at Doc. No. 050172.

4927/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and deliberate and arbitrary killings in war zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050175 at Doc. No. 050172.

4928/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and deliberate and arbitrary killings in war zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050175

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at Doc. No. 050172.

4929/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50102-50126, at 50125-50126.

4930/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia, Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds),p. 189-191.

4931/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia, Ivaca Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds), p. 189-191.

4932/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4933/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4934/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4935/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4936/ Also known as the "Fisherman's Hut".

4937/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4938/ Serb Council Information Centre, 14 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 014226-14245 at Doc. No. 014229.

4939/ Helsinki Watch, Letter and attached report Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-224 at Doc. No. 041197.

4940/ Helsinki Watch, Letter and attached report Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-224 at Doc. No. 041197.

4941/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc No. 040427-040444.

4942/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040440.

4943/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc No. 040427-040444.

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4944/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040440.

4945/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040433.

4946/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040433.

4947/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040433.

4948/ International Committee of the Red Cross, List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. no. 064441.

4949/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64230

4950/ Mass Killings, Chapt. 9, p 186-7.

4951/ Mass Killings, Chapt. 9, p. 187.

4952/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4953/ Information in this section was obtained from a member of the 153 Brigade of the Croatian Army. He was captured by Serbs on 2 September 1992. Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3151, 3155.

4954/ See generally Annex X.

4955/ Declassified Document No. 94-81, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56579-81.

4956/ See generally Annex X.

4957/ Supplement 2, War Crimes Against Civilian Population with the List of Charged Individuals, IHRLI Doc. No. 2890.

4958/ Annex, War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, in Submission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/26455, (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 042887.

4959/ Unidentified JNA soldiers also took part in the beating of the Croatian prisoner discussed supra. Declassified Document No. 94-81, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056580.

4960/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic

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Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4961/ Submission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Daily Survey, Case No. VI-001, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2200 (duplicate of IHRLI Doc. No. 48290).

4962/ Amnesty International, "Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones," March 1992, at 7, IHRLI Doc. No. 50109. See also Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, Annex II, (missing date and U.N. Doc. No.), IHRLI Doc. No. 48349 (prisoners interrogated (and presumably detained) for 3-10 days in prisons in various areas, including Podravska Slatina).

4963/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4964/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441.

4965/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4966/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41190

4967/ ECMM Submission, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 37, 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38343

4968/ Official U.N. Source, Submitted 15 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29753.

4969/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 39, 26 September-2 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40871

4970/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4971/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 6444

4972/ Republic of Croatia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

4973/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 028758-028759, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 003231-003233.

4974/ ECMM Humanitarian Activity Report No 37, 12-18 September 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 038343.

4975/ List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia . June 1991 through 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

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4976/ The ICRC reports having visited a facility identified as a military prison in Šibenik on 6 March 1992, however since the facility is not specifically described it can not be used to corroborate the existence of the facility at the Ante Jonic Barracks. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64441.

4977/ This man's name is on record with IHRLI.

4978/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046199-046207.

4979/ UK Mission, JSIO 2841/9 DDT Special Report 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043022.

4980/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 through 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

4981/ It is unclear if this is the same cellar prison reported above by another witness.

4982/ Defence Debriefing Team Report, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043266.

4983/ Association of Expelled Serbs from Metković, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16826, at 16825.

4984/ Report of Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 049421.

4985/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4986/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4987/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4988/ Letter and attached documents dated 6 November 1992 from the Charge d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the U N addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 048265-048291 at Doc. No. 048290.

4989/ RTV Belgrade - Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Doc. No. 032130-032140 at Doc. No. 032130; See also Bordello of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No. 007063-007083 at Doc. No. 007078.

4990/ RTV Belgrade - Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Doc. No. 032130-032140 at Doc. No. 032130; See also Bordello of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No.

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007063-007083 at Doc. No. 007078. It appears from the information that the police station served both as a detention facility as well as a distribution centre. Sources suggest that individuals were brought to the facility after arrest, interrogated and, in many cases, divided into groups. There is no indication from the reports what process was used in grouping the individuals, only that from there they were sent to either Slavonska Požega or Slavonski Brod. See Letter and attached documents dated 18 December 1992 from the Charges d'Affarires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 048328-048348 at Doc. No. 048332.

991/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations,IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4992/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations,IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4993/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations,IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4994/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations,IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4995/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations,IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4996/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations,IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4997/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64197

4998/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4999/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

5000/ Yugoslavia Submission to the U.N. General Assembly, Analysis of the Medical-Psychological Examinations of One Group of People Released Through the Exchange of Prisoners, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48349

5001/ Inter-agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in BiH and Croatia, 2 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 22201; United Nations Security Council, Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48332; Serbian Submission, Statement Voluntarily Given by a Nurse From Brcko on 20 October 1992 at the Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics in Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Letter to Dr. Kalshoven from Dr. Vladimir Pavičević, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28647

5002/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia Places of detention and number of

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detainees visited by the ICRC, Report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5003/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48284; Yugoslav Daily Survey, Press Release, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2197 (Identical to first cite.)

5004/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

5005/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48284; Yugoslav Daily Survey, Press Release, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2197 (Identical to first cite.)

5006/ ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 24 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 19244; ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 26 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55180

5007/ ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 24 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 19244; ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 26 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55180

5008/ ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 26 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55181

5009/ ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 24 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 19244; ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 26 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55180

5010/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, File 3 and File 4, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28824.

5011/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, File 3 and File 4, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28824.

5012/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report submitted to the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780(1992), Belgrade, 1992, Case: III-011, IHRLI Doc. No. 2176.

5013/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22200.

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5014/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Extracts from the Confession by Alija Selimagic, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28646.

5015/ Nip "Inpress," Bordellos of Screams, Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, Response: A Special Edition, Belgrade, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7087 and Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22200.

5016/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22200.

5017/ Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, Submission to the Secretary-General, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48355, at 48331.

5018/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22200.

5019/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, File 3 and File 4, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28823-28824 and Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orasje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28889.

5020/ Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN - Huse Hadzic, 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40123.

5021/ Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orasje. Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28889.

5022/ Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orasje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28889.

5023/ Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orasje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28889.

5024/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130.

6 5025/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066.

5026/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32131.

5027/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Document No. 2, Statement,

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Belgrade, 20 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14200.

5028/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5070.

5029/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32133.

5030/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065.

5031/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32131.

5032/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32131.

5033/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066.

5034/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, IHRLI Doc. No. 22201-22202.

5035/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32133.

5036/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5070 and RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32133.

5037/ This woman was a teacher from Derventa. See Statement by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Oraskje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No 28888.

5038/ Statement by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Oraskje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28888.

5039/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066.

5040/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130.

5041/ Nip "Inpress," Bordellos of Screams, Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, Response: A Special Edition, no date IHRLI Doc. No. 7078.

5042/ The witness and two others were sent to Slavonski Brod; the others who had been arrested were taken to Slovanska Požega. See Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces. January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5527.

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5043/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130.

5044/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066.

5045/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066 and RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32133.

5046/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32138.

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5054/ Letter and attached documents from Mile Pecic, Catholic Parish Priest of Slunj addressed to the European Monitoring Team, IHRLI Doc. No. 024167-024174 at Doc. No. 024167,024171.

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5078/ Helsinki Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases For War Crimes Tribunal On Former Yugoslavia, Volume 5, Issue 12, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29374

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5087/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64205

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5089/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in BiH, Dossier No. 2, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in BiH and Croatian, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46200

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5091/ The Republic of Serbia, Biljana Plavsic, Information on the aggression of the Republic of Croatia Against the Republic of Srpska and Genocide of the Serbs in the Former Bosnia and Herzegovina, 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18674; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48290

5092/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48290

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5096/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No 64168

5097/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No 64208

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5100/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in BiH, Dossier No. 2, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in BiH and Croatian, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46200

5101/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64211

5102/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

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5105/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

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5107/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No 64441

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5110/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

5111/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56621

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5113/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5114/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

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5116/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

5117/ Croat Submission, War Crimes against Civilian Population, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2890

5118/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p.225.

5119/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p.226.

5120/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p.226.

5121/ Vukovar Police Station, Vukovar Municipal Building, Pizza Parlour in Borovo Naselje, Kindergarten in Borovo Naselje. Unidentified Croation forces, also presumably operated the facilities at the BZ Shelter, Dom Tehnike, S 10/2 Skyscraper building and a building in Mitnica.

5122/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036725. See also U.S. Dept of State, Documents, 17 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 056856-056858 at Doc. No. 056856.

5123/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036729-036730. See also Witness Testimony, D.I.M.H., Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017485-017493 at Doc. No. 017486-88.

5124/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-54, IHRLI Doc. No. 006328-006332 at Doc. No. 006329.

5125/ The witness also stated that she later watched as her captors cut a boy in half with an electric saw. D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036729-036730.

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5127/ Witness Testimony, D.I.M.H., Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017485-017493 at Doc. No. 017486-88.

5128/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-72 at Doc. No. 004971.

5129/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-72 at Doc. No. 004971.

5130/ Witness Testimony, D.I.M.H., Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017485-017493 at Doc. No. 017486-88.

5131/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-54, IHRLI Doc. No. 006328-006332 at Doc. No. 006329.

5132/ Many of the reports lack specificity regarding the exact location at which alleged violations were committed or exact locations at Velepromet where inmates were detained.

5133/ This description presumably refers to the basement of the office building.

5134/ This location presumably refers to the detention facility in the storehouse.

5135/ Letter and attached Documents from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, 30 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018164-018184 at Doc. No. 018183.

5136/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 5, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 035746-035751 at Doc. No. 035749.

5137/ Also referred to as the Velepromet Warehouse.

5138/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034963.

5139/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034963.

5140/ U.S. Dept of State, Documents, 17 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 056856-58 at Doc. No. 056856.

5141/ Also referred to as the Joiner's Workshop.

5142/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034965-6.

5143/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036181.

5144/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036181.

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5145/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034965-6.

5146/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 3, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032272A5-A9 at Doc. No. A7.

5147/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036180.

5148/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036176-7.

5149/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036176-7.

5150/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040340-040343 at Doc. No. 040341.

5151/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040340-040343 at Doc. No. 040341.

5152/ It is unclear if this report's identification of a bakery at the "Wooden Market" suggests that there was only one detention facility between the two locations. It is, however, here concluded that two separate facilities were in existence one at the local bakery and one at the "Wooden Market".

5153/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 13, 2 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043986-043990 at Doc. No. 043987.

5154/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036351-036355 at Doc. No. 036353.

5155/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036351-036355 at Doc. No. 036353.

5156/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036731.

5157/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036731.

5158/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036731.

5159/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 006323-006327 at Doc. No. 006325.

5160/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 006323-006327 at Doc. No. 006325.

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5161/ D.I.M.H., Testimony Vu-Bol-46, IHLRI Doc. No. 000132JJJ-000132KKK at Doc. No. 000132JJJ.

5162/ Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021759.

5163/ Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021759.

5164/ Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021768.

5165/ Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021768.

5166/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Depositions, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028696 at Doc. No. 028693.

5167/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003841-2.

5168/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003841-2.

5169/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003841-2.

5170/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036732.

5171/ According to one report a detention facility was established in house no. 220 in the Svetozara Markovica Street. This location was allegedly one of the headquarters of the Territorial Units. D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 004967-70 at Doc. No. 004967. In another report, a Croation victim/detainee recalled being held in the cellar of a house at no. 239 in S. Markovica Street. He reported that he was beaten and physically mistreated at this location on a daily basis for several days. The detainee identified his captors. D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-72 at Doc. No. 004972.

5172/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036733.

5173/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036733.

5174/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions

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5175/ Also known as Cveto.

5176/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036733.

5177/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-4972 at Doc. No. 004971.

5178/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-4972 at Doc. No. 004971.

5179/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-4972 at Doc. No. 004971.

5180/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-65, IHRLI Doc. No. 006377-006381 at Doc. No. 006379.

5181/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-65, IHRLI Doc. No. 006377-006381 at Doc. No. 006379.

5182/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-65, IHRLI Doc. No. 006377-006381 at Doc. No. 006379.

5183/ Referred to in another report as the "Collective Yard". D.I.M.H War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036743.

5184/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 03674[illegible] See also Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050104-105

5185/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 03674 See also Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050104-105.

5186/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 03674 See also Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050104-105.

5187/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions

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5188/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5189/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5190/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5191/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5192/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5193/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5194/ Several reports suggest that more than 17 men were selected. Seventeen was the lowest number reported and is used here to represent the most conservative estimate.

5195/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5196/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

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5198/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

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5201/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5202/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5203/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036737.

5204/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036737.

5205/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036738.

5206/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036738.

5207/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036738.

5208/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036738. See also Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia & Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), September 5, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036699-036746.

5209/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 8, IHRLI Doc. No. 004975-004977 at Doc. No. 004976.

5210/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 8, IHRLI Doc. No. 004975-004977 at Doc. No. 004976.

5211/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036739. See also Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia & Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036699-036746.

5212/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021284-87. According to another report a great many Croats from the village of Old Tenja were taken to Borovo Selo after being captured by četniks. Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 36, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021304-021311 at Doc. No. 021306.

5213/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021284-87.

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5216/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021284-87.

5217/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021289-021290.

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5225/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 3, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032272A5-A9 at Doc. No. A7.

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5227/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017771.

5228/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017772. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5229/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017793.

5230/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017690.

5231/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017772. Letter and attached Documents from the

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5233/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017772. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

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5236/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017773.

5237/ This building is described in one report as an apartment building the basement of which was used for interrogations. Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021777. It is unclear if this facility was operated by Serb or Croatian forces. One report suggests that Serb prisoners were transferred from this location by Croatian paramilitaries. Cf. Discussion of Borovo Naselje Kindergarten.

5238/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017773. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5239/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017773. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

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5244/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017725-017727.

5245/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017725-017727.

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5254/ Criminal Offences for Which Collection of Evidence Material is in Progress, IHRLI Doc. No. 002875-002889 at Doc. No. 002880.

5255/ Criminal Offences for Which Collection of Evidence Material is in Progress, IHRLI Doc. No. 002875-002889 at Doc. No. 002880.

5256/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005513-005527 at Doc. No. 005526.

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5262/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the End of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011689-91.

5263/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the End of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011690.

5264/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the end of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011690.

5265/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the end of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011690.

5266/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the end of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011690.

5267/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 004984-5 at Doc. No. 004984.

5268/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 004984-5 at Doc. No. 004984.

5269/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 004984-5 at Doc. No. 004984. According to another report, as many as 100 Tovarnik citizens were imprisoned at this location. Croatian Information Centre, "Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against The Croatian Population of the Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the end of December 1991", IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-94.

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5277/ ITN, Transcript, No Airdate Available, IHRLI Doc. No. 016900-016902 at Doc. No. 016902. Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59. Vukovar/Affidavits, IHRLI Doc. No. 006601-006608 at Doc. No. 006607. Austrian Mission, Submission, 8 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 004748-004771 at Doc. No. 004765.

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5281/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59.

5282/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59.

5283/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59.

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5304/ The witness was able to identify the victims by the sounds of their voices.

5305/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p. 198.

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5311/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 016826; See also Amnesty International, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16826, at 16826.

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5651/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

5652/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5653/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491, 6426 - 6428; Another report indicated that Bosnians were transferred from Sarajevo to Sremska Mitrovica in December of 1991; Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63835; From the convoy of people fleeing Ilok the JNA singled out people who were taken to Begejci, Sremska Mitrovica; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33752 - 33758, 56997 - 57000; National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5654/ International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), Human Rights in the Former Yugoslav States, Report 3, Populations at Risk, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 011491.

5655/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5656/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6266 - 6268.

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5657/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190.

5658/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6266 - 6268; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33752 - 33758; One Albanian was arrested on suspicion that he was traveling to Croatia to join the military forces there.

5659/ A JNA Lieutenant, who was captured by the Croatian Army, was retaken by the Serbs at the fall of Vukovar and charged with desecration of a corpse; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6410 - 6412; One Serb was allegedly among the prisoners at the KPD but was never beaten at the same time as the other prisoners. Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6413 - 6418; A Serbian employee at Vukovar hospital refused to leave when JNA soldiers entered the hospital and is reportedly held at Sremska Mitrovica;Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190; Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5660/ See Rape report paragraph 282; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56863 - 56867; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A; Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63835;(Several reports mention the rape of this woman but it is unclear if they refer to the same incident and the same perpetrators.)

5661/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6276 - 6278, 6410 - 6412, 6407 - 6409; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5662/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183.

5663/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6363 - 6368, 7278 - 7280, 7263 - 7265, 7468 - 7470, 6333 - 6335, 6231 - 6234, 7135 - 7526, 6491 - 6496; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 - 56896.

5664/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335, 6276 - 6278.

5665/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259, 6407 - 6409, 6410 - 6412, 6413 - 6418, 6348 - 6352, 7462 - 7467, 6491 - 6496, 7512 - 7515, 7250 - 7252.

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5666/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7278 - 7280, 6285 - 6290, 6486 - 6490, 6231 - 6234, 6519 - 6522, 7300 - 7304; Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63835; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32272A1 -32272A4; National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162;

5667/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6231 - 6234; MUP is the acronym for the "Specials", Croatian police units formed after 1990.

5668/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6226 - 6228

5669/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6377 - 6381, 7433 - 7436, 7300 - 7304; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190; ECMM Submission, 9 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 13035; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP

5670/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56863 - 56867.

5671/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001; Helsinki Watch, A Division of Human Rights Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia, 1 August 1993, Volume 5, Issue 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 29358 - 29366.

5672/ Helsinki Watch, A Division of Human Rights Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia, 1 August 1993, Volume 5, Issue 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 29358 - 29366.

5673/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5674/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6279 - 6281, 7512 - 7515.

5675/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6348 - 6352.

5676/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5677/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7462 - 7467.

5678/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

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5679/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491

5680/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

5681/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

5682/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7458 - 7461, 7462 - 7467.

5683/ Permanent Representative of Croatian to U.N., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Process in United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42883 -42906.

5684/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6259 - 6272, 7278 - 7280

5685/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5686/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5687/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5688/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333 - 7335, 7272 - 7274.

5689/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6266 - 6268.

5690/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5691/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Spotlight Report No. 4, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16836 - 16851.

5692/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992; IHRLI Doc. No. 6363 - 6368.

5693/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5694/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491; 7272 - 7274; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5695/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6503 - 6508; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494

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5696/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5697/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

5698/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6323 - 6327, 7278 - 7280, 6328 - 6332; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494, 56582 - 56583; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941

5699/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6503 - 6508, 7336 - 7338, 6323 - 6327, 7278 - 7280; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494, 56582 - 56583; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941

5700/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

5701/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259, 6328 - 6332; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32272A1 -32272A4.

5702/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376

5703/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491, 6503 - 6508, 6328 - 6332; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5704/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293.

5705/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5706/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5707/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5708/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

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5710/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436.

5711/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6491 - 6496.

5712/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5713/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

5714/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491

5715/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5716/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436.

5717/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436; 7486-7491

5718/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491

5719/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6181 - 6183.

5720/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5721/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5722/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5723/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327, 6328 - 6332.

5724/ The report does not indicate which Commission is being referred to here, however it appears to be some sort of humanitarian orgainization.

5725/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327

5726/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

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5727/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5728/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7263 - 7265; The hospital referred to in this report is not named, however there are several reference to Novi Sad hospital in other reports.

5729/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332, 7418 - 7422

5730/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7418 - 7422

5731/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5732/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5733/ The source reported leading a small ambulance within the camp, the meaning of this is not clear.

5734/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5735/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7278 - 7280.

5736/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6348 - 6352 (This prisoner was beaten by a Military Police Private First Class, referred to in paragraph 6.);Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293 (source claims to have been beaten by JNA police)

5737/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7278 - 7280.

5738/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6491 - 6496.

5739/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6279 - 6281.

5740/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6279 - 6281.

5741/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6413 - 6418 .

5742/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6276 - 6278, 6413 - 6418, 6348 - 6352, 6291 - 6293, 6238 - 6240, 6503 - 6508

5743/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women,

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Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6363 - 6368.

5744/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183.

5745/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6238 - 6240, 7278 - 7280.

5746/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6336 - 6341.

5747/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5748/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6336 - 6341.

5749/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5750/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508, 7278 - 7280.

5751/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183.

5752/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293.

5753/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

5754/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32272A1 -32272A4.

5755/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7418 - 7422.

5756/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6336 - 6341.

5757/ Permanent Representative of Croatia to U.N., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Process in United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42883 -42906.

5758/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259, 6503 - 6508, 7468 - 7470.

5759/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

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5760/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6407 - 6409.

5761/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183

5762/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183, 7278 - 7280.

5763/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 7278 - 7280, 6363 - 6368.

5764/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7418 - 7422.

5765/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5766/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436.

5767/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5768/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5769/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5770/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5771/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491, 6269 - 6272, 6503 - 6508, 7418 - 7422; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494

5772/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259,Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941; The Humanitarian Law Fund, Spotlight Report No. 4, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16836 - 16851

5773/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941

5774/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335.

5775/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491, 6363 - 6368; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494

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5776/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293.

5777/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7278 - 7280, 6269 - 6272.

5778/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5779/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6266 - 6268, 6257 - 6259, 6413 - 6418, 6291 - 6293, 6503 - 6508

5780/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7418 - 7422.

5781/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

5782/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5783/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5784/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5785/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Spotlight Report No. 4, 15 May 1993. IHRLI Doc. No. 16836 - 16851.

5786/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335, 6323 - 6327

5787/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5788/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6491 - 6496.

5789/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 56856 - 56494.

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5791/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6276 - 6 7263 - 7265, 6348 - 6352, 6291 - 6293, 6503 - 6508, 6491 - 6496; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941

5792/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women,

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5793/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5794/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

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5797/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335, 6269 - 6272, 6291 - 6293, 6491 - 6496

5798/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335.

5799/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6266 - 6268.

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5801/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6491 - 6496.

5802/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5803/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332; The Humanitarian Law Fund, Spotlight Report No. 4, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16836 - 16851

5804/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508, 6328 - 6332.

5805/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

5806/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376

5807/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5808/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, March 25, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63835.

5809/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as Indicated in Politika, Borba, and Vjesnik, 1 July 1991 - 15

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5810/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5811/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490; On 22.12.91 the ZNG member who defended Borovo Selo was transferred to the KPD.Other prisoners were beaten and charged with specific ooffences and taken to Belgrade; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6231 - 6234, 6353 - 6356, 7516 - 7520

5812/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5813/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 -56896.

5814/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56863 - 56867.

5815/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5816/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5817/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6373 - 6376.

5818/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304.

5819/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A.

5820/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5821/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5822/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7225 - 7227.

5823/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5824/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5825/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304, 6373 - 6376.

5826/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304

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5828/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6373 - 6376, 6486 - 6490.

5829/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7225 - 7227.

5830/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5831/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7516 - 7520.

5832/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6353 - 6356.

5833/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as Indicated in Politika, Borba, and Vjesnik, 1 July 1991 - 15 January 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 49768 - 49769.

5834/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304

5835/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6353 - 6356, 7468 - 7470

5836/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5837/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A, see paragraph number 9.

5838/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5839/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5840/ See paragraph number 42.

5841/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

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U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5843/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6373 - 6376.

5844/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7225 - 7227.

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5845/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5846/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490, 6353 - 6356

5847/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7135 - 7526.

5848/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6353 - 6356.

5849/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A.

5850/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5851/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5852/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5853/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5854/ A wounded man was from Vukovar hospital. He was taken to Ovčara with other wounded from Vukovar but escaped from the truck and was captured again at Cerić. This wounded man claimed that all 286 wounded from the hospital were driven to Ovčara and killed.

5855/ These appear to be the convicts that were held in the prison on charges unconnected with the conflict.

5856/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A.

5857/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56863 - 56867, it is not clear whether this is the same women referred to in paragraph number.

5858/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5859/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7135 - 7526.

5860/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5861/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 56432 - 56434.

5862/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7225 - 7227.

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5863/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304.

5864/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6373 - 6376.

5865/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6238 - 6240.

5866/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190, at least two were Croatian women, two Serbs, a Slovenian woman, and a 12 year old Croatian boy.

5867/ Croatian Information Centre, Deparment for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190.

5868/ Croatian Information Centre, Deparment for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190.

5869/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56623 - 56628, Due to bad publicity the Begejci camp was closed in January or February 1992 and the prisoners were transfered to the KPD. All evidence of a camp at Begejci was removed, according to a State Department Doc.

5870/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7512 - 7515, 6263 - 6265, 6299 - 6304, 6336 - 6341, 6285 - 6290, 6369 - 6372, 6357 - 6362, 7275 - 7277, 7250 - 7252.

5871/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

5872/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6333 - 6335, 7471 - 7474

5873/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6369 - 6372.

5874/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6369 - 6372.

5875/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6369 - 6372, 6333 - 6335 7512 - 7515.

5876/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7512 - 7515.

5877/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6333 - 6335.

5878/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

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5879/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7512 - 7515.

5880/ Permanent Representative of Croatia to U.N., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Process in United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42883 -42906.

5881/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56997 - 57000.

5882/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5883/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5884/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162; The American was transporting refugees and was captured.

5885/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5886/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5887/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56876.

5888/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259.

5889/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259.

5890/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

5891/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5892/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5893/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 -56896.

5894/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5895/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women,

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5896/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376

5897/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5898/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7336 - 7338.

5899/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5900/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6426 - 6428.

5901/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6426 - 6428.

5902/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6426 - 6428.

5903/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5904/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5905/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

5906/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272

5907/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436.

5908/ Serbs to Free 32 Croat Prisoners, Agence France Presse, Copyright 1992, 17 September 1992.

5909/ Rump Yugoslavia, Croatia Begin POW Swap; Proprietary to the United Press International 1992, 15 August 1992.

5910/ Refugee Bus Convoy Arrives in Split, Prisoner Exchange Scheduled, Agence France Presse 1992, 14 August 1992.

5911/ Prisoner exchange begins in Nemetin. Agence France Presse 1992, 14 August 1992.

5912/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 -56896.

5913/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 -56896.

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5914/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508, 7486-7491, 6181 - 6183; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434

5915/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7468 - 7470.

5916/ U.S. Department of State, Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council in Accordance with Paragraph 5 of Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Resolution 780 (1992), March 1, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11899-11900; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7222; The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as indicated in Politika, Borba, and Vjesnik, July 1, 1991 and January 15, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49770 - 49772; Croatian Information Centre, Deparment for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, May 17, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36280 - 36286; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, October 23, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132LLL; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920; Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50100 - 50129.

5917/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, 4/94, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at 064442.

5918/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, May 21, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016819-016826 at 016825.

5919/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50100 - 50129; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920.

5920/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56874.

5921/ U.S. Department of State, Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council in Accordance with Paragraph 5 of Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Resolution 780 (1992), March 1, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11899-11900

5922/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as indicated in Politika, Borba, and Vjesnik, July 1, 1991 and January 15, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49770 - 49772.

5923/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920, 56874; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, October 23, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132LLL.

5924/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, May 17, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36280 - 36286

5925/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc.

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5926/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, May 17, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36280 - 36286

5927/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50100 - 50129

5928/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, May 17, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36280 - 36286

5929/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56921.

5930/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56433

5931/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56433, 56875-6, 56920.

5932/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56433

5933/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56875-6.

5934/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920.

5935/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56875-6.

5936/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920 - 21.

5937/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56433; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56875-56876.

5938/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56875-6.

5939/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920 - 21.

5940/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7302; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432, 56920, 56874, U.S. Department of State, Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council in Accordance with paragraph 5 of Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Resolution 780 (1992), March 1, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11899 - 11900; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 1, August 9, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32780; Croatian Information

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5941/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7222

5942/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50100 - 50129

5943/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, October 23, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132ZZZZ.

5944/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 15, November 15, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 47023

5945/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 1, August 9, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32780.

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5947/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7226, 7476 - 7477; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, October 23, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132VVVV.

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5981/ The witness believes the lieutenant colonel belonged to the KOS because of the political tone of his questioning.

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5986/ Probably November 25 or 26, 1991.

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5988/ It is not clear which prisoner is being referred to as him in this case.

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